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Edition February 2026
Published by :NODIA
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MRP Rs 810.00

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UNIT- I

THEORIES AND CONCEPTS

1. Defence and Strategic Studies : Assumptions and Approaches.
2. The Concepts of Nation:
   - State and Nation – State, Theories and Elements of State
   - National Power and its Components
3. Key Concepts of National Security: Defining National Security, National Defence and National Interest, National Character and Evolution-of the National Security concept in the 20th Century and Beyond.
4. National Security Concerns of Major Powers, Middle Powers and Small Powers
5. National Security Structures: Armed Forces, Intelligence Agencies, Police Forces, Decision-Making Structures, etc.
6. National Security Environment: Internal and External
7. Defence, Foreign, Security and Domestic Policies; Concept formulation, objectives and linkages.
8. Military Alliances and Pacts, Peace Treaties, Defence Cooperation, Strategic Partnership and Security Dialogue.
9. Non – Alignment, Balance of Power, Collective Security and Balance of Terror – Concept, Development and Relevance.
10. Deterrence and Détente: Concept and contemporary relevance.

UNIT – II

STRATEGIC THOUGHT

1. Contribution of Sun Tzu,
2. Kautilya,

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3. Machiavelli,
4. Jomini,
5. Carl von Clausewitz,
6. General Giulio Douhet
7. W.Mitchell,
8. J.F.C.Fuller,
9. Capt.B.H.Liddell Hart,
10. Marx, Lenin, Mao Zedong and Che Guevara.
11. Nuclear Deterrence: Andre Beaufre, Henry Kissinger and K. Subrahmanyam.
12. Thoughts of Gandhi and Nehru on Peace, Security and Development.

UNIT – III

WAR AS AN INSTRUMENT IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. Theories and causes of War.
2. Principles of War.
3. Contemporary Warfare : Conventional Warfare in Nuclear age, Limited War, Revolutionary Warfare, Low Intensity Operations, Guerilla Warfare, Insurgency and Counter – Insurgency.
4. Armaments : Arms Race, Arms Aid, Arms Trade, Arms Proliferation, Proliferation of Small Arms
5. Military Alliances and Pacts, Peace Treaties, Defence Cooperation, Strategic Partnership and Security Dialogue.
6. Terrorism : Concept and kinds (National, International and Cross border).
7. Conflicting Ideologies : Militarism, Nationalism, Fundamentalism, Separatism, Irredentism.
8. Concept and Elements of Deterrence: Nuclear & Conventional.
9. Evolution of Global Nuclear Doctrines
10. Democratic Peace Theory

UNIT – IV

WMD, NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY

1. Basic Concepts and Theory

(i) Concepts of Disarmament & Arms Control

(ii) Objectives and Conditions of Disarmament

(iii) Elements of Arms Control Mechanisms: Agreements, verification, inspection, control.

(iv) Approaches to Disarmament & Arms Control

2. Historical Survey of Disarmament Efforts:

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(i) Under the League of Nations
(ii) Under the United Nations
(iii) Unilateral, Bilateral and Multilateral approaches
(iv) Role of Non-aligned Nations in Disarmament Negotiations

3. Weapons of Mass Destruction: Nuclear, Chemical & Biological Weapons.
4. Nuclear Arms Limitation Nuclear Arms Control Treaties.
5. Chemical weapons Convention and Biological Weapons Convention
6. Concept of Non-proliferation, NPT, CTBT, PTBT MTCR FMCT, & other treaties
7. Nuclear Export Control Regimes
8. New Challenges and Responses - Missile Defense, Cooperative Threat Reduction and G-7 Global Partnership
9. Disarmament & Arms Control and Economic Development
10. Terrorism and Nuclear Proliferation
11. Concept of Star Wars and NMD

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UNIT – V

GLOBAL SECURITY CONCERNS

1. End of cold war and emergence of new world order.
2. Proliferation of Military, Nuclear and missile capabilities
3. Environmental Issues : climate change and Global Warming, Desertification, Acid Rains, Industrial Pollution, Deforestation
4. Organized Crimes : Money Laundering, Narco – trafficking , Human Trafficking and small arms proliferation.
5. Migrants and Refugees: (a) Causes (b) Illegal migration and border management (c) Problem in South Asia (d) Role of International Committee of Red Cross and UN High Commission for Refugees.
6. Global Security Concerns: Palestinian-Israeli conflict & Arab Spring, Developments in Central Asian Republics (CARs), Rise of Fundamentalism, Challenges in Korean Peninsula, Taiwan and Power Rivalry in South China Sea.
7. Problem of System of Governance and Human Rights
8. Food Security, Energy Security and Water Security problems in modern era.
9. Millennium Development Goals.

UNIT – VI

INDIA'S SECURITY CONCERNS & POLICIES IN CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL SCENARIO

1. Genesis of Sino-Indian Relations
2. The Boundary Dispute, Sino- Pakistan Nexus, OBOR and CPEC, China and India- Military Balance, Chinese Policy towards South Asia

3. Rise of India and China: Cooperation and Competition, Chinese Interests in Indian Ocean and South China Sea
4. Strategic Dimension of India- Pakistan Relations: Genesis of India-Pakistan Conflict, Indo-Pak Military balance, The Kashmir Question, Pakistan Sponsored Terrorism, Pakistan's Nuclear Strategy, The Powers Structure of Pakistan, Contentious. Issues: Siachin, Sir Creek, River Waters, etc.
5. India and South Asia: Issues and Challenges for Regional Cooperation.
6. Making of India's Defence Policy since Independence: (a) Threat perception, assessment and preparedness (b) Political and military lessons of 1948, 1962, 1965, 1971, 1999 wars (c) Future trends
7. India's Look East and Act East Policies, Indo- Pacific Cooperation, Strategic Partnerships.
8. India's maritime security and strategy in 21st century: (a) Indian Ocean (b) Asia-Pacific region(c) Security of Sea Lanes, India's Maritime Strategy for the 21st Century.
9. India's Defence Doctrines and Strategies including Nuclear Doctrine
10. Higher Defence Organization of India.

UNIT – VII

ISSUES IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION

1. Origin, Type and Structure of Conflict.
2. Ideologies and International conflicts.
3. Role of United Nations in Conflict Management and Re – Structuring of UNO
4. Techniques of Conflict Prevention
5. Conflict Management : Pacific Solutions of International Disputes, Coercive methods.
6. International Humanitarian Laws and Laws of Armed Conflicts.
7. Confidence Building Measures : Concept, kinds and utility.
8. IGOs & NGOs in Conflict Resolution: Peace Making, Peace Keeping and Peace Building.
9. Gandhian Philosophy on Peace and Non-violence
10. Nehruvian approach to National Security and Cooperation

UNIT – VIII

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND NATIONAL SECURITY

1. Basic Concept & meaning of Disaster, Introduction to terminologies associated with Disaster and National Security: Natural and Manmade, Vulnerability, Risk etc., Identifying various types of Disasters.
2. Natural Disaster and Human Induced Disaster: Floods, Cyclone, Earthquake, Tsunami - WMD Disaster - Disaster associated with various industries

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3. Study of Disaster in India / Around the World: Case Studies: Tsunami 2004, Bhopal Gas Tragedy, Chernobyl, Fukushima, Uttarakhand etc.
4. Disaster Management : Meaning, Association and Distinction with related concepts like Disaster Mitigation, Response, and Recovery, Relief, and Reconstruction
5. Institutional Mechanism for Disaster Management in India: Role of Armed Forces, Central and State Governments, NGO, National Disaster Management Authority, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services.

UNIT – IX

DEFENCE ECONOMICS

1. Economic Theories of Defence.
2. Sustainable Development: Challenges & Responses.
3. Basics of Defence Planning, Determinants of Defence Expenditure.
4. Defence Budgeting.
5. Economic Causes of War.
6. Economic Warfare in modem times.
7. Economic Problems of Post War reconstruction.
8. National Security and International Trade regimes (WTO, TRIPS, TRIMS, FTA's NAFTA, SAPTA, & NSG).
9. India's role in Regional and Global Economic Forums and Organizations.
10. Geo-economics and its Implications for global/regional economic stability

UNIT –X

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND NATIONAL SECURITY

1. Broad Survey of Technological Changes from Industrial Revolution to Information Revolution.
2. India's Civil Nuclear and Space Programs, India's Energy Scenario.
3. Research and Development :
    - Relevance of Science and Technology in National Security.
    - Impact of Information Technology; Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA).
    - Choice of Weapon Systems.
4. Impact of Economic Liberalization and Globalization :
    - Defence Production in India (Role of DPSU's and Ordnance factories).
    - Defence and Development and Peace & Development Dichotomies.
5. Issues of Mobilization of Resources during War and Peace.
6. Military Industrial Complexes.
7. Transfer of Technology : Dual use and critical technologies and their impact on national security.

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8. Interdependence and Cooperation at Regional and Global levels.
9. Cyber Security : Vulnerabilities of Information technology and internet, Need and importance of cyber security, Different kinds of cyber security vulnerabilities, Cyber wars including propaganda, measures for cyber security- Technology, laws and regulations, global issues in cyber security.
10. Social Media and its Impact on National Security- Global reach with rapid speed for propaganda and indoctrinate misinformation and rumour mongering cadre recruitment and use of social networking sites for mobilizing public opinion.

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CHAPTER 01
Theories and Concepts

1. Which of the following best describes the core subject matter of Defence and Strategic Studies?
(A) The systematic management of internal law, order, and domestic security.
(B) The analysis of the threat or use of force for political objectives.
(C) The specialized study of military history and tactical battlefield operations.
(D) The promotion of global trade and international economic cooperation.

2. From the perspective of Strategic Studies, an 'approach' refers to a:
(A) conceptual framework used to analyze specific security issues.
(B) tactical formation designed for a specific military offensive.
(C) method of negotiation used during formal diplomatic sessions.
(D) systemic procedure for allocating military budget resources.

3. Which of the following statements about the concepts of 'Nation' and 'State' is correct?
(A) 'Nation' refers to a political-legal entity, while 'State' refers to a group with a shared cultural identity.
(B) 'Nation' and 'State' are interchangeable terms with identical meanings.
(C) A 'State' is a political and legal construct, whereas a 'Nation' is a socio-cultural one.
(D) A 'Nation' always possesses sovereignty, whereas a 'State' may not.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the elements of a State:
I. A defined territory is a primary physical requirement.
II. A government is necessary to administer the state.
III. Sovereignty is the supreme authority of the state.
IV. A common language is a mandatory legal element for statehood.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

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5. Given below are two statements regarding the concept of the Nation-State:
Statement I: The concept of the Nation-State implies the fusion of a socio-cultural nation with a political-legal state.
Statement II: All existing states in the world are perfect examples of homogenous Nation-States.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

6. Which one of the following is NOT considered a primary component of a nation's National Power?
(A) Economic strength and industrial capacity.
(B) Global popularity of a nation's cinema.
(C) Military preparedness and technological advancement.
(D) Quality of diplomacy and governance.

7. Match List I with List II regarding the elements of a state and their descriptions.
List I: (Elements of a State)
P. Population
Q. Territory
R. Government
S. Sovereignty
List II: (Description)
1. The political organization that exercises authority.
2. The supreme and independent authority over a geographic area.
3. The inhabitants of the state.
4. The defined geographical area.

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

8. The evolution of the national security concept in the 20th century saw a significant shift from a purely military focus to include:
(A) economic, political, and social dimensions.
(B) exclusively diplomatic and foreign concerns.
(C) primarily internal judicial and legal reforms.
(D) cultural, historical, and artistic preservation.

9. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): National Interest is a dynamic and evolving concept, changing with shifts in the internal and external environment.
Reason (R): The core survival interests of a state, such as territorial integrity, are immutable and never change under any circumstances.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

10. A country's 'National Character' in the context of strategic studies refers to:
(A) the collective psychological traits and values influencing national behavior.
(B) the official symbols, flags, and names associated with a nation's identity.
(C) the total demographic data regarding citizens residing within state borders.
(D) the formal constitutional framework and the structure of national government.

11. Which of the following best defines "National Security" in its broadest sense?
(A) The protection of territorial boundaries by specialized military units.
(B) The continuous pursuit of national wealth via global commercial trade.
(C) The formal management of diplomatic relations with various foreign states.
(D) The protection of vital national interests from internal and external threats.

12. Consider the following statements related to the national security concerns of different powers:
I. Major powers are often concerned with maintaining global order and their international influence.
II. Middle powers typically focus on regional stability and multilateral diplomacy.
III. Small powers are primarily preoccupied with their survival, sovereignty, and economic vulnerability.
IV. The security concerns of a major power and a small power are identical in scale and nature.
V. A middle power's primary goal is always to achieve military parity with a major power.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and V only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) III, IV and V only
(D) II, IV and V only

13. The primary function of a nation's Armed Forces within the national security structure is to:
(A) manage domestic policing and crime control.
(B) conduct foreign policy and diplomatic negotiations.
(C) deter or defeat external military threats.
(D) formulate the national budget.

14. Which statement incorrectly describes the role of an intelligence agency in the national security structure?
(A) They are responsible for the collection and analysis of information relevant to national security.
(B) They provide policymakers with assessments of potential threats.
(C) They often conduct covert operations to protect national interests.
(D) They are the primary body for passing laws and legislation related to security.

15. Arrange the following policy-making steps in a logical conceptual sequence, from initiation to implementation:
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

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16. What is the fundamental objective of a Military Alliance?
(A) To promote cultural exchange between member nations.
(B) To provide for mutual defence against an external attack.
(C) To create a common currency for economic integration.
(D) To regulate international tourism.

17. A 'Strategic Partnership' between two nations is best characterized as:
(A) a formal defense agreement mandating mutual assistance during an invasion.
(B) a long-term, multi-sector cooperative relationship on vital mutual issues.
(C) a temporary commercial agreement focused exclusively on a single trade deal.
(D) a private arrangement established between various non-governmental groups.

18. Consider the following statements about the concept of Non-Alignment:
I. It advocated for active participation in Cold War military blocs.
II. It emphasized independent judgment in foreign policy.
III. It was a policy of passivity and isolationism.
IV. It originated as a response to the bipolar world order dominated by the US and USSR.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I and II only
(D) III and IV only

19. The concept of 'Collective Security' is based on the principle that:
(A) every state should prioritize building a self-sufficient military.
(B) major global powers should create pacts against smaller nations.
(C) an attack on any member state is treated as an attack on all.
(D) neutral countries should mediate all ongoing international conflicts.

20. A state of 'Détente' between two rival powers is characterized by:
(A) an escalation of armed conflict and confrontation.
(B) a severing of all diplomatic and economic ties.
(C) the formation of a formal military alliance between them.
(D) a reduction of tensions and an increase in cooperation.

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21. Which concept is defined as the prevention of an action by the threat of punishment, aiming to convince an opponent that the costs of an attack will outweigh the benefits?
(A) Détente
(B) Defence Cooperation
(C) Deterrence
(D) Non-Alignment

22. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The 'Balance of Power' theory suggests that states will form coalitions to prevent any single state from becoming overwhelmingly dominant.
Reason (R): The primary goal of a balance of power system is to ensure stability and preserve the independence of states.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

23. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) National Defence - Protection against military threats.
(B) National Interest - A country's goals and ambitions.
(C) State - Characterized by population, territory, government, and sovereignty.
(D) Nation-State - A state with multiple competing sovereign governments.

24. A country facing widespread internal rebellion, ethnic strife, and a collapsing economy is experiencing threats in its:
(A) internal security environment.
(B) external security environment only.
(C) diplomatic security environment.
(D) environmental security environment only.

25. A 'Peace Treaty' primarily serves to:
(A) initiate a war between two nations.
(B) create a temporary ceasefire for prisoner exchange.
(C) formally end a state of war and establish new terms of relations.
(D) establish a new trade agreement during peacetime.

26. Consider the following as components of a nation's national power:
I. Geographical size and location
II. Economic development and resources
III. Military strength
IV. National character and morale
V. Quality of diplomacy
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) III, IV and V only
(D) I, II, III, IV, and V

27. The formulation of a nation's foreign policy is most directly linked to the pursuit of its:
(A) domestic electoral victories.
(B) cultural hegemony.
(C) judicial independence.
(D) national interest.

28. The concept of 'Balance of Terror' emerged specifically during the Cold War due to the:
(A) development of conventional armies in Europe.
(B) acquisition of nuclear weapons by rival superpowers, ensuring mutual assured destruction.
(C) rise of non-aligned nations.
(D) establishment of the United Nations.

29. A 'Security Dialogue' is a mechanism for:
(A) countries to formally declare war on each other.
(B) a military commander to issue orders to troops.
(C) nations to discuss and exchange views on security issues of mutual concern.
(D) non-governmental organizations to protest government policies.

30. Match List I with List II regarding strategic concepts and their core ideas.
List I: (Concept)
P. Balance of Power
Q. Collective Security
R. Non-Alignment
S. Deterrence
List II: (Core Idea)
1. "An attack on one is an attack on all."
2. Preventing action through the threat of cost.
3. Maintaining foreign policy independence from power blocs.
4. Equilibrium of power among states to prevent dominance.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

31. A 'Major Power''s national security concerns typically differ from a 'Small Power''s in that the Major Power is more focused on:
(A) shaping the global security environment and projecting influence.
(B) immediate survival and prevention of invasion.
(C) maintaining its sovereignty against a powerful neighbour.
(D) securing foreign aid for basic development.

32. Given below are two statements regarding policy decisions and national security:
Statement I: Domestic policy decisions, such as those concerning economic development and social cohesion, can have a significant impact on a nation's security.
Statement II: A nation's security policy is formulated in complete isolation from its domestic political and economic conditions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

33. Which of the following is an example of an 'internal' aspect of the national security environment?
(A) A military alliance formed by neighboring countries.
(B) A separatist movement within a country's borders.
(C) A global economic recession.

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(D) A resolution passed by the United Nations Security Council.

34. The primary distinction between 'National Security' and 'National Defence' is that:
(A) National security covers diverse threats, whereas defence is military-focused.
(B) National defence is a broader concept than the scope of national security.
(C) The two strategic terms are entirely synonymous and used interchangeably.
(D) National security is a police matter, while defence is for diplomats.

35. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The end of the Cold War diminished the relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement.
Reason (R): The primary rationale for Non-Alignment was to navigate the rivalry between the two superpowers, the USA and the USSR, which ceased to exist after 1991.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. All of the following are considered national security structures EXCEPT:
(A) Armed Forces.
(B) Intelligence Agencies.
(C) Police Forces.
(D) National Arts Council.

37. A 'Middle Power' often seeks to enhance its national security by:
(A) attempting to dominate the global system militarily.
(B) adopting a policy of complete isolation from world affairs.
(C) pursuing 'niche diplomacy' and contributing to international peacekeeping.
(D) challenging the sovereignty of its smaller neighbors.

38. Consider the following statements about military alliances and pacts:
I. They are binding agreements of mutual support.
II. They are typically formed to counter a perceived common threat.
III. They increase the security risks for member states by entangling them in conflicts.
IV. They are instruments of foreign policy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

39. The concept of sovereignty, a key element of the state, implies:
(A) that a state is subordinate to other states.
(B) the existence of a single, unified culture within the state.
(C) that the government can be overthrown by external powers at will.
(D) the state's supreme and independent authority within its territory.

40. Which of the following best describes the linkage between foreign policy and security policy?
(A) Security policy is an instrument used to achieve the broader goals set by foreign policy.
(B) They are two completely separate domains with no overlap.
(C) Foreign policy is entirely determined by the military's security requirements.
(D) Security policy deals with external threats, while foreign policy deals with internal threats.

41. Arrange the following historical development of these concepts in the correct chronological order of their prominence in international relations:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 1, 2
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

42. Country A decides not to develop nuclear weapons because it fears a devastating retaliatory strike from Country B, which possesses them. This is a classic example of:
(A) Deterrence.
(B) Détente.
(C) Collective Security.

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(D) Non-Alignment.

43. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental assumption of traditional Strategic Studies?
(A) States are the principal actors in international politics.
(B) The international system is anarchic.
(C) Force and the threat of force are central features of international relations.
(D) International cooperation is always guaranteed and conflict is an anomaly.

44. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between National Power and National Security?
(A) A nation's security is entirely dependent on its military power alone.
(B) National power is the capacity a nation has to secure its national interests and security objectives.
(C) Having immense national power guarantees absolute security from all threats.
(D) National power and national security are unrelated concepts.

45. The police forces contribute to national security primarily by:
(A) conducting overseas military operations.
(B) negotiating international treaties.
(C) maintaining internal law and order, and countering internal threats like terrorism and organized crime.
(D) designing and producing military hardware.

46. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of Deterrence:
I. It aims to prevent an adversary from taking a specific action.
II. It relies on the credibility of the threat posed.
III. It can be achieved through both nuclear and conventional means.
IV. Its success is measured by the non-occurrence of the action it was meant to prevent.
V. It is synonymous with the act of military defense during an attack.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) I, II, and V
(C) III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, and V

47. The term 'external security environment' for a country refers to:
(A) the geopolitical situation, threats, and opportunities originating from outside its borders.
(B) the state of its domestic economy and political stability.
(C) the level of training and morale within its own armed forces.
(D) the quality of its physical infrastructure like roads and bridges.

48. A "security dialogue" differs from a "military alliance" in that it:
(A) involves a binding commitment to mutual defense.
(B) is primarily a forum for discussion and confidence-building, not a formal pact.
(C) is always conducted in secret, whereas alliances are public.
(D) is exclusively for non-state actors, while alliances are for states.

49. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Defence Cooperation between two countries can enhance their military capabilities and interoperability.
Reason (R): Defence Cooperation agreements always obligate the parties to defend each other in case of an attack, similar to a formal military alliance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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50. Match List I with List II regarding power types and their typical national security concerns.
List I: (Type of Power)
P. Major Power
Q. Middle Power
R. Small Power
S. Nation-State
List II: (Typical National Security Concern)
1. Maintaining regional stability through

multilateralism.
2. Preserving sovereignty and territorial integrity.
3. Managing global power transitions and influence.
4. Aligning national identity with state boundaries.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

51. The "decision-making structures" for national security are responsible for:
(A) carrying out combat operations on the battlefield.
(B) manufacturing military equipment.
(C) analyzing intelligence and formulating policy responses to threats.
(D) providing basic training to military recruits.

52. The concept of the 'Nation' is primarily defined by:
(A) a sovereign government and a defined territory.
(B) a written constitution and a legal system.
(C) membership in the United Nations.
(D) shared characteristics such as language, culture, ethnicity, and a sense of common identity.

53. Which of the following is the best example of a policy of Détente?
(A) The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.
(B) The formation of the NATO and Warsaw Pacts.
(C) The initiation of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the US and USSR.
(D) The invasion of a neighboring country.

54. Which of the following statements about the concept of 'Balance of Terror' is incorrect?
(A) It describes a situation of stable mutual deterrence between nuclear-armed adversaries.
(B) It encourages limited conventional wars between superpowers.
(C) It relies on the principle of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD).
(D) It was a dominant strategic concept during the Cold War.

55. In the context of national security, 'linkages' between defence and foreign policies imply that:
(A) the two policies are formulated by the same government department.
(B) defence policy is always subservient to domestic policy.
(C) foreign policy is irrelevant to national security.
(D) actions in one policy area directly affect the objectives and execution of the other.

56. Consider the following statements regarding national security roles:
I. Armed Forces: External military defence
II. Police Forces: Internal law and order
III. Intelligence Agencies: Information gathering and analysis
IV. Decision-Making Structures: Enacting criminal law

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

57. The contemporary relevance of Deterrence has been debated due to:
(A) the complete disappearance of all weapons of mass destruction.
(B) the universal adoption of pacifism by all states.
(C) the rise of non-state actors like terrorist groups who may not be easily deterred.
(D) the proven ineffectiveness of conventional weapons.

58. What is the most significant difference between a 'Military Alliance' and 'Collective Security'?
(A) Alliances target specific threats; collective security addresses any aggressor.
(B) Collective security manages trade, whereas alliances manage military affairs.
(C) Only major powers enter alliances, while small powers use collective security.
(D) Alliances are temporary pacts, while collective security systems are permanent.

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59. A state's use of diplomacy, economic aid, and participation in international organizations to achieve its security objectives falls under the umbrella of its:
(A) Defence Policy.
(B) Domestic Policy.
(C) Judicial Policy.
(D) Foreign Policy.

60. Arrange the following elements of statehood in the logical order they are typically listed in political science theory:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

61. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The definition of National Security has expanded beyond the 20th century to include issues like environmental degradation, pandemics, and cyber threats.
Reason (R): These new issues are recognized as having the potential to severely harm a nation's well-being and stability, posing threats comparable to traditional military challenges.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

62. Which of the following is NOT an objective of Defence Cooperation?
(A) To enhance military interoperability.
(B) To conduct joint military exercises.
(C) To facilitate arms sales and technology transfer.
(D) To establish a single, unified command structure for all member armies.

63. The core assumption in the 'Balance of Power' theory is that:
(A) states act to prevent any one state from achieving a dominant position.
(B) states are primarily motivated by a desire for cooperation.
(C) hegemony is the most stable condition in the international system.
(D) international law is sufficient to prevent all wars.

64. "The protection of the core values and vital interests of a state" is the most appropriate definition for:
(A) National Power.
(B) National Security.
(C) Strategic Partnership.
(D) Defence Policy.

65. A primary concern for a small, developing island nation's national security would most likely be:
(A) projecting military power across the globe.
(B) vulnerability to climate change and economic coercion.
(C) managing a large-scale nuclear arsenal.
(D) maintaining a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

66. Consider the following statements about the linkage between domestic and security policies:
I. A strong economy, a component of domestic policy, is vital for funding a strong military.
II. Social cohesion and political stability reduce a nation's vulnerability to internal security threats.
III. Domestic policy choices have no bearing on a country's international standing or security.
IV. Education policy can contribute to national power by producing skilled scientists and engineers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

67. In Strategic Studies, the term "State" is best understood as:
(A) a group of people with a shared ethnic identity.
(B) an informal gathering of tribes.
(C) a political entity with a defined territory, a population, a government, and sovereignty.
(D) a multinational corporation with a global reach.

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68. The contemporary relevance of the 'Balance of Power' concept is seen in:
(A) the complete disarmament of all nations.
(B) the universal acceptance of a single world government.
(C) the elimination of all international conflict.
(D) the formation of coalitions and partnerships to counter the influence of rising powers.

69. The period of relaxed tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States during the Cold War is known as:
(A) Deterrence.
(B) Containment.
(C) Détente.
(D) Rollback.

70. Match List I with List II regarding strategic terms and their associated concepts.
List I: (Term)
P. Peace Treaty
Q. Strategic Partnership
R. Defence Cooperation
S. Military Alliance
List II: (Associated Concept)
1. Broad, long-term collaboration.
2. Formal commitment to mutual defense.
3. Specific military-to-military engagement.
4. Formal termination of a state of war.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

71. Which of the following constitutes a threat to a nation's security from the 'External Environment'?
(A) High levels of domestic unemployment.
(B) A violent secessionist movement in a province.
(C) Widespread corruption within the government.
(D) A hostile neighboring state building up its military forces on the border.

72. Given below are two statements regarding the concept of a Nation:
Statement I: The concept of a Nation is purely objective, based on measurable criteria like territory and government.
Statement II: The concept of a Nation includes subjective elements like a shared sense of identity and belonging.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

73. The evolution of the national security concept "beyond the 20th century" includes a greater emphasis on:
(A) strictly military and state-centric threats.
(B) the exclusive security concerns of major powers.
(C) non-traditional threats such as cyber-attacks, pandemics, and climate change.
(D) abandoning all forms of military preparedness.

74. Which of these is the most accurate description of 'National Interest'?
(A) The sum of a nation's goals and ambitions, which guide its foreign policy.
(B) The personal ambitions of a country's leader.
(C) A fixed and unchanging set of goals for a nation.
(D) A legal document ratified by the legislature.

75. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): A military alliance, a strategic partnership, and defence cooperation represent different levels of international security collaboration.
Reason (R): All three terms—military alliance, strategic partnership, and defence cooperation—are synonymous and imply an identical, legally-binding commitment to mutual defence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

76. The effectiveness of 'Collective Security' as a concept has been historically limited by:
(A) the willingness of all nations to participate against any aggressor.

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(B) the veto power of permanent members in the UN Security Council.
(C) the lack of aggression in the international system.
(D) the focus on economic sanctions over military action.

77. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental theory or concept related to statehood?
(A) Social Contract Theory
(B) Divine Right Theory
(C) Market Competition Theory
(D) Evolutionary Theory

78. Consider the following statements about the components of National Power:
I. A large population is always an asset to national power, regardless of its health or education.
II. Advanced technology is a significant force multiplier for both economic and military power.
III. Strong and effective leadership is a critical intangible component of national power.
IV. The geography of a country, such as its access to the sea, is irrelevant to its power.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) II, III and IV only

79. A country that consistently avoids joining military blocs and judges international issues on their merits is pursuing a policy of:
(A) Non-Alignment.
(B) Balance of Power.
(C) Collective Security.
(D) Deterrence.

80. A 'Small Power's' national security policy is typically characterized by a focus on:
(A) global power projection.
(B) survival, sovereignty, and seeking protection through alliances or international law.
(C) maintaining its status as a regional hegemon.
(D) developing a massive nuclear deterrent.

81. Which of the following is a primary role of a 'Decision-Making Structure' in national security, such as a National Security Council?
(A) To personally lead troops into battle.
(B) To integrate diplomatic, military, and intelligence inputs to advise the head of government.
(C) To conduct routine patrols in urban areas.
(D) To prosecute criminals in a court of law.

82. Put the following historical phases/concepts in correct chronological order of their emergence as dominant ideas in international security.
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 3, 1

83. The main purpose of a 'Strategic Partnership' is to:
(A) create a binding military pact for mutual defense.
(B) formally end hostilities after a war.
(C) foster deep, multi-faceted cooperation on a wide range of issues beyond just military matters.
(D) focus exclusively on cultural exchanges.

84. The concept of "linkages" between foreign and domestic policy suggests that:
(A) a nation's foreign policy is determined entirely by international pressures, ignoring domestic factors.
(B) domestic issues like economic health and social unity can strengthen or weaken a nation's ability to act internationally.
(C) foreign policy and domestic policy are managed by the same officials and are indistinguishable.
(D) domestic issues like economic health and social unity can strengthen or weaken a nation's ability to act internationally.

85. Consider the following statements regarding the national security environment:
I. The internal environment includes threats like terrorism, insurgency, and ethnic conflict.
II. The external environment includes threats from other states and geopolitical shifts.
III. A global pandemic can be considered a threat that blurs the line between the internal and external environments.
IV. The external security environment is always

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more dangerous than the internal one for any given state.
V. A country's security is only affected by its internal environment.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) III, IV and V only
(D) I, II, IV and V

86. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The elements of a state include territory, population, government, and sovereignty.
Reason (R): Without sovereignty, an entity may be a nation or a community, but it does not qualify as a state in the legal-political sense.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

87. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the concept of Deterrence?
(A) It is a psychological concept that works on the mind of the adversary.
(B) The credibility of the threat is essential for its success.
(C) Its success is demonstrated by a non-event (the attack not happening).
(D) It is an action taken after an attack has already occurred.

88. The primary difference between 'Defence Cooperation' and a 'Strategic Partnership' is that Defence Cooperation is:
(A) more specific and focused on military-to-military activities.
(B) broader and more all-encompassing.
(C) legally more binding in terms of mutual defense.
(D) a term used exclusively for ending wars.

89. A key assumption in Defence and Strategic Studies is that the international system is anarchic, which means:
(A) it is chaotic and completely without any rules or norms.
(B) all states are in a constant state of declared war.
(C) there is no overarching world government with authority over states.
(D) states are not the primary actors in world politics.

90. Match List I with List II regarding security concepts and their primary characteristics.
List I: (Security Concept)
P. National Defence
Q. National Interest
R. National Power
S. National Character
List II: (Primary Characteristic)
1. A nation's capacity to influence others.
2. Collective psychological traits of a populace.
3. The military aspect of security.
4. A nation's goals and ambitions.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

91. The formulation of a 'Security Policy' involves all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) identifying and prioritizing threats to national security.
(B) allocating resources to various security structures.
(C) defining the roles of the armed forces, police, and intelligence agencies.
(D) determining the curriculum for primary school education.

92. The 'Balance of Power' is a specific form of deterrence that relies on:
(A) the superiority of conventional forces.
(B) the threat of mutually assured destruction from nuclear weapons.
(C) the effectiveness of economic sanctions.
(D) the moral authority of international law.

93. Given below are two statements regarding foreign and defence policy:
Statement I: A nation's foreign policy is often a tool to advance its national security objectives.
Statement II: A nation's defence policy is primarily concerned with managing internal political dissent.

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

94. The security concerns of a 'Middle Power' often involve:
(A) establishing colonies and expanding its empire.
(B) maintaining a policy of strict isolationism and autarky.
(C) seeking to achieve military and economic parity with the world's top superpower.
(D) acting as a bridge, mediator, or a constructive player in the international system.

95. What distinguishes a 'Nation' from a 'State'?
(A) A Nation is a cultural and identity-based concept, while a State is a political and legal entity.
(B) A State has a population, but a Nation does not.
(C) A Nation has a government, but a State does not.
(D) The terms are identical and can be used interchangeably in all contexts.

96. Consider the following statements related to National Power:
I. National power is static and does not change over time.
II. Tangible elements of power include military strength and economic resources.
III. Intangible elements include national morale and quality of leadership.
IV. A nation's power is solely determined by the size of its army.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) II, III and IV only

97. The concept of 'Collective Security' is most closely associated with which international organization?
(A) The World Trade Organization (WTO).
(B) The United Nations (UN).
(C) The International Monetary Fund (IMF).
(D) The World Health Organization (WHO).

98. An agreement between two or more countries to provide mutual military assistance in the event of an attack is called a:
(A) Military Alliance.
(B) Peace Treaty.
(C) Security Dialogue.
(D) Strategic Partnership.

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99. The "evolution of the national security concept in the 20th Century" was significantly influenced by:
(A) the decline of the nation-state.
(B) the end of all international conflicts.
(C) the two World Wars and the Cold War.
(D) the universal adoption of a single global culture.

100. A hypothetical country 'X' has a powerful economy and advanced technology but suffers from deep internal ethnic divisions and political instability. This situation illustrates that:
(A) tangible components of national power are the only ones that matter.
(B) internal security environment has no impact on a nation's strength.
(C) economic strength automatically resolves all internal conflicts.
(D) intangible components like social cohesion are critical for overall national power and security.

101. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Détente represents a policy of reducing hostility and improving relations between adversarial states.
Reason (R): The primary goal of Détente is to win a war through overwhelming military force.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

102. The role of police forces as a national security structure is primarily focused on the:
(A) external security environment.
(B) internal security environment.
(C) international diplomatic environment.

(D) global economic environment.

103. Which of the following is the most accurate description of a 'Nation-State' in its ideal form?
(A) A state containing multiple, distinct nations with competing loyalties.
(B) A nation of people who have no state or territory of their own.
(C) A state whose territorial boundaries coincide with the cultural and linguistic boundaries of a single nation.
(D) An empire composed of many conquered states.

104. Consider the following policies and their objectives:
I. Defence Policy: To develop and maintain military capability.
II. Foreign Policy: To manage relations with other countries to achieve national goals.
III. Security Policy: An overarching strategy to protect national interests from all threats.
IV. Domestic Policy: To manage internal affairs such as economy and welfare.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

105. "The ability to get other actors to do what they otherwise would not do" is a classic definition of:
(A) Security.
(B) Power.
(C) Law.
(D) Diplomacy.

106. The concept of 'Non-Alignment' lost much of its original relevance after 1991 because:
(A) all non-aligned countries became major powers.
(B) the bipolar world order it was designed to navigate had collapsed.
(C) military alliances were universally outlawed.
(D) all nations agreed to have the same foreign policy.

107. A national security 'Decision-Making Structure' like a Cabinet Committee on Security is essential for:
(A) ensuring a coordinated and high-level response to security threats.
(B) leading tactical military operations.
(C) conducting basic intelligence gathering.
(D) arresting and prosecuting common criminals.

108. Arrange these security arrangements in order of increasing commitment, from lowest to highest.
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

109. Which statement best captures the linkage between security policy and domestic policy?
(A) Security policy is formulated without any consideration for domestic economic or social conditions.
(B) Domestic economic strength and social stability are crucial foundations for a strong national security posture.
(C) Domestic policy is solely concerned with external threats.
(D) A country's security policy dictates all its domestic laws.

110. Match List I with List II regarding international agreements and historical examples.
List I: (Term)
P. Military Alliance
Q. Peace Treaty
R. Détente
S. Non-Alignment
List II: (Example/Instance)
1. Treaty of Versailles (1919)
2. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)
3. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
4. US-Soviet relations in the early 1970s
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

111. Which one of the following is NOT an element of the State according to traditional political theory?
(A) Population
(B) Territory
(C) Government
(D) National Character

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112. The contemporary relevance of Deterrence is challenged by asymmetric actors because:
(A) they possess superior conventional military forces.
(B) they may lack a fixed address or valued assets to hold at risk, making threats of retaliation less effective.
(C) they always abide by international law and conventions.
(D) they are state actors with clear hierarchical structures.

113. Consider the following statements about national security concerns:
I. A major power's security concerns are often global in scope.
II. A small power's security concerns are often focused on its immediate neighborhood and survival.
III. A middle power may seek to carve out a niche role in global governance.
IV. The national security concerns of all states are identical.
V. A major power is immune to all security threats.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) III, IV and V only
(D) I, II, III, IV and V

114. The "formulation, objectives and linkages" of defence, foreign, and security policies refer to:
(A) the process of how these policies are created, what they aim to achieve, and how they interrelate.
(B) the historical study of past wars.
(C) the technical specifications of military hardware.
(D) the biographies of famous generals.

115. A 'Strategic Partnership' differs from a 'Military Alliance' because it:
(A) is always a short-term, tactical arrangement between states.
(B) is a binding defense pact against any external military attack.
(C) involves diverse cooperation without a mutual defense mandate.
(D) is an agreement exclusively between non-state actor groups.

116. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The concept of 'National Security' has broadened in the 21st century to include non-traditional threats.
Reason (R): This broadening is a direct result of all nations in the world having achieved complete military security, forcing them to look for other problems.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

117. The primary purpose of a "Peace Treaty" is to:
(A) create the conditions for starting a war.
(B) establish a framework for ongoing defence cooperation.
(C) formally end a state of war and define post-war relations.
(D) initiate a security dialogue between neutral countries.

118. Which concept rests on the idea that "an attack against one is an attack against all"?
(A) Balance of Power
(B) Non-Alignment
(C) Collective Security
(D) National Interest

119. Which of the following is the best example of an intangible component of national power?
(A) The number of tanks in the army.
(B) The size of the country's GDP.
(C) The quality of national leadership and governance.
(D) The quantity of proven oil reserves.

120. The concept that a state possesses supreme authority over its internal affairs and is independent in its foreign relations is known as:
(A) Population
(B) Government
(C) Territory
(D) Sovereignty

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121. "A feeling of cultural and emotional belonging to a group of people, often sharing a common language or history" best defines:
(A) a State.
(B) a Nation.
(C) a Government.
(D) an Alliance.

122. Arrange the following concepts in the chronological order of their historical emergence as key ideas in international relations.
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3

123. A state's 'Defence Policy' is primarily concerned with:
(A) managing diplomatic relations with all countries.
(B) raising, equipping, and deploying armed forces for national defence.
(C) promoting international trade and tourism.
(D) regulating the internal banking system.

124. The fundamental 'assumption' of Strategic Studies is that:
(A) force is irrelevant in international politics.
(B) all states are peaceful and cooperative by nature.
(C) the threat or use of force is a central element in the relations between states.
(D) economic power is the only determinant of a state's success.

125. Which of the following correctly pairs a national security structure with its primary function?
(A) Armed Forces - Gathering and analyzing intelligence.
(B) Intelligence Agencies - Maintaining internal law and order.
(C) Police Forces - Waging external wars.
(D) Decision-Making Structures - Formulating national security policy.

126. Consider the following statements about the concept of Détente:
I. It is a French word meaning "relaxation of tension."
II. It characterized the US-Soviet relationship in the early 1970s.
III. It involves an increase in communication and cooperation between adversaries.
IV. It is synonymous with forming a military alliance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

127. The concept of 'National Character' is considered an important, albeit intangible, component of national power because it:
(A) can be precisely measured and quantified.
(B) determines a nation's response to crisis and its long-term resilience.
(C) is the only factor that determines military victory.
(D) is legally defined in a nation's constitution.

128. A 'Major Power' is likely to define its national security interests in terms of:
(A) exclusively defending its own borders from invasion.
(B) ensuring its own survival by staying out of all international affairs.
(C) maintaining stability in key regions of the world and influencing global norms.
(D) relying entirely on other nations for its security.

129. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed by countries wishing to remain independent of the two Cold War superpower blocs.
Reason (R): The primary policy of NAM was to join either the US-led or the Soviet-led military alliance to ensure its members' security.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

130. Match List I with List II regarding policy types and their main goals.
List I: (Policy/Concept)

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P. Deterrence
Q. Defence Policy
R. Foreign Policy
S. Domestic Policy

List II: (Main Goal)

1. Manage internal affairs and welfare.
2. Prevent an adversary's action through threat.
3. Manage relations with other states.
4. Prepare military forces for war.

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

131. The "external security environment" encompasses all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) the military posture of a neighboring state.
(B) the presence of a violent domestic insurgency.
(C) global economic trends affecting the state.
(D) the network of regional alliances and rivalries.

132. The idea that national security should also include protection from economic collapse, environmental disaster, and pandemics reflects the:
(A) traditional, military-centric view of security.
(B) evolution of the national security concept beyond its 20th-century definition.
(C) concept of Balance of Terror.
(D) principles of Non-Alignment.

133. Given below are two statements regarding the components of national power:
Statement I: The components of national power can be categorized as tangible (e.g., resources, military) and intangible (e.g., leadership, morale).
Statement II: Only tangible components of national power are relevant in strategic calculations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

134. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the ideal concept of a 'Nation-State'?
(A) A fusion of the political state with a cultural nation.
(B) A high degree of linguistic and cultural homogeneity.
(C) A population composed of multiple, diverse ethnic groups with no shared identity.
(D) A shared sense of history and destiny among the populace.

135. The 'Balance of Power' mechanism aims to:
(A) create a single, all-powerful global hegemon.
(B) ensure that all states have exactly equal military and economic power.
(C) prevent any single state or coalition from achieving dominance that threatens others.
(D) dissolve all nation-states into a world government.

136. Consider the following national security structures:
I. Armed Forces
II. Intelligence Agencies
III. Police Forces
IV. Judiciary
V. Legislative Body
Which of the above are typically classified as primary national security structures?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) I, II, III, and IV
(D) All of the above

137. Which of the following best describes the contemporary relevance of 'Détente'?
(A) It is an obsolete concept with no application in modern diplomacy.
(B) It offers a model for managing rivalries and reducing tensions between major powers today.
(C) It is now exclusively used to describe economic negotiations.
(D) It refers to the act of declaring war.

138. A 'Security Dialogue' serves the purpose of:
(A) signing a binding mutual defense treaty.
(B) exchanging intelligence and coordinating covert operations.
(C) fostering communication and building confidence between states on security matters.
(D) imposing economic sanctions on a target

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country.

139. A country's 'Foreign Policy' is an expression of its:
(A) National Interest in the international arena.
(B) Domestic law enforcement code.
(C) Military operational doctrine.
(D) Internal budget allocation.

140. Which factor is a defining element of a 'State' but not necessarily of a 'Nation'?
(A) Common language
(B) Shared culture
(C) Sovereignty
(D) Collective identity

141. The Cold War concept of 'Balance of Terror' was a direct consequence of the development of:
(A) nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.
(B) guerrilla warfare tactics.
(C) naval blockades.
(D) economic embargoes.

142. If two countries agree to hold joint naval exercises and share information on maritime piracy, this is an example of:
(A) a Military Alliance.
(B) a Peace Treaty.
(C) Defence Cooperation.
(D) Collective Security.

143. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The security concerns of Major, Middle, and Small powers differ significantly in scope and priority.
Reason (R): A state's power capacity and geopolitical position shape its perception of threats and its corresponding security strategy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

144. The main objective of the concept of 'Deterrence' is to:
(A) win a war decisively once it has started.
(B) occupy an enemy's territory.
(C) discourage an adversary from initiating an attack.
(D) form an alliance with the adversary.

145. Consider the following as components of national power:
I. Economic capacity
II. Military strength
III. Technological level
IV. Diplomatic skill
V. National morale
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) IV and V only
(D) I, II, III, IV and V

146. Which of the following is the most significant challenge to the effectiveness of the 'Collective Security' principle?
(A) The lack of aggressive states in the world.
(B) The reluctance of nations to act in crises where their own vital interests are not directly involved.
(C) The overabundance of peacekeeping forces.
(D) The fact that all nations have equal military power.

147. A land-locked, impoverished country with powerful and aggressive neighbors would most likely prioritize which national security concern?
(A) Projecting naval power into distant oceans.
(B) Maintaining its sovereignty and territorial integrity.
(C) Leading global climate change negotiations.
(D) Establishing a network of overseas military bases.

148. The "formulation" of a defence policy refers to:
(A) the deployment of troops in a war.
(B) the process of designing, debating, and deciding on the policy.
(C) the manufacturing of weapons.
(D) the surrender of forces after a defeat.

149. The relationship between 'Defence Policy', 'Foreign Policy', and 'Domestic Policy' can be best described as:
(A) completely separate and independent of each other.

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(B) interdependent and deeply linked.
(C) hierarchical, with domestic policy dictating all others.
(D) irrelevant in the modern era of globalization.

150. Match List I with List II regarding international agreements and their primary functions.
List I: (Type of International Agreement)
P. Military Alliance
Q. Peace Treaty
R. Strategic Partnership
S. Security Dialogue
List II: (Primary Function)
1. Forum for discussion on security issues.
2. Formal ending of a state of war.
3. Broad, multi-faceted long-term cooperation.
4. Mutual defense commitment.
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

151. Given below are two statements regarding the concepts of Nation and State:
Statement I: The concept of a Nation is defined by objective criteria like government and territory.
Statement II: The concept of a State is defined by subjective criteria like shared culture and identity.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

152. Which of the following concepts is primarily preventive in nature, aiming to stop a conflict before it begins?
(A) Defence
(B) Deterrence
(C) War-fighting
(D) Post-conflict reconstruction

153. The National Security Environment is typically analyzed by distinguishing between:
(A) past and future threats.
(B) land-based and sea-based threats.
(C) internal and external factors.
(D) democratic and authoritarian threats.

154. Which of these is a key element of the State but not of the Nation?
(A) A sense of shared identity
(B) A common history
(C) Sovereignty
(D) A common language

155. The concept of Non-Alignment was a foreign policy approach adopted by many newly independent countries during:
(A) World War I.
(B) the Napoleonic Wars.
(C) the Cold War.
(D) the era of colonialism.

156. The linkage between a nation's domestic policy and its security policy is evident when:
(A) a strong economy allows for greater defense spending.
(B) a foreign policy decision is made without any domestic input.
(C) the military operates completely independently of civilian control.
(D) a country has no domestic policy.

157. Which of the following is an example of an external national security concern?
(A) Separatist violence in a province.
(B) A high rate of organized crime.
(C) A regional arms race.
(D) Widespread political corruption.

158. The concept of a 'Balance of Power' in international relations implies that states will:
(A) surrender their sovereignty to a higher authority.
(B) form alliances to counter a potentially dominant state.
(C) engage in free trade with all other nations.
(D) disarm completely and unilaterally.

159. A "Strategic Partnership" can be best described as:
(A) A formal military alliance with a mutual defense clause.
(B) A non-binding agreement for cultural exchange only.
(C) A deep, long-term relationship between two countries covering a wide array of mutual interests.
(D) A short-term commercial contract.

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160. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The evolution of the national security concept in the 21st century includes a focus on non-traditional threats like cyber warfare.
Reason (R): Cyber attacks can cripple a nation's critical infrastructure, economy, and governance, thus constituting a severe threat to national security.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. The primary function of Intelligence Agencies as a national security structure is:
(A) to pass legislation.
(B) to conduct diplomatic negotiations.
(C) to collect, process, and analyze information relevant to national security.
(D) to command military units in the field.

162. Consider the following statements about Defence and Strategic Studies:
I. It assumes that states are the principal actors.
II. It considers the use of force a key element in international relations.
III. It is solely concerned with the study of ancient battles.
IV. It analyzes how nations use their power to achieve security objectives.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

163. A country's 'National Character' can be defined as:
(A) the collective psychological attributes and morale of its people.
(B) the legal framework of the state.
(C) its gross domestic product.
(D) the number of military personnel.

164. The concept of 'Détente' refers to:
(A) a state of high tension and military confrontation.
(B) the easing of strained relations, especially between political rivals.
(C) the formal declaration of war.
(D) the establishment of a military blockade.

165. The policy of a state to not align with or against any major power bloc is known as:
(A) Collective Security.
(B) Balance of Power.
(C) Non-Alignment.
(D) Strategic Partnership.

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166. Which statement accurately reflects the security concerns of a 'Small Power'?
(A) Its primary goal is to project military force globally.
(B) It is chiefly concerned with its own survival, sovereignty, and economic security.
(C) It aims to become a regional hegemon.
(D) It is not concerned with national security.

167. The main objective of a 'Peace Treaty' is to:
(A) initiate military cooperation.
(B) formally end a war and set the terms for peace.
(C) create a new military alliance.
(D) establish a forum for dialogue.

168. The idea that all members of an international system pledge to aid any member that is a victim of aggression is central to:
(A) Balance of Power.
(B) Non-Alignment.
(C) Collective Security.
(D) Balance of Terror.

169. Which of the following is NOT a core component of National Power?
(A) Economic strength.
(B) Military capability.
(C) The number of public holidays.
(D) Diplomatic skill.

170. Match List I with List II regarding strategic concepts and their descriptions.
List I: (Concept)
P. State
Q. Nation
R. National Power

S. National Interest

List II: (Description)

1. A country's goals and ambitions in the world.
2. A socio-cultural entity with a shared identity.
3. The capacity to achieve national goals.
4. A political-legal entity with sovereignty.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

171. In national security, the 'Internal Environment' refers to:
(A) the state of relations with neighboring countries.
(B) conditions and threats originating within the state's borders.
(C) the global geopolitical climate.
(D) the strength of international alliances.

172. The formulation of a coherent 'Security Policy' is crucial for a nation to:
(A) effectively integrate all instruments of national power to protect its interests.
(B) focus solely on economic development.
(C) win international sporting events.
(D) ignore all external threats.

173. Consider the following statements about the linkage between different national policies:
I. A country's foreign policy choices can create new security threats or opportunities.
II. A strong domestic economy (a domestic policy outcome) supports a robust defense policy.
III. Security policy, foreign policy, and domestic policy are interconnected.
IV. A nation's security policy is completely independent of its foreign and domestic policies.
V. The sole purpose of foreign policy is to manage domestic issues.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and V only
(B) IV and V only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, IV and V only

174. A 'Military Alliance' is fundamentally different from 'Defence Cooperation' in that the former usually involves:
(A) a non-binding promise to talk about security.
(B) a formal and binding commitment to mutual defense.
(C) only non-military activities like cultural exchanges.
(D) only two countries, never more.

175. The 'Balance of Terror' is a strategic condition that relies on the idea of:
(A) economic interdependence.
(B) mutually assured destruction (MAD).
(C) collective security guarantees.
(D) diplomatic negotiation.

176. The concept of the 'Nation-State' posits an ideal where:
(A) multiple nations coexist under a single imperial government.
(B) the political-legal boundaries of the state align with the socio-cultural boundaries of the nation.
(C) the state has no defined territory.
(D) the nation has no government.

177. The evolution of the national security concept "beyond the 20th century" means that strategists now also consider threats from:
(A) asteroids and aliens exclusively.
(B) areas like cyberspace, climate change, and global health.
(C) historical archives and museums.
(D) philosophical debates.

178. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of a 'Major Power's' security outlook?
(A) Focused exclusively on immediate border defense.
(B) Characterized by a global perspective and concern for international systemic stability.
(C) Primarily dependent on foreign aid for security.
(D) Indifferent to international events.

179. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Sovereignty is considered the

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most crucial element that distinguishes a state from other social or political groupings.
Reason (R): Sovereignty implies supreme and independent authority, which is the hallmark of statehood in international law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

180. The primary role of the Armed Forces as a national security structure is to:
(A) provide and analyze intelligence reports.
(B) prosecute domestic criminals.
(C) deter and defeat external military aggression.
(D) negotiate trade agreements.

181. A period of reduced tensions and increased dialogue between the USA and the USSR in the 1970s was known as:
(A) Containment.
(B) Deterrence.
(C) Détente.
(D) Alliance.

182. Which of the following statements about the concept of 'State' is incorrect?
(A) It must have a defined territory.
(B) It must have a population.
(C) It must possess sovereignty.
(D) It must have a single, uniform ethnic group.

183. "The totality of a nation's capabilities to pursue its national interests and objectives" is the definition of:
(A) National Defence.
(B) National Character.
(C) National Power.
(D) National Anthem.

184. A 'Security Dialogue' is a form of:
(A) defence pact.
(B) peace treaty.
(C) diplomatic engagement.
(D) trade negotiation.

185. A nation's policy of creating armed forces and acquiring military equipment falls under the category of:
(A) Foreign Policy.
(B) Defence Policy.
(C) Domestic Policy.
(D) Economic Policy.

186. Consider the following pairs of strategic concepts and their characteristics:
I. Balance of Power: Aims to prevent hegemony.
II. Collective Security: An attack on one is an attack on all.
III. Non-Alignment: Independence from military blocs.
IV. Balance of Terror: Relies on conventional weapons.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correctly matched?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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187. The modern concept of 'National Security' is broader than 'National Defence' because it includes:
(A) only military threats.
(B) only external threats.
(C) military, economic, political, and societal threats, both internal and external.
(D) only internal threats.

188. Which of the following is the best example of an 'internal' security threat?
(A) A naval blockade by a hostile power.
(B) An armed insurgency seeking to overthrow the government.
(C) The formation of a powerful military alliance by neighboring states.
(D) A trade embargo imposed by the United Nations.

189. The credibility of a deterrent threat depends on:
(A) capability to carry out the threat and the perceived will to do so.
(B) the economic size of the threatening country only.
(C) the number of allies the target country has.
(D) the secret nature of the threat.

190. Match List I with List II regarding national security structures and their primary roles.

List I: (Structure)
P. Armed Forces
Q. Intelligence Agencies
R. Police Forces
S. Decision-Making Structure
List II: (Primary Role in National Security)
1. Maintain internal order.
2. Formulate policy and strategy.
3. Project military force externally.
4. Provide information and assessments.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

191. A key 'assumption' of Defence and Strategic studies is that the international environment is anarchical, meaning:
(A) it is completely lawless and chaotic.
(B) it lacks a central governing authority above sovereign states.
(C) all states are inherently evil.
(D) war is a constant and perpetual state of affairs.

192. Which statement accurately distinguishes between 'Nation' and 'State'?
(A) 'Nation' is a legal term, 'State' is a cultural term.
(B) 'State' is a political-legal entity with sovereignty, while 'Nation' is a socio-cultural group with a shared identity.
(C) A 'State' must be ethnically homogenous, while a 'Nation' can be diverse.
(D) The terms are fully interchangeable.

193. The primary objective of a country's 'Foreign Policy' is to:
(A) promote the national interest in the international system.
(B) enforce domestic laws.
(C) command the military.
(D) manage the national budget.

194. The concept of 'Balance of Terror' is most closely associated with what era and technology?
(A) The Napoleonic era and cannon technology.
(B) World War I and trench warfare.
(C) The Cold War and nuclear weapons.
(D) The 21st century and cyber warfare.

195. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): A country's domestic policy, particularly its economic and social health, has a significant linkage to its national security.
Reason (R): A country with a weak economy and deep social divisions is more vulnerable to both internal and external threats, thus compromising its national security.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

196. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a component of a nation's power?
(A) Geography
(B) Natural Resources
(C) Population
(D) Universal language proficiency

197. The concept of 'Collective Security' differs from a traditional 'Military Alliance' in that:
(A) Collective Security is directed against a specific, named adversary.
(B) a Military Alliance is, in principle, directed against any potential aggressor.
(C) Collective Security is, in principle, a universal system against any aggression, whereas an alliance is specific and exclusionary.
(D) There is no difference between the two concepts.

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198. Consider the following statements about national security decision-making structures:
I. They are responsible for tactical field command.
II. They integrate inputs from various government agencies.
III. They provide policy options to the national leadership.
IV. Their purpose is to ensure a coordinated national response to threats.
V. They are primarily staffed by foreign diplomats.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only

(C) I, IV and V only
(D) All of the above

199. The contemporary relevance of deterrence is most questioned in the context of:
(A) conventional warfare between two states.
(B) conflicts involving non-state actors like transnational terrorist groups.
(C) naval blockades.
(D) disputes over trade tariffs.

200. "The art and science of developing and using political, economic, psychological, and military forces as necessary during peace and war, to afford the maximum support to policies, in order to increase the probabilities and favorable consequences of victory and to lessen the chances of defeat." This is a comprehensive definition of:
(A) Diplomacy
(B) Strategy
(C) Logistics
(D) Tactics

201. Which of the following is a clear example of 'Defence Cooperation'?
(A) Two countries signing a treaty to end a war.
(B) Two countries' navies conducting a joint anti-piracy exercise.
(C) Two countries engaging in a security dialogue to discuss regional stability.
(D) A country declaring a policy of non-alignment.

202. The security concern of a land-locked 'small power' is likely to be very different from that of a 'major power' with a large coastline. This illustrates that national security concerns are shaped by:
(A) political ideology alone.
(B) economic status and geography.
(C) historical alliances only.
(D) national character exclusively.

203. Which of the following is an example of an intangible component of national power?
(A) Size of the armed forces
(B) Industrial output
(C) National morale and will
(D) Crude oil production

204. The four essential elements of a modern state are:
(A) Population, Territory, Government, and Sovereignty.
(B) Army, Navy, Air Force, and Police.
(C) Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, and Media.
(D) Democracy, Liberalism, Capitalism, and a Constitution.

205. The primary purpose of the Non-Aligned Movement during the Cold War was to:
(A) create a third military bloc to challenge the US and USSR.
(B) promote colonialism and imperialism.
(C) steer an independent course in foreign policy, free from the dictates of the two superpowers.
(D) facilitate the breakup of its own member states.

206. Which of the following is NOT an 'approach' to Defence and Strategic Studies?
(A) Realist approach
(B) Liberal approach
(C) Constructivist approach
(D) Culinary approach

207. A 'Peace Treaty' is a formal agreement that:
(A) initiates a state of war.
(B) establishes the terms for ending a war.
(C) creates a military alliance.
(D) sets up a joint business venture.

208. The concept of 'Deterrence' is fundamentally based on:
(A) a calculation of costs and benefits by a potential aggressor.
(B) the principle of international friendship and goodwill.
(C) the superiority of defense over offense.
(D) the economic integration of states.

209. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The components of national power are dynamic and can change over time.
Reason (R): A nation's economic growth, technological innovation, or decline in national morale can alter its relative power position in

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the international system.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

210. Match List I with List II regarding political and cultural entities and their core ideas.
List I: (Term)
P. Sovereignty
Q. Nation
R. State
S. Nation-State
List II: (Core Idea)
1. A people with a shared identity.
2. The ideal fusion of a people and a political entity.
3. A political entity with territory and government.
4. Supreme and independent authority.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

211. The 'internal security environment' is concerned with threats such as:
(A) military invasion by a foreign power.
(B) insurgency, terrorism, and organized crime.
(C) a naval blockade.
(D) a hostile resolution in the United Nations.

212. The term "linkages" in the context of national policies suggests that they are:
(A) isolated and compartmentalized.
(B) mutually influential and interconnected.
(C) identical in purpose and function.
(D) irrelevant to each other's formulation.

213. Given below are two statements regarding security arrangements:
Statement I: A military alliance is a pact where member states commit to mutual defence.
Statement II: A security dialogue is a formal, binding treaty that requires members to go to war for each other.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

214. The evolution of the national security concept beyond the 20th century to include things like climate change is because such issues:
(A) are primarily military in nature.
(B) can act as 'threat multipliers' that exacerbate instability and conflict.
(C) were the main cause of the Cold War.
(D) are only of concern to small powers.

215. A defining security concern for a 'Major Power' is often:
(A) preventing its own political and territorial disintegration.
(B) seeking foreign aid for economic survival.
(C) managing the international system and maintaining its influential position.
(D) securing recognition of its sovereignty.

216. Consider the following statements about the 'Balance of Power':
I. It is a mechanism to prevent the rise of a hegemon.
II. It can be achieved by forming counter-balancing alliances.
III. It assumes states are driven by the desire to survive and maintain their autonomy.
IV. It seeks to create a world government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) All of the above

217. The difference between a state and a nation is that a state is a _____ entity, while a nation is a _____ entity.
(A) cultural; legal
(B) political-legal; socio-cultural
(C) socio-cultural; political-legal
(D) economic; military

218. The 'Balance of Terror' was a specific instance of deterrence that defined the strategic relationship between:
(A) the United Kingdom and France in the 19th century.
(B) the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

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(C) Athens and Sparta in ancient Greece.
(D) India and China in the 21st century.

219. Which of the following is NOT a national security structure?
(A) Armed Forces
(B) A national sports federation
(C) Intelligence Agencies
(D) Police Forces

220. The concept of 'Détente' in international relations describes a process of:
(A) escalating a conflict towards war.
(B) reducing tensions between adversary states.
(C) forming a new military alliance.
(D) imposing economic sanctions.

221. Arrange the following in a logical sequence from the most general to the most specific form of international security relationship.
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

222. The formulation of a nation's 'Defence Policy' is directly linked to its:
(A) perception of threats and its national security objectives.
(B) cultural exchange programs.
(C) tourism promotion strategy.
(D) educational curriculum standards.

223. What is the primary characteristic of sovereignty as an element of the state?
(A) A large and growing population.
(B) A government elected by the people.
(C) Supreme and independent legal and political authority.
(D) Extensive natural resources.

224. The principle of 'Collective Security' is challenged by the reality that:
(A) no nation ever commits aggression.
(B) nations are often unwilling to bear costs for conflicts that do not directly threaten their vital interests.
(C) all nations possess identical military capabilities.
(D) the United Nations has been disbanded.

225. Consider the following statements regarding national power:
I. National Power includes both tangible and intangible components.
II. National Character is an intangible component of national power.
III. Military hardware is a tangible component of national power.
IV. The components of national power are fixed and never change.
V. Geography is not considered a component of national power.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) IV and V only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) I, II, IV and V
(D) III, IV and V only

226. The shift in understanding 'National Security' beyond the 20th century implies a move from a purely state-centric view to one that can also include:
(A) animal security.
(B) human security.
(C) planetary security.
(D) corporate security.

227. A key objective of a 'Strategic Partnership' is to:
(A) formalize the surrender of one state to another.
(B) build a long-term, multi-faceted relationship for mutual benefit.
(C) limit cooperation to a single, short-term project.
(D) create a formal military alliance with a mutual defense clause.

228. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The police forces are a vital structure for maintaining national security.
Reason (R): They are the primary institution responsible for engaging in large-scale conventional warfare against other states.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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229. Which concept describes the condition where two adversaries can inflict unacceptable damage on each other, even after absorbing a first strike?
(A) Collective Security
(B) Non-Alignment
(C) Balance of Terror / Mutually Assured Destruction
(D) Détente

230. Match List I with List II regarding power categories and their likely security focuses.
List I: (Power Category)
P. Small Power
Q. Middle Power
R. Major Power
S. Ideal Nation-State
List II: (Likely Primary Security Focus)
1. Maintaining global influence and order.
2. Promoting regional stability and multilateralism.
3. Ensuring survival and sovereignty.
4. Aligning national identity with territory.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

231. The 'approaches' in Defence and Strategic Studies, such as realism or liberalism, provide:
(A) theoretical frameworks for understanding international security affairs.
(B) specific battle plans for military operations.
(C) detailed instructions for weapon manufacturing.
(D) a list of historical dates.

232. A country's choice to pursue a policy of 'Non-Alignment' demonstrates its desire for:
(A) military dominance.
(B) economic isolation.
(C) foreign policy autonomy.
(D) joining the most powerful alliance.

233. The 'linkage' between a country's defence policy and its foreign policy is best exemplified by:
(A) using military exercises as a tool of diplomatic signaling.
(B) separating the defense ministry from the foreign ministry completely.
(C) focusing the military on domestic policing only.
(D) having the foreign ministry command troops in battle.

234. The contemporary relevance of the 'Balance of Power' concept is seen in the foreign policies of states that:
(A) seek to form coalitions to counter the growing power of another state.
(B) unilaterally disarm and declare neutrality.
(C) advocate for a world government.
(D) focus only on domestic issues.

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235. The fundamental purpose of 'Deterrence' is to:
(A) influence an adversary's will.
(B) destroy an adversary's capability.
(C) occupy an adversary's territory.
(D) assist an adversary's economy.

236. Which of these is NOT one of the four essential elements of a state?
(A) Government
(B) Sovereignty
(C) Territory
(D) A national airline

237. The evolution of the national security concept to include non-traditional threats suggests that security is now seen as more:
(A) simple and one-dimensional.
(B) exclusively military-focused.
(C) comprehensive and multi-dimensional.
(D) irrelevant to state policy.

238. Which of the following is a primary role of national security 'Decision-Making Structures'?
(A) To synthesize information and formulate policy options for leadership.
(B) To directly engage in combat.
(C) To conduct covert intelligence gathering.
(D) To carry out routine police patrols.

239. A 'Military Alliance' such as NATO is based on the principle of:
(A) Non-Alignment.
(B) Collective Defence.
(C) Economic integration.
(D) Unilateral action.

240. The 'National Security Environment' is a term that refers to the totality of:
(A) internal and external conditions, threats,

and opportunities that affect a state's security.
(B) the physical climate and weather patterns of a country.
(C) the legal system within a country.
(D) the military doctrine of a country's armed forces.

241. Arrange the following events/concepts in the correct chronological order of their historical peak or origin.
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 3, 1

242. The difference between a nation and a state is BEST summarized as:
(A) State is a cultural group; Nation is a legal entity.
(B) State has a government; Nation does not.
(C) State is a political-legal construct with sovereignty; Nation is a socio-cultural construct based on shared identity.
(D) There is no difference.

243. The objective of a 'Defence Policy' is to:
(A) manage diplomatic relations.
(B) ensure the armed forces are prepared to meet national security challenges.
(C) improve domestic health care.
(D) regulate international trade.

244. A security concern for a 'Middle Power' like Australia or Canada would likely include:
(A) achieving global military dominance.
(B) maintaining a stable, rules-based international order.
(C) conquering its immediate neighbors.
(D) avoiding all contact with the outside world.

245. Consider the following instruments of statecraft:
I. Military Alliances
II. Peace Treaties
III. Defence Cooperation
IV. Strategic Partnerships
V. Security Dialogues
Which of the above statement(s) is/are used by states to manage their external security relationships?
(A) internal economic policy.
(B) domestic judicial system.
(C) external security relationships.
(D) national education curriculum.

246. The concept of 'Détente' is most accurately described as:
(A) a strategy for winning a nuclear war.
(B) an easing of tensions between rival states.
(C) a formal military alliance.
(D) a policy of economic self-sufficiency.

247. The 'Balance of Terror' primarily relied upon which specific capability?
(A) A large conventional army.
(B) A powerful blue-water navy.
(C) A secure second-strike nuclear capability.
(D) A highly effective propaganda machine.

248. The most essential characteristic that distinguishes a 'State' from a 'Nation' is:
(A) a common language.
(B) a shared religion.
(C) sovereignty.
(D) a unique cuisine.

249. Which statement best describes the contemporary relevance of 'Non-Alignment'?
(A) It is the dominant foreign policy of all major powers.
(B) It has no relevance as the world is still strictly bipolar.
(C) Its principles of foreign policy independence and strategic autonomy are still relevant for many countries in a multipolar world.
(D) It has been replaced by a universal system of collective security that works perfectly.

250. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The 'approaches' to Defence and Strategic Studies provide differing perspectives on the causes of conflict and the nature of security.
Reason (R): All 'approaches' to Defence and Strategic Studies have reached an identical conclusion that international cooperation is impossible and war is inevitable.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

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explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The academic discipline of Defence and Strategic Studies has evolved significantly from its origins in traditional military history and science. Its primary assumption is that international relations are fundamentally anarchic, compelling states to prioritize survival and security. This necessitates a rational calculation of power and interests. Early approaches were heavily focused on the mechanics of warfare, troop movements, and battlefield tactics. However, the 20th century, particularly the advent of nuclear weapons, broadened the field's scope. Strategic Studies, as a sub-discipline, emerged to analyze the application of a state's resources, including but not limited to military force, to achieve political objectives. It moved beyond the battlefield to encompass grand strategy, diplomacy, economic statecraft, and psychological dimensions of conflict. This modern approach assumes that war is not an end in itself but a continuation of policy by other means, a Clausewitzian dictum that remains central. Therefore, the core of strategic thinking involves understanding the intricate relationship between military capabilities, political goals, and the potential costs and benefits of using force. It is an interdisciplinary field, drawing from political science, history, economics, and psychology to provide a holistic framework for analyzing how states pursue security in a competitive world.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. What is the primary conceptual shift that distinguished modern Strategic Studies from traditional military science?
(A) A complete rejection of historical military campaigns as case studies.
(B) A focus on integrating military means with broader political objectives.
(C) An exclusive concentration on the technical aspects of nuclear weapons.
(D) A shift from state-centric analysis to focusing on non-state actors.

252. According to the paragraph, what is a fundamental assumption of Defence and Strategic Studies regarding the international system?
(A) It is anarchic, forcing states to be primarily concerned with their own security.
(B) It is governed by a global authority that enforces international law.
(C) It is inherently cooperative, with states prioritizing collective good.
(D) It is economically integrated, making military conflict obsolete.

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253. The reference to the Clausewitzian dictum, "war is...a continuation of policy by other means," serves to emphasize that:
(A) military action is always the most effective policy tool.
(B) political goals should be subordinate to military strategy.
(C) the use of force must be rationally linked to achieving political ends.
(D) warfare and diplomacy are entirely separate and unrelated activities.

254. The interdisciplinary nature of Strategic Studies suggests that:
(A) it has failed to establish itself as a distinct academic field.
(B) military expertise is no longer relevant to the study of strategy.
(C) economic factors are the sole determinants of a state's strategic choices.
(D) a comprehensive understanding of security requires insights from multiple domains.

255. The paragraph states that the advent of nuclear weapons had what effect on the field?
(A) It rendered conventional military strategy completely irrelevant.
(B) It narrowed the focus of the field exclusively to superpower rivalry.
(C) It significantly broadened the scope of analysis beyond the battlefield.
(D) It proved the futility of studying warfare and led to the field's decline.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The distinction between the concepts of 'State' and 'Nation' is fundamental to understanding

political geography and international relations. A 'State' is a politico-legal entity defined by four essential elements: a defined territory, a permanent population, a government, and sovereignty. Sovereignty, in particular, is the critical attribute, signifying the state's supreme and independent authority over its internal affairs and its freedom from external control. The 'Nation', conversely, is a socio-cultural concept. It refers to a group of people who share a common identity, which may be based on language, ethnicity, religion, culture, or a shared history and collective memory. A nation is a "community of sentiment" that may or may not possess its own state. The 'Nation-State' is a specific, modern political ideal where the boundaries of the state (the political unit) coincide with the boundaries of the nation (the cultural unit). This ideal suggests that every nation should have its own state and that each state should be composed of a single, homogenous nation. However, in reality, this congruence is rare. Many states are multi-national, containing multiple distinct national groups, and many nations are stateless or are dispersed across several states, leading to political tensions and conflicts over self-determination and identity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which element is described as the "critical attribute" that distinguishes a 'State' as a political entity?
(A) A permanent population
(B) Sovereignty
(C) A defined territory
(D) A legitimate government

257. How does the paragraph differentiate a 'Nation' from a 'State'?
(A) A Nation is a legal entity, whereas a State is a cultural one.
(B) A Nation must have a government, whereas a State does not require one.
(C) A Nation is always larger than a State in terms of population.
(D) A Nation is based on a shared identity, whereas a State is a political-legal structure.

258. What is the core characteristic of the 'Nation-State' as a political ideal?
(A) The alignment of the political boundaries of the state with the cultural boundaries of the nation.
(B) The existence of a strong military to protect the state's borders.
(C) The presence of multiple national groups coexisting peacefully within one state.
(D) A federal system of government that grants autonomy to different cultural groups.

259. Based on the source, which of the following scenarios exemplifies a 'stateless nation'?
(A) A state with a highly diverse, multi-ethnic population.
(B) A country where the government has been temporarily overthrown.
(C) A distinct cultural and linguistic group dispersed across several states without a state of its own.
(D) A large state that is composed of a single, homogenous ethnic group.

260. The paragraph suggests that the mismatch between state and national boundaries is often a source of:
(A) political tension and conflicts over self-determination.
(B) economic prosperity and integration.
(C) cultural exchange and mutual enrichment.
(D) political stability and strong governance.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of National Security has undergone a profound evolution, particularly during the 20th century and its aftermath. Initially, it was largely synonymous with National Defence, focusing almost exclusively on protecting the state's territorial integrity and sovereignty from external military aggression. This traditional, state-centric view prioritized the build-up of armed forces as the principal means of ensuring security. However, the complexities of the modern world have necessitated a broader definition. The contemporary understanding of National Security encompasses a wider array of threats and vulnerabilities, including economic instability, environmental degradation, energy and food scarcity, pandemics, transnational crime, and cyber-attacks. At the core of this expanded concept is the National Interest, which represents the fundamental goals and objectives a state seeks

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to protect and advance. National Security policy, therefore, is the strategy designed to safeguard these interests against the diverse range of identified threats. The evolution of the concept reflects a shift from a purely military-centric paradigm to a more holistic one, recognizing that a state's security is intrinsically linked to its economic well-being, social cohesion, and political stability, not just its ability to repel an invasion. This makes the formulation of national security a more complex and multi-dimensional task.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary difference between the traditional concept of 'National Defence' and the contemporary concept of 'National Security'?
(A) National Defence focuses on internal threats, while National Security focuses on external ones.
(B) National Defence is a broader concept, while National Security is purely military-focused.
(C) National Defence is concerned with economic policies, while National Security is not.
(D) National Security encompasses a wider range of threats beyond military aggression, unlike National Defence.

262. According to the paragraph, what is the relationship between 'National Interest' and 'National Security'?
(A) National Interest is a threat to National Security.
(B) National Security policy is the strategy used to protect the National Interest.
(C) The two concepts are identical and interchangeable.
(D) National Interest is only relevant in the traditional concept of National Defence.

263. The evolution of the National Security concept in the 20th century implies that:
(A) military force is no longer a component of national security.
(B) threats to a state are now exclusively non-military in nature.
(C) securing a nation requires a multi-dimensional and holistic approach.
(D) the United Nations has taken over the security responsibilities of individual states.

264. Which of the following would be considered a national security concern under the contemporary definition but not necessarily under the traditional definition of National Defence?
(A) An impending cross-border military invasion.
(B) A hostile state's naval blockade.
(C) An enemy's development of a new battle tank.
(D) A severe nationwide cyber-attack on critical infrastructure.

265. The paragraph suggests that the broadening of the national security concept has made its formulation:
(A) more complex and multi-dimensional.
(B) simpler and more straightforward.
(C) the exclusive responsibility of the military.
(D) less important for state policy.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The national security concerns of states vary significantly depending on their relative power and position within the international system, often categorized as major, middle, and small powers. Major powers, possessing substantial military, economic, and diplomatic capabilities, typically have global interests and concerns. Their security preoccupations often revolve around maintaining or enhancing their global status, managing strategic rivalries with other major powers, projecting influence in key regions, and preventing the rise of a peer competitor. In contrast, small powers have limited capabilities and operate with a much smaller margin of safety. Their primary national security concern is survival: the preservation of their political sovereignty and territorial integrity. They often seek security through strategies such as neutrality, bandwagoning with a major power, or joining alliances to aggregate their limited strength. Middle powers occupy a conceptual space between these two poles. While not capable of global power projection on the scale of a major power, they possess considerable capabilities and influence, often within their specific region. Their security concerns typically involve maintaining

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regional stability, acting as diplomatic brokers or 'good international citizens', and mitigating the disruptive effects of major power competition. They often champion multilateralism and international law as a means to constrain larger powers and create a more predictable international environment.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. According to the paragraph, what is the primary national security concern for a small power?
(A) Projecting global influence.
(B) Preserving sovereignty and territorial integrity.
(C) Maintaining regional stability.
(D) Preventing the rise of a peer competitor.

267. How do the security preoccupations of major powers typically differ from those of middle powers?
(A) Major powers focus on regional issues, while middle powers have global concerns.
(B) Major powers have global interests and strategic rivalries, while middle powers focus on regional stability and diplomacy.
(C) Major powers seek security through neutrality, while middle powers form alliances.
(D) Major powers champion international law, while middle powers rely on military strength.

268. The strategy of joining alliances to aggregate strength is described as being particularly characteristic of which category of powers?
(A) Small powers
(B) Major powers
(C) Former powers
(D) Isolationist powers

269. The paragraph suggests that middle powers often engage in which type of foreign policy behaviour?
(A) Pursuing aggressive expansionism.
(B) Adopting strict neutrality in all international disputes.
(C) Acting as diplomatic brokers and supporting multilateralism.
(D) Challenging major powers for global dominance.

270. What is a defining security concern for a major power, as mentioned in the text?
(A) A sole focus on defending its own borders from invasion.
(B) The immediate need to find a powerful ally for protection.
(C) A strict adherence to the policy of neutrality.
(D) The management of strategic rivalries and prevention of a peer competitor's rise.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A state's national security is upheld by a complex ecosystem of structures, each with a specialized role, which must operate in synergy to be effective. The most visible of these are the Armed Forces, primarily tasked with defending the nation against external military threats and projecting power when required by the state's political leadership. Complementing them are the Intelligence Agencies, which operate both internally and externally to gather, analyze, and disseminate information critical for pre-empting threats and informing policy. Their function is not to make policy but to provide decision-makers with timely and accurate assessments. Internally, Police Forces are responsible for maintaining law and order, enforcing domestic laws, and acting as the first line of defence against internal security threats such as crime, civil unrest, and terrorism within national borders. At the apex of this apparatus are the Decision-Making Structures, which may include a national security council, cabinet committees, or other high-level bodies chaired by the head of government. This structure is responsible for integrating inputs from all other agencies, formulating a coherent national security strategy, allocating resources, and directing the implementation of policy. The effectiveness of the entire national security system hinges on the seamless coordination and information sharing between these distinct but interdependent components.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary function of Intelligence Agencies within the national security apparatus?
(A) To formulate and direct national security policy.
(B) To enforce domestic laws and maintain

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public order.
(C) To gather, analyze, and provide information to decision-makers.
(D) To conduct military operations against external threats.

272. According to the paragraph, what is the main role of the Decision-Making Structures in national security?
(A) To exclusively focus on gathering intelligence on foreign adversaries.
(B) To integrate inputs from various agencies and formulate coherent strategy.
(C) To act as the primary law enforcement body within the state.
(D) To command troops directly on the battlefield.

273. How does the role of Police Forces differ from that of the Armed Forces in the context of national security?
(A) Police Forces deal with external threats, while Armed Forces handle internal threats.
(B) Police Forces gather intelligence, while Armed Forces are responsible for analysis.
(C) There is no functional difference between Police Forces and Armed Forces.
(D) Police Forces focus on internal law and order, while Armed Forces primarily address external military threats.

274. The paragraph emphasizes that the overall effectiveness of the national security system depends on:
(A) the seamless coordination and synergy among all components.
(B) the singular dominance of the Armed Forces over all other structures.
(C) the strict separation and isolation of each security component.
(D) the level of funding received from international bodies.

275. Which structure is identified as being primarily responsible for defending the nation against external military threats?
(A) Police Forces
(B) Intelligence Agencies
(C) Armed Forces
(D) Decision-Making Structures

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The national security environment of a state is best understood as having two interconnected dimensions: internal and external. The external security environment is the traditional domain of strategic studies, comprising the geopolitical landscape outside a state's borders. It includes the relative power and intentions of other states, the nature of regional and global power balances, the existence of military alliances, international norms and laws, and the activities of transnational actors. States constantly monitor this environment to identify potential threats and opportunities. However, security is not solely a function of external factors. The internal security environment, consisting of conditions within the state's own borders, is equally critical. This dimension includes political stability, the legitimacy of the government, economic health and equity, social cohesion among different ethnic and religious groups, and the condition of critical infrastructure. Weaknesses in the internal environment, such as political unrest, economic crisis, or social fragmentation, can be exploited by external adversaries. Moreover, purely internal threats like insurgency, secessionism, or large-scale organized crime can be just as debilitating to a state as an external attack. Consequently, a comprehensive national security strategy must address both dimensions, recognizing that internal strength is often the bedrock of a resilient external posture.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. According to the paragraph, the 'external security environment' primarily consists of:
(A) conditions related to the geopolitical landscape and the behavior of other states.
(B) factors related to a state's domestic political stability and social cohesion.
(C) issues concerning a state's economic health and infrastructural development.
(D) threats originating exclusively from non-state actors within a country.

277. What is the relationship between the internal and external security environments as described in the text?
(A) They are completely separate and do not

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influence each other.
(B) The external environment is always more important than the internal one.
(C) The internal environment only matters for small states, not for major powers.
(D) They are interconnected, and internal weaknesses can be exploited by external foes.

278. Which of the following is an example of a threat originating from the 'internal security environment'?
(A) A military alliance formed by neighboring states.
(B) A secessionist movement within the state's own borders.
(C) A trade embargo imposed by a foreign power.
(D) A shift in the global balance of power.

279. The paragraph argues that a comprehensive national security strategy must:
(A) prioritize external threats over internal vulnerabilities.
(B) focus exclusively on building military strength.
(C) address both internal and external dimensions of security.
(D) rely solely on diplomatic solutions to security challenges.

280. The text suggests that internal strength, such as political stability and social cohesion, serves as:
(A) a replacement for a strong military.
(B) a provocation for external adversaries.
(C) an irrelevant factor in international relations.
(D) the foundation for a resilient external security posture.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The governance of a state is executed through a web of interconnected policies, among which Defence, Foreign, Security, and Domestic policies are paramount. There exist crucial linkages between them, and they cannot be formulated in isolation. Foreign Policy is the articulation of a state's interests and its intended mode of interaction with the external world. Defence Policy is a subset of this, specifically concerned with the role of military force—its development, deployment, and potential use—to support national objectives. Security Policy is the overarching conceptual framework that integrates all instruments of state power, including military, diplomatic, economic, and informational, to protect and advance national interests. It is broader than Defence Policy but is operationalized through Foreign Policy. Crucially, all these external-facing policies are intrinsically linked to Domestic Policy. The success of a state's foreign and defence ambitions is often predicated on its domestic health: a robust economy to fund military and diplomatic efforts, technological innovation to maintain a competitive edge, and social cohesion to ensure national will and resilience. For example, a decision to increase defence spending (Defence Policy) has direct implications for the national budget (Domestic Policy), and a trade agreement (Foreign Policy) affects domestic industries and employment.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. How does the paragraph define the relationship between Defence Policy and Security Policy?
(A) Security Policy is a broader concept that integrates Defence Policy with other instruments of state power.
(B) They are identical concepts with no distinction.
(C) Defence Policy is the overarching framework for Security Policy.
(D) Security Policy deals with internal matters, while Defence Policy deals with external ones.

282. What is the fundamental linkage described between Domestic Policy and Foreign/Defence Policy?
(A) Domestic policies are completely independent of external policy choices.
(B) The success of foreign and defence policies is often dependent on a state's domestic health and resources.
(C) Foreign policy dictates all aspects of domestic policy without any feedback.
(D) Strong domestic policy makes foreign and defence policies unnecessary.

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283. Which policy is described as being specifically concerned with the role and use of military force?
(A) Foreign Policy
(B) Defence Policy
(C) Security Policy
(D) Domestic Policy

284. The paragraph implies that the formulation of these policies should be:
(A) a coordinated and integrated process.
(B) done in isolation to ensure specialization.
(C) outsourced to international organizations.
(D) primarily driven by military leaders.

285. The example of increased defence spending affecting the national budget illustrates:
(A) the separation between defence and domestic policies.
(B) the superiority of defence policy over domestic concerns.
(C) the direct linkage and trade-offs between different policy areas.
(D) the failure of foreign policy to achieve its objectives.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

States employ various mechanisms to manage their security environment and relationships with other states, ranging from formal commitments to flexible arrangements. Military Alliances are the most formal of these, typically involving a treaty-bound promise of mutual defence against an external attack, encapsulated in the principle that an attack on one member is considered an attack on all. Pacts are often similar in nature, creating binding security obligations. In contrast, a Strategic Partnership has emerged as a more flexible and often broader form of cooperation. While it signifies a close relationship and alignment of interests on key issues, it usually does not include a legally binding mutual defence clause. Strategic partnerships can encompass cooperation across defence, trade, technology, and counter-terrorism, allowing for adaptability without the rigidity of a formal alliance. Below these are other important mechanisms like Defence Cooperation agreements, which might focus on specific areas such as joint military exercises, training, or arms procurement. Security Dialogues are forums for high-level discussions between states to share perspectives on regional and global security challenges, build confidence, and prevent miscalculations. These different forms of engagement represent a spectrum of interstate security cooperation, allowing states to choose the level of commitment that best suits their interests and strategic context.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the key feature that typically distinguishes a formal Military Alliance from a Strategic Partnership?
(A) A strategic partnership involves more member states.
(B) A strategic partnership focuses exclusively on economic cooperation.
(C) A military alliance is a temporary and informal arrangement.
(D) A military alliance includes a binding mutual defence commitment.

287. What is the primary purpose of a Security Dialogue as described in the paragraph?
(A) To sign a binding mutual defence treaty.
(B) To conduct joint military exercises.
(C) To provide a forum for discussion, confidence-building, and sharing perspectives.
(D) To create a formal military bloc to challenge other powers.

288. The paragraph suggests that the existence of different types of security arrangements like alliances, partnerships, and dialogues provides states with:
(A) a single, one-size-fits-all solution to security.
(B) a spectrum of options with varying levels of commitment.
(C) a reason to abandon diplomacy in favour of military action.
(D) a method to isolate themselves from the international community.

289. According to the text, a Strategic Partnership is considered more flexible than a formal alliance because:
(A) it is always a short-term agreement that expires quickly.
(B) it focuses only on cultural exchanges

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between nations.
(C) it is an arrangement exclusively for major global powers.
(D) it generally does not contain a rigid, legally binding defence clause.

290. An agreement focused specifically on joint military exercises and training between two countries would be best classified as:
(A) a form of Defence Cooperation.
(B) a formal Military Alliance.
(C) a full Strategic Partnership.
(D) a Peace Treaty.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Three major concepts have shaped state strategies in international security: Balance of Power, Collective Security, and Non-Alignment. The Balance of Power is a classical realist concept where states, acting to preserve their own security, naturally form coalitions to counter any state or group of states that threatens to become overwhelmingly powerful, or hegemonic. It is a system of self-help, driven by national interest, and operates without a central authority. In contrast, Collective Security is an idealistic, institutional approach. It posits that all states within the system agree to collectively renounce the use of force for individual gain and to act in concert against any state that commits an act of aggression. Under this principle, the security of one state is the concern of all. The United Nations charter conceptually embodies this idea. Non-Alignment emerged as a distinct foreign policy choice during the Cold War, primarily for newly independent states. It represented a refusal to formally align with either the US-led Western bloc or the Soviet-led Eastern bloc. Its core tenets were the preservation of foreign policy autonomy, national independence, and the pursuit of peace, without being drawn into superpower rivalries. While the relevance of each concept has fluctuated with historical context, they remain foundational ideas in the study of international security.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the fundamental difference between the Balance of Power and Collective Security?
(A) Balance of Power is institutional, while Collective Security relies on self-help.
(B) Balance of Power is a Cold War concept, while Collective Security is from the 19th century.
(C) Balance of Power seeks to counter a potential hegemon, while Collective Security acts against any aggressor.
(D) Balance of Power involves all states, while Collective Security involves only a few.

292. The policy of Non-Alignment was developed as a direct response to what historical context?
(A) The bipolar rivalry of the Cold War.
(B) The rise of colonialism in the 19th century.
(C) The era of global economic depression.
(D) The concert of Europe after the Napoleonic wars.

293. Which concept is based on the principle that "the security of one state is the concern of all" and requires an institutional framework to function?
(A) Balance of Power
(B) Non-Alignment
(C) Balance of Terror
(D) Collective Security

294. According to the paragraph, the Balance of Power theory operates on which core assumption about state behavior?
(A) States prioritize collective good over their own interests.
(B) States are driven by the need to preserve their own security in an anarchic system.
(C) States will always choose neutrality over forming coalitions.
(D) States' actions are primarily determined by international law.

295. The primary objective for states adopting a policy of Non-Alignment was:
(A) to achieve economic dominance over the major powers.
(B) to create a new military bloc to challenge the superpowers.
(C) to preserve foreign policy autonomy and national independence.
(D) to isolate themselves completely from world affairs.

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carefully.

Deterrence and détente are two pivotal concepts in strategic thought, particularly prominent during the Cold War but holding contemporary relevance. Deterrence is a strategy aimed at preventing an adversary from taking a hostile action by convincing them that the costs and risks of the action will outweigh any potential gains. Effective deterrence rests on three pillars: Capability (possessing the means to inflict unacceptable damage), Credibility (the adversary's belief that you are willing to use that capability), and Communication (clearly conveying the threat of retaliation for specific actions). It is a psychological strategy, seeking to influence the decision-making of a potential aggressor. A specific form of this is the nuclear 'Balance of Terror', where superpowers were deterred from direct conflict by the threat of mutually assured destruction. Détente, on the other hand, refers to a period of easing of strained relations and tensions between hostile states. It is not an end to rivalry but rather its management. During a period of détente, states may pursue arms control agreements, increase trade, and engage in diplomatic dialogue to reduce the risk of conflict, even while the underlying logic of deterrence remains in place. It is a pragmatic approach to managing an adversarial relationship, aiming to make it more predictable and less dangerous.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the fundamental goal of a deterrence strategy?
(A) To win a war decisively on the battlefield.
(B) To foster economic cooperation between rival states.
(C) To formally end all rivalry between states.
(D) To prevent an adversary from taking a hostile action.

297. According to the paragraph, what are the three essential components for an effective deterrence strategy?
(A) Capability, Credibility, and Communication.
(B) Alliances, Diplomacy, and Economy.
(C) Secrecy, Surprise, and Speed.
(D) Attack, Defence, and Retreat.

298. How is 'détente' described in relation to the underlying rivalry between states?
(A) It signifies the complete and permanent end of the rivalry.
(B) It is a management of the rivalry to make it less dangerous, not an end to it.
(C) It is an intensification of the rivalry through proxy wars.
(D) It is a strategy to prepare for a surprise attack on the adversary.

299. The concept of a nuclear 'Balance of Terror' is presented as a specific application of which broader strategic concept?
(A) Détente
(B) Deterrence
(C) Collective Security
(D) Non-Alignment

300. The paragraph describes deterrence as fundamentally a:
(A) psychological strategy to influence an adversary's decisions.
(B) legal strategy based on international courts.
(C) technological strategy focused only on developing new weapons.
(D) economic strategy based on imposing sanctions.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The analysis of the threat or use of force for political objectives.
Defence and Strategic Studies primarily focuses on the systematic examination of how military force is utilized as an instrument of national policy. This field explores the relationship between political goals and the physical application of power in international relations. It investigates the causes of conflict and the strategies employed to achieve security while considering the complex interplay between military capabilities and diplomatic maneuvering within a competitive global environment.

2. (A) a conceptual framework used to analyze specific security issues.
In the realm of strategic studies, an approach serves as a lens through which scholars and practitioners interpret security dynamics. These theoretical structures provide the necessary context for understanding complex international behaviors and power relations. By utilizing these frameworks, analysts can categorize threats, evaluate policy responses, and predict potential outcomes. They form the intellectual foundation for systematic inquiry into the nature of modern warfare and geopolitical strategy.

3. (C) A 'State' is a political and legal construct, whereas a 'Nation' is a socio-cultural one.
Political science distinguishes between the state and the nation based on their underlying characteristics and organizational structures. The state is defined as a political and legal entity possessing defined territory and sovereignty over a population. Conversely, a nation is a socio-cultural group united by shared history, language, or identity. Understanding this distinction is vital for analyzing modern conflicts, particularly those involving ethnic movements, secessionism, and the pursuit of statehood.

4. (B) I, II, and III only
The traditional criteria for statehood include a defined territory, a permanent population, an effective government, and the possession of sovereignty. These elements ensure that a political entity can exercise authority and interact with other states in the international system. While a shared language or culture may enhance national unity and social cohesion, they are not mandatory legal prerequisites for being recognized as a sovereign state under standard international law principles.

5. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
A nation-state represents the alignment of a distinct cultural group with a corresponding political and sovereign entity. While this concept serves as an ideal model in political theory, the reality is that most modern states are multi-ethnic and diverse. Very few contemporary political systems can be described as perfectly homogeneous examples of this fusion. This highlights the ongoing challenge of integrating diverse populations within fixed legal-political boundaries and national structures.

6. (B) Global popularity of a nation's cinema.
National power is derived from several critical factors that determine a country's ability to influence international events and protect its interests. Economic capacity, military preparedness, technological innovation, and diplomatic skill are recognized as primary components of this strength. While cultural products like cinema may contribute to soft power and global influence, they do not constitute a core pillar of national power in the same way as industrial resources or defense.

7. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The fundamental components of a state are categorized by their specific roles in establishing political and legal authority. Population refers to the inhabitants, while territory defines the geographical boundaries. The government serves as the administrative organization, and sovereignty represents the supreme authority over the area. Correctly mapping these elements is essential for understanding how a state functions as a sovereign entity within the global system and maintains its internal order.

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8. (A) economic, political, and social dimensions.
During the twentieth century, the understanding of national security underwent a significant transformation, expanding beyond traditional military concerns. This evolution acknowledged that a nation's stability is deeply influenced by its economic health, political integrity, and social cohesion. Consequently, modern security strategies now integrate diverse non-military factors to address a broader range of vulnerabilities. This comprehensive approach reflects the increasing complexity of threats in an interconnected and highly globalized world.

9. (C) A is true but R is false.
National interest is a dynamic concept that evolves in response to shifting domestic priorities and changes in the international geopolitical landscape. While the survival of the state and the protection of its territorial integrity remain fundamental goals, the methods and secondary objectives associated with these interests are subject to change. States must continuously reassess their priorities to adapt to new challenges, making the idea that all core interests are immutable historically inaccurate.

10. (A) the collective psychological traits and values influencing national behavior.
National character refers to the enduring psychological attributes, cultural values, and collective attitudes that distinguish the population of one country from another. In strategic studies, these traits are considered important because they influence how a nation perceives threats and responds to international crises. This intangible element of power shapes national morale and resilience, ultimately affecting the state's long-term strategic behavior and its ability to sustain efforts during prolonged periods of conflict.

11. (D) The protection of vital national interests from internal and external threats.
National security involves the comprehensive protection of a state's core values, territorial integrity, and the well-being of its citizens. This broad concept encompasses measures taken to counter traditional military aggression from foreign powers as well as non-traditional internal challenges like insurgency or economic instability. By safeguarding vital interests, a nation ensures its survival and maintains its sovereignty in an environment characterized by diverse and evolving threats from various actors.

12. (B) I, II and III only
Different types of states prioritize their security concerns based on their relative power and geographic position. Major powers focus on global influence and systemic stability, while middle powers emphasize regional cooperation and multilateral diplomacy. Small powers are primarily concerned with their immediate survival and protecting their sovereignty against external coercion. These varying perspectives illustrate that security priorities are not uniform across all nations but are shaped by their specific capacities and roles.

13. (C) deter and defeat external military threats.
The primary function of a nation's armed forces is to provide a robust defense against external military aggression. By maintaining high levels of preparedness and technological capability, these forces serve as a deterrent to potential adversaries. In the event of an attack, their role is to engage and defeat the threat to preserve the state's territorial integrity and sovereignty. This specialized mission distinguishes the military from other structures within the national security framework.

14. (D) They are the primary body for passing laws and legislation related to security.
Intelligence agencies play a critical role in the national security structure by collecting and analyzing information regarding potential threats. Their assessments provide policymakers with the necessary insights to make informed decisions and anticipate foreign or domestic challenges. While they may conduct covert operations to protect national interests, they do not possess the authority to pass laws or create legislation. Legislative functions are strictly reserved for the parliamentary or representative bodies of the state.

15. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The logical progression of policy-making begins with the identification of core national interests and the evaluation of the security environment. Following this, decision-makers define specific objectives and develop strategic plans to achieve them. The final stages involve the allocation

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of resources and the actual implementation of the chosen policies. This conceptual sequence ensures that government actions remain aligned with the fundamental goals and priorities of the state while addressing emerging challenges effectively.

16. (B) To provide for mutual defence against an external attack.
A military alliance is a formal agreement between sovereign states established primarily to enhance their collective security. The fundamental objective is to provide mutual assistance in the event that any member is targeted by an external military attack. By pooling their resources and capabilities, allied nations create a more powerful deterrent against potential aggressors. Such pacts are central instruments of foreign policy, aimed at maintaining regional stability and protecting vital national interests.

17. (B) a long-term, multi-sector cooperative relationship on vital mutual issues.
A strategic partnership represents a deep and enduring relationship between two nations that extends beyond simple commercial transactions or temporary military cooperation. These agreements involve multi-sectoral collaboration on issues such as trade, technology, defense, and regional security. Unlike formal military alliances, they do not always mandate mutual defense but signify a high level of trust and shared long-term objectives. Such partnerships are essential for navigating the complexities of the modern international geopolitical environment.

18. (B) II and IV only
Non-alignment emerged during the Cold War as a response to the bipolar world order dominated by the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. This policy emphasized the importance of maintaining independent judgment in foreign affairs and avoiding formal membership in military blocs. Rather than being a policy of isolationism, it advocated for active engagement in international issues based on their individual merits, allowing developing nations to preserve their sovereignty and strategic autonomy.

19. (C) an attack on any member state is treated as an attack on all.
Collective security is a principle of international relations where a group of states agrees that a security threat to one member is a threat to all. This concept aims to deter aggression by ensuring that any violator of peace faces a combined response from the entire community. It shifts the focus from individual defense to a shared responsibility for maintaining global or regional order, as exemplified by the frameworks of the United Nations.

20. (D) a reduction of tensions and an increase in cooperation.
Détente refers to a specific period or policy aimed at easing strained relations between adversarial powers through diplomacy and negotiation. This process involves the reduction of military confrontation and the establishment of formal channels for communication and cooperation. By seeking common ground on issues like arms control or trade, rival states aim to minimize the risk of direct conflict. Historically, this concept was most prominent during the relaxation of tensions between the superpowers.

21. (C) Deterrence
Deterrence is a psychological and strategic concept designed to prevent an adversary from taking an undesirable action through the threat of retaliation. Its effectiveness relies on convincing the opponent that the costs and risks of an attack will far outweigh any potential benefits. Success in deterrence is measured by the non-occurrence of the contested action. This concept is a cornerstone of national security policy, utilizing both conventional military strength and nuclear capabilities to maintain stability.

22. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The balance of power theory suggests that national security is best preserved when military capability is distributed so that no single state can dominate others. To prevent hegemony, states will naturally form coalitions or increase their own strength to counter a rising power. The primary objective of this system is to ensure international stability and protect the independence of individual states. This mechanism has historically been a central feature of European and global diplomacy.

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23. (D) Nation-State - A state with multiple competing sovereign governments.
The term nation-state refers to a political entity where the boundaries of the state coincide with the cultural and linguistic boundaries of a single nation. In this ideal form, the population shares a common identity, and the state possesses a single, unified sovereign government. The idea of multiple competing sovereign governments within a single state contradicts the fundamental definition of sovereignty and statehood, making it an incorrect description of the nation-state concept in political theory.

24. (A) internal security environment.
A nation's internal security environment encompasses the conditions and challenges that originate within its own territorial borders. Widespread rebellion, ethnic conflict, and economic collapse are clear indicators of domestic instability that threaten the state's integrity. These internal issues can undermine the government's authority and weaken the nation's overall power. Addressing such threats requires a combination of effective policing, social policy, and economic management, as they are distinct from external military challenges posed by foreign states.

25. (C) formally end a state of war and establish new terms of relations.
A peace treaty is a formal and legally binding agreement between parties in conflict that officially terminates a state of war. Beyond ending hostilities, such treaties establish the new terms of the relationship, often addressing issues like territorial boundaries, prisoner exchanges, and reparations. They provide a stable framework for post-war interactions and aim to prevent the recurrence of conflict. These documents are essential instruments of international law used to restore order and diplomatic normalcy between nations.

26. (D) I, II, III, IV, and V
National power is a multi-faceted concept comprising several tangible and intangible elements that determine a state's ability to achieve its objectives. Physical factors like geography and economic resources provide the material foundation, while military strength offers the means for defense. Intangible components, including national character, morale, and the quality of diplomacy, are equally critical as they determine how effectively a nation utilizes its resources. Together, these elements constitute the comprehensive power profile of a modern state.

27. (D) national interest.
Foreign policy is the strategy a state uses to interact with other nations and international organizations. Its primary purpose is to advance and protect the national interest, which includes goals such as security, economic prosperity, and the preservation of sovereignty. All diplomatic efforts, trade agreements, and international commitments are formulated with these core objectives in mind. By pursuing its national interest, a state ensures its survival and enhances its influence within the competitive and often anarchic international system.

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28. (B) acquisition of nuclear weapons by rival superpowers, ensuring mutual assured destruction.
The balance of terror emerged during the Cold War as a unique form of deterrence based on the possession of nuclear weapons by the United States and the Soviet Union. This condition was defined by the principle of mutually assured destruction, where both sides realized that a nuclear exchange would result in total devastation for everyone involved. This terrifying equilibrium prevented direct military conflict between the superpowers, as the risks of escalation far outweighed any possible political or strategic gains.

29. (C) nations to discuss and exchange views on security issues of mutual concern.
A security dialogue is a diplomatic mechanism designed to facilitate communication and foster understanding between states regarding security challenges. Unlike formal military alliances, these dialogues are often non-binding and focus on transparency, confidence-building, and the exchange of perspectives. They allow nations to address mutual concerns, reduce misconceptions, and explore potential areas for cooperation. Such forums are vital for maintaining regional stability and preventing the escalation of tensions in an increasingly complex and interconnected global security environment.

30. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Strategic concepts like the balance of power and collective security provide different frameworks for maintaining international stability. The balance of power focuses on equilibrium between states, while collective security relies on mutual defense commitments. Deterrence aims to prevent aggression through the threat of cost, and non-alignment emphasizes independence from major power blocs. Each of these ideas plays a distinct role in shaping the security policies and foreign relations of nations, reflecting their unique strategic priorities and historical contexts.

31. (A) shaping the global security environment and projecting influence.
Major powers possess the resources and capabilities to influence events far beyond their immediate borders. Consequently, their national security concerns are often global in scope, focusing on the maintenance of international order and the protection of distant interests. In contrast, small powers are primarily preoccupied with their immediate survival and the preservation of their sovereignty against local threats. This difference in scale reflects the varying roles and responsibilities that states assume within the international political system.

32. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
National security policy is not formulated in isolation but is deeply influenced by a country's internal political and economic conditions. Decisions regarding economic development and social cohesion directly impact a nation's strength and its ability to fund a military or resist external pressure. A stable and prosperous domestic environment provides the foundation for an effective security posture. Therefore, domestic and security policies are interconnected, with the health of the state internally significantly affecting its external security and resilience.

33. (B) A separatist movement within a country's borders.
The internal security environment consists of challenges that originate within the territorial boundaries of a state. A separatist movement is a prime example of an internal threat, as it directly challenges the state's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and domestic order. Such movements often involve political or violent struggles that require internal policing and social reconciliation efforts. This is distinct from external threats, which involve the actions of foreign states or international systemic shifts that affect the nation from the outside.

34. (A) National security covers diverse threats, whereas defence is military-focused.
National security is a comprehensive concept that addresses a wide range of threats, including military, economic, political, and environmental challenges. It encompasses all efforts to protect the state's vital interests and the well-being of its people. In contrast, national defense is a more specific subset of security, primarily focused on the military capability required to deter or defeat external aggression. While defense is a critical component of security, it does not encompass the full spectrum of non-military vulnerabilities.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Non-Aligned Movement was originally established to provide newly independent nations with a way to navigate the intense rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the end of the Cold War, the primary rationale for this movement significantly diminished. As the global order shifted from a bipolar to a more complex structure, many non-aligned nations found it necessary to reassess their strategic priorities and foreign policies.

36. (D) National Arts Council.
National security structures are formal organizations tasked with protecting the state's interests and ensuring the safety of its population. The armed forces, intelligence agencies, and police forces are core components of this framework, each playing a specialized role in addressing external and internal threats. While cultural organizations like an arts council contribute to national identity, they do not have a direct mandate or capability for security operations or policy formulation. Therefore, they are not considered primary security structures.

37. (C) pursuing 'niche diplomacy' and contributing to international peacekeeping.
Middle powers often enhance their security and influence by acting as constructive players in the

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international system. Rather than attempting to dominate militarily, they focus on specific areas of expertise, known as niche diplomacy, and frequently contribute to international peacekeeping efforts. This approach allows them to strengthen the rules-based international order, which provides them with greater security than they could achieve through unilateral force. By promoting multilateralism, middle powers can effectively shape global norms and maintain regional stability.

38. (B) I, II and IV only
Military alliances are formal, binding agreements where states commit to providing mutual support against common threats. These pacts serve as important instruments of foreign policy, allowing nations to enhance their collective security and deter potential aggressors. While alliances can sometimes involve member states in the conflicts of their partners, their primary purpose is to reduce overall risk through shared capability. Therefore, they are seen as strategic tools for maintaining peace and protecting the vital interests of the signatory nations.

39. (D) the state's supreme and independent authority within its territory.
Sovereignty is a fundamental characteristic of statehood, signifying that a state has the final authority to govern its territory and people without external interference. This principle implies both internal supremacy, where the state's laws are final, and external independence, where the state is recognized as an equal member of the international community. Without sovereignty, a political entity cannot fully function as a state. This concept provides the legal basis for international relations and the protection of territorial integrity.

40. (A) Security policy is an instrument used to achieve the broader goals set by foreign policy.
Foreign policy and security policy are deeply interconnected, with the former providing the overarching framework for a nation's international objectives. Security policy acts as a specific tool to manage threats and protect the national interests defined by foreign policy. While foreign policy deals with the totality of international relations, security policy focuses on the preservation of the state's integrity and safety. Together, they ensure that a nation can effectively navigate the international system while safeguarding its core values.

41. (C) 2, 3, 1
The historical prominence of international relations concepts typically follows the evolution of global political structures and military technology. Traditional mechanisms like the balance of power dominated early interstate relations before the rise of collective security frameworks in the twentieth century. The development of advanced weaponry later necessitated concepts such as the balance of terror during the nuclear age. Analyzing these developments in their chronological order provides insight into how strategic thinking adapts to changing geopolitical realities and technological advancements.

42. (A) Deterrence.
Deterrence occurs when a state refrains from a specific action because it fears the retaliatory consequences from an adversary. In the context of nuclear weapons, the threat of a devastating counter-strike serves to convince potential aggressors that the costs of an attack far exceed any possible gains. This psychological mechanism relies on the credibility and capability of the defending state to follow through on its threat. It is a central strategy for preventing conflict and maintaining stability between rival powers.

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43. (D) International cooperation is always guaranteed and conflict is an anomaly.
Traditional strategic studies are built on the assumption that the international system is anarchic, meaning there is no central authority over sovereign states. In this environment, states are the primary actors, and the threat or use of force is a central feature of their relations. Conflict is viewed as an inherent possibility in a system where nations must prioritize their own security. Therefore, while cooperation occurs, it is never guaranteed, and states must always remain prepared for the possibility of competition.

44. (B) National power is the capacity a nation has to secure its national interests and security objectives.
National power represents the totality of a nation's resources and capabilities, including its military

strength, economic wealth, and diplomatic influence. This power is the primary means by which a state secures its national interests and achieves its security objectives. While military force is a significant component, national power also includes intangible factors like leadership and national morale. A state's ability to protect itself and influence others is directly proportional to its comprehensive national power profile.

45. (C) maintaining internal law and order, and countering internal threats like terrorism and organized crime.
Police forces are essential components of the national security structure, primarily focused on the internal environment. Their main responsibility is to maintain law and order within the country and to protect the population from domestic threats such as terrorism, insurgency, and organized crime. By ensuring internal stability, police forces allow the state to function effectively and provide a secure foundation for overall national strength. Their role is distinct from the external defense missions typically assigned to the military.

46. (A) I, II, III, and IV
Deterrence is a preventive strategy that aims to stop an adversary from taking a specific action by threatening significant costs. For this strategy to succeed, the threat must be credible and the defender must possess the clear capability to execute it. Deterrence can utilize both nuclear and conventional forces and is considered successful only when the forbidden action does not occur. This concept is distinct from active military defense, which involves responding to an attack that is already underway.

47. (A) the geopolitical situation, threats, and opportunities originating from outside its borders.
The external security environment for any nation comprises the various geopolitical factors, potential threats, and strategic opportunities that exist beyond its territorial boundaries. This includes the military postures of other states, regional alliances, international economic trends, and global political shifts. A country's security policy must continuously adapt to this environment to protect its interests and maintain its sovereignty. Understanding these external dynamics is crucial for formulating effective foreign policy and ensuring the state can respond to international challenges.

48. (B) is primarily a forum for discussion and confidence-building, not a formal pact.
A security dialogue is a diplomatic tool used to enhance communication and understanding between states on security matters. Unlike a military alliance, which involves a formal and binding commitment to mutual defense, a dialogue is a forum for discussion and confidence-building. It allows participants to share information, reduce misconceptions, and explore potential areas of cooperation without the legal obligations of a treaty. Such dialogues are essential for preventing conflict and maintaining stable relations in complex regional environments.

49. (C) A is true but R is false.
Defence cooperation between nations involves collaborative activities such as joint exercises, information sharing, and technology transfer, which can significantly enhance military capabilities. However, these agreements do not inherently obligate the parties to defend each other in the event of an attack. Such a binding mutual defense commitment is the defining characteristic of a formal military alliance, not a general cooperation agreement. Therefore, while cooperation builds interoperability and trust, it remains distinct from the legal obligations of an alliance.

50. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The security concerns of different political entities are shaped by their power status and organizational nature. Major powers typically focus on managing global transitions and influence, while middle powers emphasize regional stability through multilateralism. Small powers are primarily preoccupied with preserving their sovereignty and territorial integrity against external pressures. Additionally, the concept of the nation-state involves aligning a shared national identity with the legal boundaries of the state, ensuring domestic cohesion and a unified political identity.

51. (C) analyzing intelligence and formulating policy responses to threats.

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Decision-making structures, such as a national security council, are the central bodies responsible for the strategic management of a country's safety. Their primary role is to integrate inputs from various departments, including diplomacy, defense, and intelligence, to formulate comprehensive policy responses to threats. These structures do not typically engage in tactical operations or manufacturing but provide the high-level guidance necessary for a coordinated national response. They ensure that all instruments of national power are utilized effectively to protect interests.

52. (D) shared characteristics such as language, culture, ethnicity, and a sense of common identity.
A nation is fundamentally a socio-cultural entity defined by a group of people who share common characteristics and a sense of belonging. These characteristics often include a shared language, history, ethnicity, or culture, which create a collective identity among the members. Unlike a state, which is a political and legal entity with fixed territory and sovereignty, a nation is centered on the emotional and cultural ties that bind a people together, regardless of their political organization or geographical location.

53. (C) The initiation of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the US and USSR.
Détente is characterized by the relaxation of tensions between adversarial powers through diplomatic engagement and negotiation. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) serve as a classic example of this policy, as they represented a deliberate effort by the United States and the Soviet Union to reduce the risk of nuclear conflict. By establishing formal agreements to limit their arsenals, both superpowers sought to move away from direct confrontation and toward a more stable and cooperative relationship during the Cold War.

54. (B) It encourages limited conventional wars between superpowers.
The balance of terror describes a situation of stable mutual deterrence between nuclear-armed adversaries based on the principle of mutually assured destruction. This condition was a dominant feature of the Cold War, where both superpowers realized that a nuclear exchange would be suicidal. Contrary to encouraging conflict, this equilibrium was designed to prevent any direct military engagement between the superpowers, as even a limited conventional war carried the unacceptable risk of escalating into a catastrophic nuclear confrontation.

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55. (D) actions in one policy area directly affect the objectives and execution of the other.
The linkages between defense and foreign policies mean that these two domains are interdependent and mutually influential. A nation's foreign policy choices can create new security challenges or opportunities that the defense policy must address. Similarly, a country's military capabilities and posture provide the necessary leverage for its diplomatic efforts in the international arena. Effective national strategy requires the careful coordination of these policies to ensure that they work together harmoniously to achieve the state's overall security and interest objectives.

56. (B) I, II and III only
National security roles are divided among specialized structures to address different types of threats. The armed forces are tasked with external defense, while police forces focus on maintaining internal law and order. Intelligence agencies are responsible for gathering and analyzing information to anticipate challenges. However, the primary function of decision-making structures is to formulate strategy and policy, not to enact criminal law, which is typically the responsibility of the legislative and judicial branches of the government.

57. (C) the rise of non-state actors like terrorist groups who may not be easily deterred.
The traditional concept of deterrence is primarily designed for relations between sovereign states that have valued assets and territory to protect. Its effectiveness is increasingly debated in the context of non-state actors, such as transnational terrorist groups, who may lack a fixed address or a clear hierarchy. These actors often have different calculations of cost and benefit, making threats of retaliation less effective. This challenge forces security strategists to reassess how to maintain stability in a world with asymmetric threats.

58. (A) Alliances target specific threats; collective security addresses any aggressor.

A military alliance is a specific and often exclusionary agreement formed by states to counter a perceived common threat or adversary. In contrast, collective security is a more universal principle intended to protect any member of the international community from aggression by any state. While an alliance is directed outward against a particular opponent, collective security is an inward-looking system where members agree to maintain order among themselves by collectively responding to any violation of peace.

59. (D) Foreign Policy.
Foreign policy encompasses the totality of a state's interactions with the outside world to achieve its security and economic objectives. This includes the use of diplomacy to build relations, the provision of economic aid to influence other actors, and active participation in international organizations. By utilizing these diverse instruments, a nation can shape the international environment in ways that favor its interests. Foreign policy serves as the primary vehicle for a state to navigate the complex dynamics of global politics.

60. (B) 2, 4, 1, 3
Political science theory typically lists the essential elements of a state in a specific logical order that defines its existence. The sequence usually begins with a permanent population and a defined territory, which provide the physical basis for the state. These are followed by the establishment of a government to exercise authority and the possession of sovereignty, which grants the state supreme power and independent legal status. This structural progression is fundamental to understanding how an entity is recognized as a sovereign state.

61. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The definition of national security has expanded in the twenty-first century to incorporate a wider range of non-traditional challenges. Issues such as environmental degradation, global pandemics, and cyber threats are now recognized for their potential to destabilize nations and harm their populations. These problems can cause severe economic damage and social unrest, posing risks that are comparable to traditional military threats. Consequently, modern security strategies must address these diverse vulnerabilities to ensure the long-term well-being and stability of the state.

62. (D) To establish a single, unified command structure for all member armies.
Defence cooperation aims to enhance the collective military capabilities of participating nations through activities like joint exercises, information sharing, and technology transfer. These efforts improve interoperability and allow states to respond more effectively to common security challenges. However, such cooperation does not typically involve the establishment of a single, unified command structure that overrides national sovereignty. Member nations generally maintain their own independent military hierarchies while coordinating their actions to achieve shared security goals in specific areas of mutual concern.

63. (A) states act to prevent any one state from achieving a dominant position.
The core assumption of the balance of power theory is that international stability is best maintained when power is distributed among several states. According to this view, states will naturally take action to prevent any single nation or coalition from achieving a dominant position that could threaten their independence. This can involve increasing their own military strength or forming counter-balancing alliances. This mechanism is seen as a way to deter aggression and preserve the pluralistic nature of the state system.

64. (B) National Security.
National security is the primary responsibility of any state, focusing on the protection of its core values and vital interests from both internal and external threats. This includes safeguarding the nation's territorial integrity, political sovereignty, and the safety of its citizens. By effectively managing various instruments of power, a nation ensures its survival and maintains its ability to pursue its goals in an often competitive international environment. This comprehensive concept forms the foundation for all defense and foreign policy planning.

65. (B) vulnerability to climate change and economic coercion.

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Small, developing island nations face unique national security challenges that differ significantly from those of major powers. Due to their size and geographical position, they are often highly vulnerable to non-traditional threats such as rising sea levels and extreme weather events caused by climate change. Additionally, their limited resources make them susceptible to economic coercion from more powerful states. For these nations, security is closely linked to environmental sustainability and economic resilience rather than large-scale military projection or nuclear deterrence.

66. (B) I, II and IV only
The strength of a nation's security is deeply linked to its domestic policies and internal conditions. A robust economy provides the necessary financial resources to fund a capable military and invest in advanced technology. Furthermore, social cohesion and political stability reduce a nation's vulnerability to internal threats such as insurgency or civil unrest. Education policy also plays a vital role by developing the human capital needed for scientific and technological innovation. Together, these domestic factors form the essential foundation for a strong security posture.

67. (C) a political entity with a defined territory, a population, a government, and sovereignty.
In the field of strategic studies, the state is defined as a formal political entity that possesses four essential characteristics: a permanent population, a defined territory, an effective government, and sovereignty. Sovereignty is the most critical element, as it grants the state supreme authority over its internal affairs and independence in its international relations. This definition distinguishes the state from other groups, such as nations or corporations, and provides the basis for its role as the primary actor in global politics.

68. (D) the formation of coalitions and partnerships to counter the influence of rising powers.
The concept of the balance of power remains relevant in contemporary international relations as states continue to respond to shifts in the global distribution of power. When a new power rises and begins to exert significant influence, other nations often form coalitions or strategic partnerships to counter its dominance and protect their own interests. This dynamic helps to maintain a degree of equilibrium and prevents any single state from unilaterally dictating the rules of the international system, thereby preserving regional and global stability.

69. (C) Détente.
Détente refers to a specific period during the Cold War when the United States and the Soviet Union actively sought to reduce the intensity of their rivalry. This phase was characterized by increased diplomatic engagement, the signing of arms control treaties, and a general relaxation of military tensions. By pursuing a policy of détente, both superpowers aimed to manage their competition more predictably and minimize the risk of direct confrontation. This period illustrates how even intense adversaries can find ways to cooperate on vital security issues.

70. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Different strategic terms describe the varying levels and types of international cooperation and conflict resolution. A peace treaty is the formal mechanism used to terminate a state of war, while a military alliance involves a binding commitment to mutual defense. Strategic partnerships represent broad, long-term collaboration across multiple sectors, and defense cooperation focuses on specific military-to-military engagements. Mapping these terms to their associated concepts is essential for understanding the diverse tools nations use to manage their security relationships and pursue interests.

71. (D) a hostile neighboring state building up its military forces on the border.
The external security environment for any nation consists of threats and challenges that originate from outside its territorial boundaries. A hostile neighboring state increasing its military presence on the border is a classic external threat, as it directly challenges the nation's territorial integrity and security. Such actions require a military and diplomatic response to deter potential aggression. In contrast, issues like unemployment, corruption, or internal secessionist movements are considered part of the internal security environment, originating from within the state's own borders.

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72. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The concept of a nation is not purely objective but includes significant subjective elements. While shared characteristics like territory or language are important, a nation is fundamentally defined by the people's sense of shared identity, belonging, and a common destiny. This emotional and cultural connection is what binds the group together, even in the absence of a formal government or a single defined territory. Therefore, understanding a nation requires considering both the tangible traits and the internal perceptions of its members.

73. (C) non-traditional threats such as cyber-attacks, pandemics, and climate change.
In the twenty-first century, the concept of national security has evolved to encompass a broader array of non-traditional threats that were not prioritized during the previous century. These include cyber warfare, which can cripple critical infrastructure, as well as global pandemics and climate change, which can cause widespread social and economic disruption. This shift reflects an understanding that security is multi-dimensional and that non-military challenges can be just as destabilizing to a nation's well-being as traditional military aggression by foreign states.

74. (A) The sum of a nation's goals and ambitions, which guide its foreign policy.
National interest represents the fundamental goals and ambitions that a state seeks to achieve in the international arena. It encompasses core priorities such as the preservation of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and economic prosperity. These interests serve as the guiding principles for the formulation of foreign and security policies. By pursuing its national interest, a state ensures its survival and promotes the well-being of its citizens. The concept is dynamic, evolving as the domestic and international environments change over time.

75. (C) A is true but R is false.
International security collaboration exists at different levels, each defined by the intensity of the commitment and the scope of the cooperation. A military alliance is the most formal, typically involving a legally binding mutual defense mandate. Strategic partnerships and defense cooperation are generally less restrictive, focusing on broad multi-sectoral collaboration or specific military activities without requiring states to go to war for each other. Therefore, while these terms represent different types of engagement, they are not synonymous and imply varying degrees of obligation.

76. (B) the veto power of permanent members in the UN Security Council.
The principle of collective security relies on the idea that all nations will unite to oppose any act of aggression. However, its historical effectiveness has been significantly limited by political realities, particularly within the United Nations. The veto power held by the five permanent members of the Security Council allows any one of them to block action against an aggressor, especially if it aligns with their interests. This political bottleneck often prevents the international community from mounting a unified response to violations of peace.

77. (C) Market Competition Theory
Several fundamental theories explain the origin and nature of statehood in political science. These include Social Contract Theory, which emphasizes the agreement between the governed and the government, and Divine Right Theory, which suggests authority comes from a higher power. Evolutionary Theory views the state as a natural development from family and tribal structures. In contrast, market competition theory is an economic concept related to the behavior of firms in a marketplace and is not a core theory regarding the formation of states.

78. (B) II and III only
National power is a complex mix of tangible and intangible elements. Advanced technology serves as a powerful force multiplier, enhancing both economic productivity and military effectiveness. Additionally, strong and effective leadership is a critical intangible component that determines how well a nation's resources are utilized during times of peace and crisis. In contrast, a large population or specific geography is not always an automatic asset; their value depends on factors like education, health, and how the nation strategically utilizes its physical location.

79. (A) Non-Alignment.

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Non-alignment is a foreign policy approach where a state deliberately chooses not to form a formal alliance with any major power bloc. This policy allows the nation to maintain its strategic autonomy and judge international issues based on their individual merits rather than the interests of an alliance partner. Originally popular among newly independent countries during the Cold War, the principles of non-alignment continue to guide nations that seek to avoid being entangled in the rivalries of great powers and preserve their sovereignty.

80. (B) survival, sovereignty, and seeking protection through alliances or international law.
Small powers possess limited resources and capabilities, which significantly shapes their national security priorities. Their primary focus is usually on ensuring their immediate survival and protecting their sovereignty from the influence or aggression of more powerful states. To achieve this, they often rely on international law, multilateral organizations, or formal military alliances with larger powers for protection. Unlike major powers, they do not typically seek global influence but instead concentrate on maintaining stability in their immediate neighborhood and safeguarding their economic interests.

81. (B) To integrate diplomatic, military, and intelligence inputs to advise the head of government.
Decision-making structures, such as a national security council, play a vital role in coordinating a country's security policy. Their primary mission is to gather and synthesize information from diverse sources, including diplomatic reports, military assessments, and intelligence data. By integrating these inputs, they provide the head of government with a comprehensive view of threats and a range of policy options. This coordination ensures that the state's response to security challenges is unified, well-informed, and utilizes all relevant instruments of national power effectively.

82. (A) 2, 1, 3
The emergence of dominant ideas in international security follows a chronological progression influenced by major historical events. Traditional concepts like the balance of power were prominent for centuries as states sought to maintain equilibrium. This was followed by the rise of collective security frameworks after the two World Wars, aimed at preventing another global catastrophe. More recently, non-traditional security concerns have gained prominence as nations address threats like cyber warfare and climate change. This sequence illustrates how strategic thinking adapts to new geopolitical realities.

83. (C) foster deep, multi-faceted cooperation on a wide range of issues beyond just military matters.
A strategic partnership is a collaborative framework between two nations designed to promote long-term cooperation across various sectors. Unlike a formal military alliance, which is primarily focused on mutual defense, a strategic partnership encompasses a broader array of interests, including trade, technology, cultural exchange, and regional stability. These partnerships signify a high level of mutual trust and a shared vision for the future, allowing states to work together on vital issues without the rigid legal obligations of a defense pact.

84. (D) domestic issues like economic health and social unity can strengthen or weaken a nation's ability to act internationally.
The concept of linkages suggests that a nation's domestic and foreign policies are deeply interconnected and mutually influential. A state's ability to exert influence and achieve its goals internationally is heavily dependent on its internal strength, particularly its economic prosperity and social cohesion. Conversely, foreign policy decisions can have direct consequences for domestic stability and welfare. Recognizing these connections is essential for formulating a coherent national strategy that effectively utilizes all aspects of a country's power to protect its interests and security.

85. (B) I, II and III only
A nation's security environment is composed of both internal and external factors that can challenge its stability. Internal threats often include terrorism, insurgency, and ethnic conflict within the country's borders. External threats typically arise from the actions of other states or geopolitical shifts in the region. Some modern challenges, such as global pandemics, can blur these lines by affecting both domestic health and

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international relations. However, it is incorrect to assume that one environment is always more dangerous than the other for all states.

86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In political theory, a state is defined by four essential elements: a permanent population, a defined territory, an effective government, and sovereignty. Sovereignty is particularly significant because it represents the supreme and independent authority of the state over its territory and people. Without this authority, an entity cannot be recognized as a sovereign state in international law. While a nation may share a common identity, it only becomes a state when it possesses these formal legal and political characteristics that allow it to govern independently.

87. (D) It is an action taken after an attack has already occurred.
Deterrence is a proactive and psychological strategy aimed at preventing an adversary from initiating an attack in the first place. Its success relies on the credibility of the threat and the opponent's perception that the costs of an action will outweigh any potential benefits. Because it is designed to prevent conflict, its success is demonstrated when the threatened action does not happen. In contrast, actions taken after an attack has occurred are considered part of active defense or retaliation, not the preventive concept of deterrence.

88. (A) more specific and focused on military-to-military activities.
Defence cooperation is typically a narrower and more targeted form of international engagement compared to a strategic partnership. It focuses specifically on military-to-military activities, such as joint training exercises, information sharing on specific threats, and technology transfer. A strategic partnership, on the other hand, is much broader and encompasses cooperation across multiple sectors, including trade, diplomacy, and cultural exchange. While both enhance relations, defense cooperation is more specialized and does not usually carry the wide-ranging objectives of a strategic partnership agreement.

89. (C) there is no overarching world government with authority over states.
The core assumption of anarchy in international relations does not imply chaos but refers to the absence of a central governing authority above sovereign states. In this system, states are the highest power and must rely on their own capabilities and strategic choices to ensure their security. Because there is no world government to enforce rules or resolve conflicts, the threat or use of force remains a central feature of interstate relations. This anarchic structure forces states to prioritize their own survival and interests.

90. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Various strategic concepts describe the different facets of a nation's power and its pursuit of safety. National defense specifically addresses the military capabilities required to protect the state. National interest defines the overarching goals and ambitions of the nation, while national power represents its comprehensive capacity to influence others. Finally, national character refers to the collective psychological traits of the population. Understanding these characteristics and how they relate to each concept is essential for analyzing a state's strategic behavior and its security policies.

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91. (D) determining the curriculum for primary school education.
Formulating a security policy involves a strategic process of identifying potential threats and allocating national resources to address them effectively. This process includes defining the roles of key institutions like the armed forces and intelligence agencies to ensure a coordinated response to challenges. While education can indirectly contribute to national power, determining primary school curricula is a function of domestic educational policy and is not a direct component of security policy formulation. The latter focuses strictly on the preservation of the state's integrity and vital interests.

92. (B) the threat of mutually assured destruction from nuclear weapons.
The balance of terror is a specialized form of deterrence that characterized the strategic relationship between nuclear-armed superpowers during the Cold War. This concept relies on

the principle of mutually assured destruction, where both sides understand that any nuclear attack would result in total devastation for both the aggressor and the defender. This terrifying equilibrium serves to prevent direct conflict, as the risks of escalation are unacceptably high. Unlike conventional balance of power, it is centered on the unique destructive potential of nuclear weaponry.

93. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Foreign policy is a vital tool used by states to advance their national security objectives through diplomatic engagement, trade agreements, and participation in international organizations. By shaping the external environment, foreign policy helps to minimize threats and build beneficial alliances. In contrast, defense policy is primarily concerned with preparing the armed forces to deter or defeat external aggression, not with managing internal political dissent. While domestic stability is important, it is generally addressed through internal security and social policies rather than the defense policy framework.

94. (D) acting as a bridge, mediator, or a constructive player in the international system.
Middle powers often adopt a unique role in international relations, focusing on promoting regional stability and a rules-based global order. Because they lack the resources for global dominance but possess significant influence, they frequently act as mediators or bridges between competing major powers. By engaging in niche diplomacy and contributing to multilateral organizations, middle powers can enhance their own security and shape international norms. This constructive approach allows them to protect their interests while contributing to the overall stability of the international political system.

95. (A) Nation is a cultural and identity-based concept, while a State is a political and legal entity.
The distinction between a nation and a state is fundamental to political science and strategic studies. A nation is defined by the shared culture, language, and collective identity of a group of people, creating a sense of belonging. A state, however, is a formal political and legal entity that possesses a defined territory, a population, a government, and sovereignty. While the two can coincide in a nation-state, they are conceptually distinct, as a nation can exist without a state, and a state can contain multiple nations.

96. (B) II and III only
National power is a dynamic concept composed of several tangible and intangible elements that can change over time. Tangible components include measurable factors such as military strength, economic resources, and geographical size. Equally important are intangible components like national morale, the quality of leadership, and diplomatic skill, which determine how effectively a nation utilizes its resources. Contrary to the idea that power is solely determined by military size, it is actually the combination of all these diverse factors that defines a state's overall capacity and influence.

97. (B) The United Nations (UN).
The principle of collective security is a core foundation of the United Nations, aimed at maintaining international peace and stability. Under this concept, member states agree that a threat to one is a threat to all, and they commit to a collective response against any state that commits an act of aggression. This system is intended to deter conflict by ensuring that any violator of the rules-based order will face the combined opposition of the international community, as represented by the UN Security Council.

98. (A) Military Alliance.
A military alliance is a formal agreement between sovereign states that involves a binding commitment to provide mutual military assistance in the event of an attack. These pacts are essential instruments of foreign policy, designed to enhance the collective security of the members and deter potential aggressors. By pooling their military capabilities and resources, allied nations create a more robust defense than any single state could achieve alone. Such alliances are characterized by shared strategic objectives and a commitment to maintain regional or global stability.

99. (C) the two World Wars and the Cold War.
The evolution of national security in the twentieth century was deeply influenced by major global conflicts and the subsequent shifts in power. The

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experience of the two World Wars highlighted the need for collective security and a broader understanding of threats beyond traditional borders. Later, the Cold War introduced the concept of nuclear deterrence and the balance of terror, further refining how states perceived and managed their safety. These historical events forced nations to develop more complex strategies and international institutions to maintain order and protect interests.

100. (D) intangible components like social cohesion are critical for overall national power and security.
National power is not derived solely from tangible factors like economic wealth or military technology. Intangible components, such as social cohesion and political stability, are equally critical for a nation's overall strength and security. Even a country with a powerful economy can be weakened by deep internal divisions and instability, making it more vulnerable to both domestic and foreign threats. This illustrates that a comprehensive security posture requires the effective management of both material resources and the psychological and social well-being of the population.

101. (C) A is true but R is false.
Détente is a diplomatic policy aimed at reducing tensions and improving relations between adversarial states through negotiation and communication. Its primary objective is to manage rivalries more predictably and minimize the risk of direct military confrontation, not to win a war through force. By seeking common ground on issues such as arms control, rival powers can establish a more stable relationship. Therefore, while détente involves a reduction of hostility, it is a strategic tool for peace rather than a method for achieving military victory.

102. (B) internal security environment.
Police forces serve as a primary national security structure with a focus on the internal security environment of the state. Their main responsibility is to maintain law and order, protect the population, and address domestic threats such as crime, terrorism, and civil unrest. By ensuring a stable internal environment, police forces provide the necessary foundation for the nation to function and pursue its broader interests. Their role is distinct from that of the armed forces, which are primarily tasked with external defense against foreign powers.

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103. (C) A state whose territorial boundaries coincide with the cultural and linguistic boundaries of a single nation.
In its ideal form, a nation-state is a political entity where the legal boundaries of the state perfectly align with the cultural and linguistic boundaries of a single nation. This fusion creates a high degree of social cohesion and a unified national identity, as the population shares a common heritage and language. While many modern states are diverse, the nation-state model remains a powerful concept in political theory, influencing how nations seek self-determination and how state boundaries have historically been established and maintained.

104. (D) I, II, III, and IV
National strategy involves the coordination of several interconnected policies, each with its own specific objectives. Defense policy focuses on maintaining military capability, while foreign policy manages international relations to achieve national goals. Security policy provides an overarching framework to protect vital interests from all types of threats. Additionally, domestic policy manages internal affairs like the economy and welfare, which provide the essential foundation for a strong security posture. Together, these policies ensure that a state can effectively protect its interests and enhance its power.

105. (B) Power.
Power is a central concept in international relations and is defined as the ability of one actor to influence the behavior of another to achieve desired outcomes. This can involve getting others to take actions they might not otherwise perform, often through a combination of coercion, persuasion, or incentives. In strategic studies, power is multi-faceted, encompassing military strength, economic influence, and diplomatic skill. Understanding the distribution and exercise of power is essential for analyzing interstate relations and the effectiveness of national security strategies.

106. (B) the bipolar world order it was designed to navigate had collapsed.

Non-alignment was a strategic approach developed by countries that wished to remain independent of the two competing military blocs during the Cold War. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 signaled the end of this bipolar global order, causing non-alignment to lose its original rationale. As the world transitioned to a more complex multipolar system, many non-aligned nations found it necessary to redefine their foreign policies to address new challenges. While the core principle of strategic autonomy remains, the specific context of the movement changed significantly.

107. (A) ensuring a coordinated and high-level response to security threats.
High-level decision-making structures, such as a cabinet committee on security, are essential for the effective management of a nation's safety. Their primary role is to integrate information from various departments and provide a coordinated response to complex security challenges. These bodies ensure that diplomatic, military, and intelligence efforts are aligned with the state's strategic objectives. By centralizing the decision-making process at the highest levels of government, they can respond more quickly and effectively to crises and prioritize national interests in a comprehensive manner.

108. (A) 2, 3, 1
International security arrangements can be categorized by the level of commitment they require from the participating states. Security dialogues represent the lowest level of commitment, serving primarily as forums for communication and discussion. Strategic partnerships involve a higher degree of cooperation across multiple sectors but do not always mandate mutual defense. Military alliances represent the highest level of commitment, featuring formal and legally binding agreements for mutual military support. This progression illustrates the varying ways nations choose to manage their external security relationships and pursue interests.

109. (B) Domestic economic strength and social stability are crucial foundations for a strong national security posture.
The linkage between security and domestic policies is evident in the fact that a nation's internal health directly impacts its external strength. A strong and resilient economy provides the necessary financial resources to fund a capable military and invest in advanced defense technologies. Furthermore, a stable and unified society is less vulnerable to internal threats such as insurgency or political unrest. Therefore, effective domestic policies that promote economic growth and social cohesion are essential prerequisites for maintaining a robust national security posture and protecting interests.

110. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Historical agreements and movements reflect the practical application of various strategic concepts in international relations. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a prominent example of a military alliance, while the Treaty of Versailles serves as a landmark peace treaty ending major hostilities. The period of US-Soviet relations in the 1970s illustrates the policy of détente, and the Non-Aligned Movement represents states seeking independence from Cold War power blocs. Understanding these examples is crucial for analyzing how strategic thinking has shaped global history and contemporary security.

111. (D) National Character
Traditional political theory identifies four essential elements that define a state: a permanent population, a defined territory, an effective government, and sovereignty. These components provide the legal and political framework for a state to exist and interact as an independent entity in the international system. While national character is an important intangible component of national power, it is not considered one of the formal requirements for statehood. The presence of these four primary elements is what allows a political entity to be recognized as a sovereign state.

112. (B) they may lack a fixed address or valued assets to hold at risk, making threats of retaliation less effective.
The effectiveness of traditional deterrence is challenged by asymmetric actors, such as transnational terrorist groups, who do not operate within the framework of a sovereign state. These groups often lack fixed territory or significant physical assets that can be targeted for retaliation, making it difficult for states to issue credible

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deterrent threats. This lack of vulnerability, combined with different ideological motivations, complicates the cost-benefit calculations that deterrence relies on. Consequently, strategists must develop new approaches to address the unique challenges posed by these actors.

113. (B) I, II and III only
National security concerns are not uniform across all states but are significantly influenced by a country's power capacity and geographic location. Major powers often have global security interests, focusing on maintaining international order. Middle powers typically concentrate on regional stability and multilateral diplomacy, while small powers are primarily concerned with their immediate survival and sovereignty. These varying perspectives illustrate that security priorities are shaped by a nation's specific role and capabilities within the international system. It is incorrect to assume all states share identical security concerns or that any power is immune to threats.

114. (A) the process of how these policies are created, what they aim to achieve, and how they interrelate.
The study of national policies involves an examination of their formulation, objectives, and the linkages between them. Formulation refers to the process through which policies are designed and decided upon by the government. Objectives are the specific goals that each policy aims to achieve, such as national safety or economic prosperity. Finally, linkages describe how these different policies interrelate and influence one another. Understanding this entire process is essential for analyzing how a nation coordinates its efforts to protect its interests and security.

115. (C) involves diverse cooperation without a mutual defense mandate.
A strategic partnership differs from a formal military alliance in both its scope and the nature of the commitment. While a military alliance is primarily a binding defense pact focused on mutual military assistance against threats, a strategic partnership is much broader. It involves long-term cooperation across various sectors, including trade, technology, and regional security, but does not usually include a legal requirement for mutual defense. This flexibility allows nations to build deep relationships and pursue shared interests without the rigid obligations of an alliance.

116. (C) A is true but R is false.
The concept of national security has expanded in the twenty-first century to include non-traditional threats such as cyber warfare, climate change, and global pandemics. This broadening is not a result of achieving complete military security, as traditional threats still exist. Instead, it reflects an increasing awareness that these non-military challenges can be just as destabilizing and harmful to a nation's well-being and stability. Modern states must now develop comprehensive strategies to address a wide range of vulnerabilities that could compromise their long-term interests and safety.

117. (C) formally end a state of war and define post-war relations.
A peace treaty is a formal agreement that officially terminates a state of war between conflicting parties. Beyond ending hostilities, the treaty establishes the framework for future relations, addressing critical issues such as territorial adjustments, prisoner exchanges, and the restoration of diplomatic ties. By codifying these terms, a peace treaty provides a stable legal basis for post-conflict interactions and aims to prevent the recurrence of war. These documents are essential instruments of international law used to restore order and stability between nations.

118. (C) Collective Security
The principle of collective security is based on the idea that any act of aggression against one member of the international community is an attack on all members. This concept aims to deter potential aggressors by ensuring that they will face a unified response from all other states. By committing to mutual assistance, members of a collective security system prioritize the maintenance of global peace over individual power politics. This principle is a central feature of international organizations like the United Nations, designed to prevent conflict through shared responsibility.

119. (C) The quality of national leadership and governance.

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National power is composed of both tangible and intangible components that determine a state's overall capability. Tangible factors, such as military hardware, economic resources, and natural wealth, provide the material foundation for power. In contrast, the quality of national leadership and governance is an intangible component that determines how effectively a nation utilizes its resources to achieve its objectives. Strong leadership and effective governance are critical for national morale, strategic planning, and the overall resilience of the state during periods of peace and crisis.

120. (D) Sovereignty
Sovereignty is the fundamental characteristic that defines a state as an independent political entity. It implies that the state has supreme and final authority over its internal affairs and is free from the dictates of external powers in its foreign relations. This principle of supreme authority is what allows a state to govern its people, manage its territory, and interact as an equal member of the international community. Sovereignty provides the legal and political basis for statehood and the protection of a nation's territorial integrity.

121. (B) a Nation.
A nation is a socio-cultural entity defined by a group of people who share a common heritage, language, history, or culture. This shared background creates a powerful sense of collective identity and emotional belonging among its members. Unlike a state, which is a formal political and legal organization with fixed territory and sovereignty, a nation is centered on the cultural and psychological ties that bind a people together. Understanding the concept of a nation is essential for analyzing cultural movements and the pursuit of national self-determination.

122. (B) 1, 3, 2
The prominence of key ideas in international relations has followed a distinct historical progression. Traditional mechanisms for maintaining stability, such as the balance of power, have been central to interstate relations for centuries. This was followed by the development of collective security frameworks in the early twentieth century, which aimed to prevent major global conflicts. More recently, the balance of terror emerged during the nuclear age as a specialized form of deterrence. Recognizing this chronological sequence helps to understand the evolution of strategic thinking and global order.

123. (B) raising, equipping, and deploying armed forces for national defence.
A state's defense policy is specifically concerned with the management and utilization of its military capabilities. Its primary focus is on the raising, training, equipping, and deployment of armed forces to protect the nation from external aggression. This policy defines the military's role in national security and ensures that it is prepared to deter or defeat threats to the state's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Defense policy is a critical component of the broader national security framework, providing the physical means for protecting vital interests.

124. (C) the threat or use of force is a central element in the relations between states.
A fundamental assumption of strategic studies is that the threat or use of force is an inherent and central feature of international relations. In an anarchic world where there is no central authority above sovereign states, nations must remain prepared to defend their interests and ensure their survival. This discipline analyzes how states utilize their power, including military force, to achieve their security objectives and influence the behavior of others. While cooperation occurs, the potential for conflict remains a primary consideration in strategic planning and state behavior.

125. (D) Decision-Making Structures - Formulating national security policy.
National security structures are specialized organizations with distinct roles in protecting the state. Decision-making structures, such as a national security council, are responsible for the high-level formulation of security policy and strategy. They integrate inputs from other agencies to ensure a coordinated response to threats. In contrast, armed forces focus on defense against external aggression, intelligence agencies gather and analyze information, and police forces maintain internal law and order. Correctly identifying these functions is essential for understanding how a state manages its overall security framework.

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126. (B) I, II and III only
Détente is a French term meaning the relaxation of tensions, describing a period of improved relations between adversarial powers through diplomacy and negotiation. This concept characterized the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union during the early 1970s, featuring increased communication and the signing of arms control treaties. While détente involves cooperation to reduce the risk of conflict, it is not the same as forming a military alliance, as the states remain rivals. This period illustrates how adversaries can manage their competition through strategic engagement.

127. (B) determines a nation's response to crisis and its long-term resilience.
National character is a vital, albeit intangible, component of national power because it encompasses the collective psychological traits, values, and morale of a population. These attributes significantly influence how a nation reacts to external threats and international crises. A strong national character contributes to social cohesion and resilience, enabling the state to sustain long-term efforts and recover from setbacks during times of conflict. While it cannot be easily quantified, its impact on a nation's strategic behavior and overall strength is profound and recognized in strategic analysis.

128. (C) maintaining stability in key regions of the world and influencing global norms.
Major powers possess extensive resources and capabilities that allow them to project influence far beyond their immediate borders. Consequently, their national security interests are often global in scope, focusing on the maintenance of international order and the shaping of global norms. They seek to ensure stability in key regions that are vital to their interests and the global economy. This broad perspective distinguishes major powers from small powers, which are primarily concerned with their immediate survival and protecting their sovereignty from external coercion.

129. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Non-Aligned Movement was established by newly independent countries that sought to maintain their strategic autonomy by remaining independent of the two competing military blocs during the Cold War. The movement emphasized the principle of judging international issues on their own merits rather than following the dictates of the major powers. Contrary to the idea of joining an alliance, the primary policy of non-alignment was to avoid such commitments to preserve sovereignty. This approach allowed these nations to navigate the intense rivalry between the superpowers.

130. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Different national policies and strategic concepts serve specialized goals to ensure the well-being and security of the state. Deterrence aims to prevent aggression through the threat of retaliation, while defense policy focuses on preparing military forces for potential conflict. Foreign policy manages the state's relations with other nations to achieve its interests, and domestic policy addresses internal affairs such as economic management and social welfare. Mapping these policies to their specific goals is essential for understanding how a nation coordinates its efforts to achieve overall national objectives.

131. (B) the presence of a violent domestic insurgency.
The external security environment for any nation consists of threats and conditions that originate outside its territorial borders. This includes the military postures of other states, regional power shifts, and global economic trends. A violent domestic insurgency, however, is considered part of the internal security environment, as it is a threat originating within the country's own borders. While internal issues can be influenced by external factors, they are fundamentally distinct from the challenges posed by foreign states or international systemic changes in a nation's external environment.

132. (B) evolution of the national security concept beyond its 20th-century definition.
In the twenty-first century, the concept of national security has evolved to incorporate non-traditional threats that were not prioritized in earlier eras. This expanded understanding acknowledges that a nation's stability can be severely undermined by economic collapse, environmental disasters, and global pandemics, in addition to traditional military challenges. This shift reflects a more comprehensive view of

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security, recognizing that non-military factors are just as vital to the long-term survival and well-being of the state and its population. Modern strategies must now address these diverse vulnerabilities.

133. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
National power is a multi-faceted concept that includes both tangible and intangible components. Tangible factors, such as economic resources and military strength, provide the material foundation for a state's capability. Intangible factors, including quality of leadership, national morale, and diplomatic skill, are equally relevant in strategic calculations as they determine how effectively a nation's resources are utilized. Therefore, focusing only on tangible elements would provide an incomplete picture of a state's overall power and its ability to achieve national security objectives and influence.

134. (C) A population composed of multiple, diverse ethnic groups with no shared identity.
The ideal concept of a nation-state is based on the alignment of a political entity with a population that shares a common cultural and national identity. This fusion is characterized by linguistic and cultural homogeneity and a shared sense of history and destiny among the people. A state composed of multiple ethnic groups with no shared identity would not fit this ideal form, as it lacks the fundamental socio-cultural unity that defines a nation. While most modern states are diverse, the nation-state model remains a significant theoretical concept.

135. (C) prevent any single state or coalition from achieving dominance that threatens others.
The balance of power is a strategic mechanism in international relations designed to prevent any single state or coalition from becoming so powerful that it can dominate the rest of the world. This is achieved when states act to counter a rising power, either by increasing their own strength or by forming alliances. The goal is to maintain a degree of equilibrium that protects the independence of all states and preserves regional or global stability by deterring potential acts of hegemony or aggression.

136. (B) I, II and III only
National security structures are formal organizations with a specific mandate to protect the state from internal and external threats. The armed forces, intelligence agencies, and police forces are traditionally classified as the primary structures responsible for defense, information gathering, and maintaining domestic order. While the judiciary and legislative bodies are essential parts of the government, they do not have the direct operational role or specialized security mandate that defines these core structures. Understanding this distinction is key to analyzing how a state manages its security framework.

137. (B) It offers a model for managing rivalries and reducing tensions between major powers today.
Détente remains a highly relevant concept in contemporary international relations as it provide a historical model for managing rivalries and reducing tensions between powerful states. By emphasizing the importance of diplomatic engagement, communication, and the pursuit of common ground on vital issues like arms control or trade, détente offers a strategy for avoiding direct conflict. This approach is especially useful in the modern world, where complex relationships between major powers require careful management to maintain global stability and prevent unnecessary escalation of hostilities.

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138. (C) fostering communication and building confidence between states on security matters.
A security dialogue is a diplomatic mechanism used to facilitate communication and enhance mutual understanding between states regarding security challenges. Unlike formal military alliances, these dialogues are often non-binding and focus on transparency and confidence-building. They provide a forum for nations to exchange views, reduce misconceptions, and explore potential areas of cooperation. Such dialogues are essential for maintaining stable relations and preventing the escalation of tensions in complex regional security environments. They serve as a vital tool for preventative diplomacy and conflict management.

139. (A) National Interest in the international arena.
A country's foreign policy is the primary expression of its national interest within the international system. It encompasses the

strategies and actions a state takes to interact with other nations and international organizations to achieve its security and economic objectives. These interests, such as the preservation of sovereignty and the promotion of prosperity, guide all diplomatic efforts and international commitments. By effectively pursuing its national interest, a state ensures its survival and enhances its influence in a competitive and often anarchic global environment.

140. (C) Sovereignty
Sovereignty is the essential characteristic that defines a state as a legal and political entity, granting it supreme authority over its internal affairs and independence in its foreign relations. This principle of supreme authority is a defining element of the state but is not necessarily required for the existence of a nation. A nation is primarily a socio-cultural group defined by a shared identity, culture, and history, which can exist without the formal political structure and sovereign power that characterize a state in international law.

141. (A) nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.
The balance of terror emerged during the Cold War as a direct consequence of the development of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems by the United States and the Soviet Union. This strategic condition was defined by the principle of mutually assured destruction, where both sides realized that any nuclear attack would result in total devastation for both the aggressor and the defender. This terrifying equilibrium served to deter direct military conflict between the superpowers, as the risks of nuclear escalation were considered unacceptably high.

142. (C) Defence Cooperation.
Joint naval exercises and the sharing of information on specific threats like piracy are clear examples of defense cooperation between nations. This type of engagement involves specific military-to-military activities aimed at enhancing collective capabilities and interoperability in areas of mutual concern. Unlike a formal military alliance, defense cooperation does not necessarily involve a binding commitment to mutual defense against an invasion. It is a more targeted and flexible form of international collaboration used by states to address common security challenges and build trust through practical engagement.

143. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
National security concerns are not uniform but differ significantly based on a state's power capacity and geopolitical position. Major powers focus on global influence, middle powers on regional stability, and small powers on immediate survival. A nation's relative strength and location shape its perception of threats and its corresponding security strategy. This relationship ensures that each state prioritizes the challenges that are most relevant to its specific capabilities and role in the international system, leading to diverse strategic outlooks among different types of powers.

144. (C) discourage an adversary from initiating an attack.
Deterrence is a strategic concept designed to prevent conflict by discouraging an adversary from initiating an attack. Its main objective is to influence the opponent's calculations so that they perceive the costs and risks of an action to be far greater than any potential benefits. This psychological mechanism relies on the defender's credible capability and clear intent to retaliate if necessary. By creating a credible threat of unacceptable damage, deterrence aims to maintain stability and ensure that the forbidden action does not occur in the first place.

145. (D) I, II, III, IV and V
National power is a comprehensive concept comprising both tangible and intangible components that define a state's overall capability. Economic strength, military power, and technological advancement provide the material foundation for a nation's strength. Equally important are intangible factors like diplomatic skill and national morale, which determine how effectively a state utilizes its resources and sustains its efforts during a crisis. Together, these elements constitute the total national power profile, enabling a state to protect its interests and influence the behavior of other actors internationally.

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146. (B) The reluctance of nations to act in crises where their own vital interests are not directly involved.
The effectiveness of collective security is significantly challenged by the fact that nations often prioritize their own national interests over universal principles of peace. In many international crises, states may be reluctant to bear the economic or military costs of intervention if their own vital interests are not directly threatened. This selective engagement often prevents the international community from mounting a unified and timely response to acts of aggression. This political reality highlights the difficulty of achieving a truly universal system of collective security in a world of sovereign states.

147. (B) Maintaining its sovereignty and territorial integrity.
A land-locked, impoverished nation surrounded by powerful and aggressive neighbors faces severe national security challenges that define its strategic priorities. Given its limited resources and vulnerable location, such a state would most likely prioritize the preservation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Its primary concern would be to deter invasion and resist coercion from its neighbors. This focus on immediate survival is characteristic of small powers, which must concentrate their security efforts on protecting their borders and maintaining their independent political existence in a difficult regional environment.

148. (B) the process of designing, debating, and deciding on the policy.
The formulation of a defense policy is the essential strategic process through which a government identifies its security challenges and decides how to address them. This involve designing the overarching goals, debating various policy options, and ultimately deciding on the strategy and resource allocation required for national defense. This process ensures that the state's military capabilities are aligned with its broader security objectives and that its responses to threats are carefully planned and coordinated. Policy formulation provides the necessary roadmap for raising and utilizing armed forces.

149. (B) interdependent and deeply linked.

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Defense policy, foreign policy, and domestic policy are deeply interdependent and interrelated components of a nation's overall strategy. Domestic policy provides the economic and social foundation that supports military and diplomatic efforts. Foreign policy defines the state's international objectives, while defense policy provides the physical means to protect those interests and deter aggression. Actions taken in one policy area directly influence the effectiveness and requirements of the others. Effective national strategy requires the careful coordination of these policies to ensure a unified and comprehensive approach to security.

150. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Different types of international agreements serve specialized functions in managing the security relationships between sovereign states. A military alliance involves a formal commitment to mutual defense, while a peace treaty is the legal mechanism for ending a state of war. Strategic partnerships foster broad, multi-faceted cooperation on diverse issues over the long term, and security dialogues provide an important forum for discussion and confidence-building. Mapping these agreements to their primary functions is essential for understanding the various tools nations use to pursue their security interests internationally.

151. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
The concepts of nation and state are defined by different criteria in political theory. A state is primarily defined by objective and legal criteria, such as a defined territory, a permanent population, a government, and sovereignty. In contrast, a nation is fundamentally a socio-cultural entity defined by more subjective criteria, such as a shared identity, culture, language, and sense of belonging. Therefore, it is incorrect to characterize the nation as an objective entity based on territory or the state as a purely subjective cultural concept.

152. (B) Deterrence
Deterrence is a strategic concept that is fundamentally preventive in nature, aiming to stop a potential conflict before it even begins. It achieves this by convincing an adversary that any attempt at aggression will be met with a response so costly that it outweighs any possible

benefits. Unlike active defense or war-fighting, which occur after hostilities have already started, deterrence focuses on influencing the opponent's decision-making process during peacetime. By successfully projecting both capability and intent, a state can maintain stability and prevent the outbreak of war.

153. (C) internal and external factors.
Analyzing the national security environment requires a comprehensive evaluation of both internal and external factors that can affect a state's stability. Internal factors include challenges originating within the country's borders, such as insurgency, economic health, and social cohesion. External factors comprise threats and opportunities from the international arena, including the actions of foreign states and global geopolitical shifts. By distinguishing between these two environments, security strategists can develop more effective policies that address the full spectrum of vulnerabilities and interests that a nation must protect.

154. (C) Sovereignty
Sovereignty is the essential legal and political characteristic that defines a state, granting it supreme authority over its territory and independence in its foreign relations. While elements like a shared identity or common language define a nation as a socio-cultural group, they are not legal prerequisites for statehood. A nation can exist without having its own sovereign government, but a political entity must possess sovereignty to be recognized as a state in international law. This principle of supreme authority is what distinguishes the state from other types of social organizations.

155. (C) the Cold War.
Non-alignment was a key foreign policy approach adopted by many newly independent nations during the Cold War. These states sought to avoid being entangled in the intense rivalry between the two major power blocs led by the United States and the Soviet Union. By pursuing a policy of non-alignment, they aimed to maintain their strategic autonomy and preserve their sovereignty while judging international issues based on their merits. This movement allowed developing countries to focus on their own national goals without being forced into ideological or military commitments.

156. (A) a strong economy allows for greater defense spending.
The linkage between domestic and security policies is clearly demonstrated by how a nation's internal economic health supports its external strength. A robust and growing economy provides the necessary financial resources for the state to invest in advanced technology and maintain a capable military. Without a strong economic foundation, a country's ability to fund its defense requirements and respond to security challenges would be significantly limited. Therefore, domestic decisions that promote economic prosperity are essential for a robust national security posture and the protection of interests.

157. (C) a regional arms race.
External national security concerns comprise threats and challenges that originate from the actions of other states or systemic shifts in the international arena. A regional arms race is a classic example of an external concern, as it involves neighboring states increasing their military capabilities, which can directly affect a country's security and strategic calculations. This is distinct from internal concerns like domestic crime or political corruption, which originate within the state's own borders. Addressing a regional arms race requires a combination of military preparedness and diplomatic engagement.

158. (B) form alliances to counter a potentially dominant state.
The concept of the balance of power suggests that states will take action to prevent any single nation or coalition from achieving a dominant position that could threaten their independence. This mechanism involves forming counter-balancing alliances or increasing one's own military strength to maintain equilibrium in the international system. By ensuring that power is distributed among several actors, the balance of power aims to deter aggression and protect the sovereignty of all states. This strategic behavior has historically been a central feature of global and regional diplomacy.

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159. (C) A deep, long-term relationship between two countries covering a wide array of mutual interests.
A strategic partnership is a collaborative framework between two nations that signifies a deep and long-term commitment to cooperation across multiple sectors. These agreements are much broader than simple trade deals and cover a wide array of mutual interests, including defense, technology, regional security, and cultural exchange. Unlike a formal military alliance, a strategic partnership does not always include a binding mutual defense clause, but it represents a high level of strategic alignment and trust. Such partnerships are essential for managing complex relationships in the modern global system.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the twenty-first century, the concept of national security has evolved to incorporate non-traditional threats such as cyber warfare. This shift acknowledges that cyber attacks can cause severe harm by crippling a nation's critical infrastructure, disrupting its economy, and undermining its governance. Because these threats have the potential to destabilize a nation just as much as traditional military aggression, they are now recognized as a primary focus of modern security strategy. This evolution reflects the increasing dependence of modern states on digital systems for their well-being and stability.

161. (C) to collect, process, and analyze information relevant to national security.
Intelligence agencies are critical national security structures whose primary function is to collect, process, and analyze information regarding potential internal and external threats. By providing timely and accurate assessments, these agencies enable policymakers to make informed decisions and anticipate challenges before they escalate. Their work supports the entire national security framework, from diplomatic negotiations to military planning. While they may engage in covert operations, their core mission is to provide the intelligence necessary for protecting the state's vital interests and ensuring the safety of its population.

162. (A) I, II and IV only
Defence and strategic studies is a field of inquiry based on the assumption that states are the primary actors in an anarchic international system. This discipline focuses on how nations use their power, including the threat or use of force, to achieve their security objectives. It analyzes the causes of conflict and the strategies employed to maintain stability and protect national interests. Contrary to being solely about historical battles, modern strategic studies is a contemporary and multifaceted field that examines the complex interplay between military capabilities, policy, and international relations.

163. (A) the collective psychological attributes and morale of its people.
National character refers to the enduring psychological traits, values, and collective morale that distinguish a nation's population. In strategic studies, this intangible component of power is considered significant because it influences how a nation perceives threats and its resilience during times of crisis. A population with high morale and strong national values is better equipped to sustain long-term efforts and recover from challenges. While it cannot be easily measured, national character plays a profound role in shaping a state's strategic behavior and its overall comprehensive power profile.

164. (B) the easing of strained relations, especially between political rivals.
Détente is a strategic approach in international relations characterized by the deliberate easing of strained relations between adversarial powers. This process involves an increase in communication, diplomatic engagement, and the negotiation of agreements on vital issues like arms control. By seeking to reduce tensions and manage their rivalry more predictably, competing states aim to minimize the risk of direct military confrontation. Historically, this concept was most prominent during periods of reduced hostility between superpowers, illustrating how diplomacy can be used to manage competition and maintain stability.

165. (C) Non-Alignment.
Non-alignment is a foreign policy approach where a state chooses not to join any major military bloc or align itself against other powers. This policy allows a nation to maintain its

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strategic autonomy and judge international issues based on their merits rather than alliance commitments. Originally adopted by many newly independent states during the Cold War, the principles of non-alignment remain relevant for countries that seek to preserve their sovereignty and avoid being entangled in the rivalries of great powers. This approach emphasizes independence and judgment in global affairs.

166. (B) It is chiefly concerned with its own survival, sovereignty, and economic security.
Small powers have limited resources and capabilities, which significantly shapes their national security concerns. Their primary focus is usually on ensuring their immediate survival and protecting their sovereignty from external coercion or aggression. Additionally, maintaining economic security and resilience is a critical priority, as they are often more vulnerable to global economic shifts. Unlike major powers, they do not typically seek global influence but instead concentrate on safeguarding their own interests and maintaining stability in their immediate neighborhood through international law and multilateral organizations.

167. (B) formally end a war and set the terms for peace.
A peace treaty is a formal and legally binding agreement used to officially terminate a state of war between conflicting parties. Its main objective is to establish the terms for a lasting peace, addressing critical issues like territorial adjustments, prisoner exchanges, and the restoration of diplomatic relations. By codifying these terms, a peace treaty provides a stable framework for post-conflict interactions and aims to prevent the recurrence of war. These documents are essential instruments of international law used to restore order and stability between nations.

168. (C) Collective Security
Collective security is an international principle based on the idea that an act of aggression against any member state will be met with a unified response from all others. This concept aims to deter potential aggressors by ensuring that they will face the combined opposition of the entire community. By pledging mutual assistance, members of a collective security system prioritize the maintenance of global or regional order over individual power politics. This principle is a central feature of organizations like the United Nations, designed to prevent conflict through shared responsibility.

169. (C) The number of public holidays.
National power is derived from several critical factors that determine a state's capacity to influence international events and protect its interests. Economic strength, military capability, and diplomatic skill are recognized as core components of this power. These elements provide the material foundation and the necessary influence for a nation to achieve its objectives. While cultural or social practices like the number of public holidays may affect the domestic environment, they do not constitute a core component of national power in the same way as wealth or defense capabilities.

170. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Different strategic concepts describe the various political and cultural facets of a nation's power and its pursuit of safety. A state is a political-legal entity with sovereignty, while a nation is a socio-cultural group with a shared identity. National power represents the capacity to achieve goals, and national interest defines a country's ambitions in the world. Mapping these terms to their descriptions is essential for analyzing a state's strategic behavior and its security policies, as they provide the framework for understanding how power and identity interact globally.

171. (B) conditions and threats originating within the state's borders.
The internal security environment for any nation comprises the various conditions, challenges, and threats that originate within its own territorial boundaries. This includes issues such as insurgency, domestic terrorism, organized crime, and social or economic instability. Managing this environment is a primary responsibility of the state, as internal order provides the essential foundation for overall national strength. This is distinct from the external security environment, which involves threats and opportunities originating from foreign states or international systemic shifts beyond the country's borders.

172. (A) effectively integrate all instruments of national power to protect its interests.

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Formulating a coherent security policy is essential for a nation to protect its vital interests and maintain its stability. This process involve the integration of all available instruments of national power, including diplomacy, economic influence, and military strength, to respond effectively to both internal and external threats. A well-defined policy ensures that the state's actions are coordinated and that resources are allocated according to its strategic priorities. This comprehensive approach is necessary for a state to survive and thrive in an often competitive and uncertain international environment.

173. (C) I, II and III only
National strategy involves the careful coordination of foreign, domestic, and security policies, which are deeply interconnected. A nation's foreign policy choices can create new security challenges or opportunities, while its internal economic health provides the necessary foundation to fund a capable military. These policies are mutually influential, and effective strategy requires them to be managed as an integrated whole. Contrary to being independent, the strength and effectiveness of a country's security posture are fundamentally dependent on its domestic stability and the success of its international diplomatic efforts.

174. (B) a formal and binding commitment to mutual defense.
A military alliance is a specialized type of international agreement characterized by a formal and binding commitment among member states to provide mutual military support in the event of an attack. This mutual defense mandate distinguishes it from less formal arrangements like defense cooperation, which focuses on specific activities without requiring a state to go to war for its partners. By pooling their capabilities, alliance members create a powerful deterrent against common threats, making these pacts essential instruments for maintaining regional stability and protecting national interests.

175. (B) mutually assured destruction (MAD).
The balance of terror is a specialized strategic condition that relies on the possession of nuclear weapons by adversarial powers. This concept is centered on the principle of mutually assured destruction, where both sides understand that any nuclear attack would result in total devastation for both the aggressor and the defender. This terrifying equilibrium serves to deter direct military conflict, as the risks of escalation are unacceptably high. This condition was a dominant feature of the Cold War, preventing direct war between the nuclear-armed superpowers through the threat of catastrophe.

176. (B) the political-legal boundaries of the state align with the socio-cultural boundaries of the nation.
The ideal concept of a nation-state is based on the fusion of a political entity with a population that shares a common cultural and national identity. This alignment occurs when the state's territorial boundaries perfectly coincide with the socio-cultural boundaries of the nation. This model promotes a high degree of social cohesion and unified national identity among the people. While most contemporary states are diverse and multi-ethnic, the nation-state remains a powerful idea in political theory, influencing historical state formation and the pursuit of national self-determination globally.

177. (B) areas like cyberspace, climate change, and global health.
In the twenty-first century, the concept of national security has evolved to encompass a wider array of non-traditional threats that were not prioritized during the previous century. Strategists now recognize that challenges from cyberspace, climate change, and global health pandemics can be just as destabilizing to a nation's safety as traditional military aggression. These issues can cripple critical infrastructure, cause widespread economic disruption, and lead to social unrest. Modern security strategies must therefore address these diverse vulnerabilities to ensure the long-term well-being and stability of the state.

178. (B) Characterized by a global perspective and concern for international systemic stability.
Major powers possess the resources and influence to affect the international system as a whole. Consequently, their national security outlook is typically global in scope, focusing on maintaining international order and protecting their interests in various regions. They are deeply concerned with global systemic stability and the rules-based order that supports it. This perspective

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distinguishes them from small powers, which are primarily preoccupied with their immediate survival and regional environment. A major power's security is closely linked to its ability to shape global norms and manage international transitions.

179. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sovereignty is considered the most fundamental element of statehood, as it signifies the supreme and independent authority of the state over its territory and people. This principle grants the state the final authority to govern without external interference, which is the hallmark of statehood in international law. Without sovereignty, an entity cannot fully function as an independent political actor or interact as an equal member of the international community. Therefore, sovereignty is what distinguishes the state from other types of social or political groupings.

180. (C) deter and defeat external military aggression.
The primary role of the armed forces as a national security structure is to provide a robust defense against external military aggression. By maintaining a high state of readiness and technological capability, these forces serve as a deterrent to potential adversaries, discouraging them from initiating attacks. In the event of a conflict, their mission is to engage and defeat the threat to preserve the state's territorial integrity and sovereignty. This specialized mission is distinct from other security roles like intelligence gathering or domestic policing.

181. (C) Détente.
Détente refers to a specific period during the Cold War when the United States and the Soviet Union actively sought to reduce tensions through diplomatic engagement and negotiation. This phase was characterized by increased communication, the signing of landmark arms control treaties, and a general relaxation of military hostility. By pursuing a policy of détente, both superpowers aimed to manage their rivalry more predictably and minimize the risk of direct confrontation. This period illustrates how diplomacy can be used by intense adversaries to maintain stability and avoid conflict.

182. (D) It must have a single, uniform ethnic group.
In political theory, a state is defined by four essential elements: a permanent population, a defined territory, an effective government, and sovereignty. These components provide the formal framework for a state to exist and function as an independent entity in the international system. However, a state is not required to have a single, uniform ethnic group. Most modern states are diverse and multi-ethnic, with multiple nations sometimes coexisting within the same legal boundaries. Sovereignty remains the most critical requirement for international recognition and authority.

183. (C) National Power.
National power is the comprehensive capacity of a state to pursue its goals and ambitions within the international arena. It comprises a wide range of capabilities, including military strength, economic resources, technological advancement, and diplomatic influence. This power is the primary means by which a nation secures its national interests and protects its well-being. Both tangible factors like resources and intangible factors like leadership and national morale contribute to a country's overall power profile. A state's ability to influence others is directly proportional to its total national power.

184. (C) diplomatic engagement.
A security dialogue is a specialized form of diplomatic engagement designed to facilitate communication and enhance understanding between states regarding security challenges. Unlike formal military alliances or defense pacts, these dialogues are often non-binding and focus on transparency and confidence-building. They provide a vital forum for nations to exchange perspectives, reduce misconceptions, and explore potential areas of cooperation. Such dialogues are essential tools of preventive diplomacy, helping to maintain regional stability and prevent the unnecessary escalation of tensions in an increasingly complex global environment.

185. (B) Defence Policy.
A state's defense policy is specifically concerned with the management and utilization of its military capabilities to ensure national safety. This includes the process of creating and maintaining armed forces, as well as the acquisition of necessary military hardware and technology.

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The primary objective is to prepare the military to deter or defeat external aggression and protect the nation's territorial integrity. Defense policy is a critical subset of national security, providing the physical means by which a state safeguards its vital interests against potential military threats.

186. (B) I, II and III only
Strategic concepts are characterized by their specific goals and mechanisms for maintaining stability. Balance of power aims to prevent any single state from achieving hegemony, while collective security is based on the principle of mutual assistance among all members. Non-alignment emphasizes independence from major military blocs. In contrast, the balance of terror is a form of deterrence that specifically relies on the threat posed by nuclear weapons, rather than conventional forces. Correctly matching these concepts is essential for understanding the different ways states manage their security and power.

187. (C) military, economic, political, and societal threats, both internal and external.
Modern national security is a comprehensive concept that is significantly broader than traditional national defense. While defense focuses on military capabilities against external aggression, national security addresses a wide range of vulnerabilities, including economic stability, political integrity, and social cohesion. It also encompasses both internal threats, like insurgency, and external challenges from foreign states. This multi-dimensional approach reflects an understanding that a nation's well-being and stability are influenced by diverse factors beyond just military strength, requiring a coordinated response to various types of threats.

188. (B) An armed insurgency seeking to overthrow the government.
An internal security threat is one that originates within the territorial boundaries of a state and challenges its domestic order or political integrity. An armed insurgency seeking to overthrow the government is a clear example of such a threat, as it directly attacks the state's internal sovereignty and stability. Addressing such threats requires domestic policing, social policy, and sometimes internal military operations. This is distinct from external threats, such as a naval blockade or foreign military alliances, which involve the actions of other sovereign states from outside the nation's borders.

189. (A) capability to carry out the threat and the perceived will to do so.
The effectiveness of deterrence as a strategic concept depends heavily on the credibility of the threat issued by the defender. Credibility is established when the adversary believes that the state not only possesses the physical capability to carry out the threatened retaliation but also the political will to do so if necessary. Without this perceived combination of capability and intent, the threat will fail to influence the opponent's cost-benefit calculations. Therefore, maintaining a credible deterrent requires both a strong military posture and a clear demonstration of national resolve.

190. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
National security structures are specialized organizations with distinct roles in protecting the state. Armed forces are primarily tasked with projecting military force externally to deter or defeat aggression. Intelligence agencies provide critical information and assessments to anticipate challenges. Police forces focus on maintaining internal order and addressing domestic threats. Finally, decision-making structures are responsible for formulating overarching policy and strategy. Mapping these structures to their primary roles is essential for understanding how a state coordinates its efforts to manage its overall security framework effectively.

191. (B) it lacks a central governing authority above sovereign states.
The concept of anarchy in international relations refers to a system where there is no central authority with the power to govern or enforce rules over sovereign states. In this environment, states are the highest actors and must rely on their own capabilities and strategic choices to ensure their security and survival. While anarchy does not imply complete chaos, it means that the potential for conflict remains a central feature of interstate relations, as there is no world government to resolve disputes or protect the interests of individual nations.

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192. (B) 'State' is a political-legal entity with sovereignty, while 'Nation' is a socio-cultural group with a shared identity.
Political science distinguishes between the state and the nation based on their underlying organizational principles. A state is defined as a formal political and legal entity that possesses a defined territory, a population, an effective government, and sovereignty. In contrast, a nation is a socio-cultural group of people who share a common heritage, language, history, or culture, creating a collective identity. While these two can coincide in a nation-state, they are conceptually distinct, as a nation can exist without a state and a state can be multi-national.

193. (A) promote the national interest in the international system.
The primary objective of a country's foreign policy is to promote and protect its national interests within the global arena. This includes ensuring national safety, economic prosperity, and the preservation of sovereign authority. All diplomatic activities, trade negotiations, and international agreements are conducted with these core goals in mind. By shaping the external environment through foreign policy, a state seeks to minimize threats and create strategic opportunities that favor its well-being. Foreign policy serves as the main vehicle for a nation to navigate the complexities of international politics.

194. (C) The Cold War and nuclear weapons.
The balance of terror is a specialized strategic concept most closely associated with the Cold War era and the development of nuclear weaponry. It describes a situation of stable mutual deterrence between the United States and the Soviet Union based on the principle of mutually assured destruction. Both sides understood that any nuclear exchange would lead to total devastation, preventing direct military conflict between them. This unique equilibrium defined the strategic landscape for decades, as the destructive potential of nuclear technology fundamentally altered how superpowers managed their safety and rivalry.

195. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A nation's domestic policy and its internal health are deeply linked to its overall national security. Domestic factors such as economic prosperity and social cohesion provide the essential foundation for a strong security posture. A country with a weak economy and deep social divisions is far more vulnerable to both internal challenges like insurgency and external pressures from foreign states. Therefore, effective domestic management is a critical component of national strategy, as it directly impacts the state's resilience and its ability to protect its interests in a competitive world.

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196. (D) Universal language proficiency
National power is derived from a combination of tangible and intangible components that determine a state's ability to influence international events. Key factors include geography, which provides the physical context, and natural resources, which supply the material foundation. Population size and quality also play a vital role in national capability. While shared language can enhance social cohesion, universal proficiency in a specific language is not considered a primary component of national power in the same way as economic resources, military strength, or the quality of national leadership.

197. (C) Collective Security is, in principle, a universal system against any aggression, whereas an alliance is specific and exclusionary.
Collective security and military alliances represent different approaches to maintaining peace. A military alliance is a specific and exclusionary pact formed to counter a perceived common threat or a particular adversary. In contrast, collective security is intended to be a universal system where all members agree to oppose any act of aggression by any state. While an alliance looks outward toward a specific enemy, collective security is an inward-looking system focused on maintaining order among all members by collectively responding to any violation of international peace.

198. (B) II, III and IV only
National security decision-making structures play a vital role in coordinating a state's response to threats. Their primary functions include integrating inputs from various government agencies, such as defense and intelligence, and providing clear policy options to the national

leadership. By centralizing these functions, they ensure that the state's response to security challenges is unified and effectively utilizes all instruments of national power. While they do not command tactical operations, these structures provide the necessary high-level strategy and coordination needed to protect the nation's vital interests and security.

199. (B) conflicts involving non-state actors like transnational terrorist groups.
The traditional concept of deterrence is primarily designed for state-on-state relations where both sides have valued territory and assets to protect. Its contemporary relevance is increasingly questioned in the context of non-state actors, such as transnational terrorist groups, who often lack a fixed address or a clear hierarchy. These actors may have different ideological calculations of cost and benefit, making threats of traditional military retaliation less effective. This challenge forces strategists to develop more innovative and multi-faceted approaches to maintain stability and prevent asymmetric attacks by non-traditional actors.

200. (B) Strategy
Strategy is defined as the comprehensive art and science of coordinating all instruments of national power—including political, economic, and military forces—to achieve specific policy goals. It involves the careful planning and use of these resources during both peace and war to maximize the probability of favorable outcomes and minimize the risk of defeat. By integrating diverse capabilities, strategy provides the high-level guidance necessary for a nation to protect its interests and security. It serves as the vital link between a state's political objectives and its physical actions.

201. (B) Two countries' navies conducting a joint anti-piracy exercise.
Joint naval exercises and collaborative activities like anti-piracy operations are clear examples of defense cooperation between nations. This form of engagement involves specific military-to-military actions aimed at enhancing collective capabilities and interoperability to address common security challenges. Unlike a formal military alliance, defense cooperation is often more flexible and does not necessarily involve a binding commitment to mutual defense against invasion. It allows states to build trust and improve their practical ability to coordinate responses to specific threats through shared training and the exchange of professional information.

202. (B) economic status and geography.
National security concerns are not uniform but are significantly shaped by a country's unique economic status and geographical position. For example, a land-locked small power will face very different challenges than a major power with a large coastline. These physical and material factors determine the types of threats a nation is most vulnerable to and the resources it can utilize to protect itself. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of a state's security policy requires a careful analysis of how its economic and geographical context influences its strategic priorities.

203. (C) National morale and will
National power is composed of both tangible and intangible components that define a state's overall capability. Tangible factors, such as military size, industrial output, and natural resources, provide the physical foundation for a nation's strength. Equally important is the intangible component of national morale and will, which represents the collective determination and psychological resilience of the population. High morale is critical for sustaining national efforts during a crisis and determines how effectively a state's material resources are utilized. These intangible factors are essential for a complete assessment of power.

204. (A) Population, Territory, Government, and Sovereignty.
In political theory, a state is defined by four essential elements: a permanent population, a defined territory, an effective government, and sovereignty. These components provide the formal framework for a state to exist and function as an independent political entity in the international system. Sovereignty is particularly significant as it grants the state supreme authority over its internal affairs and independence in its relations with other nations. The presence of these four elements is what allows a political organization to be recognized as a sovereign state under international law.

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205. (C) steer an independent course in foreign policy, free from the dictates of the two superpowers.
The primary purpose of the Non-Aligned Movement during the Cold War was to provide newly independent nations with a way to maintain their strategic autonomy. These states sought to steer an independent course in their foreign policy, avoiding formal membership in the military blocs led by the United States and the Soviet Union. By pursuing non-alignment, they aimed to protect their sovereignty and judge international issues based on their own merits rather than the interests of the superpowers. This movement emphasized the importance of self-determination and independent judgment in global affairs.

206. (D) Culinary approach
Defence and strategic studies utilize several theoretical frameworks, or approaches, to analyze international security affairs and the behavior of states. These include the realist approach, which focuses on power and competition, the liberal approach, which emphasizes cooperation and international law, and the constructivist approach, which highlights the role of identity and norms. Each framework offers a different perspective on the causes of conflict and the nature of security. In contrast, a culinary approach is not a recognized theoretical lens within the discipline of political science or strategic studies.

207. (B) establishes the terms for ending a war.
A peace treaty is a formal and legally binding agreement between parties in conflict that officially terminates a state of war. Its primary objective is to establish the specific terms for ending hostilities and defining the future relationship between the states. This often includes territorial adjustments, prisoner exchanges, and the restoration of diplomatic and economic ties. By codifying these terms, a peace treaty provides a stable legal basis for post-conflict order and aims to prevent the recurrence of war, restoring normalcy between former adversaries.

208. (A) a calculation of costs and benefits by a potential aggressor.
Deterrence is a psychological and strategic concept fundamentally based on influencing a potential aggressor's cost-benefit calculations. It aims to prevent an undesirable action by convincing the opponent that the costs and risks of an attack will far exceed any possible gains. Its success relies on the defender's credible capability and clear intent to retaliate. By creating a credible threat of unacceptable damage, deterrence aims to maintain stability and ensure that the forbidden action does not occur. This concept is a central component of national security policy in interstate relations.

209. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The components of national power are dynamic and subject to change over time, as a nation's relative strength is influenced by several evolving factors. Economic growth, technological innovation, and shifts in national morale can all alter a state's position in the international system. For example, a decline in industrial capacity or social cohesion can weaken a previously powerful nation, while rapid development can enhance the influence of a rising power. Recognizing this dynamism is essential for strategic analysis, as nations must continuously reassess their power and that of their rivals.

210. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Various strategic and political terms describe different facets of power, identity, and organizational authority. Sovereignty represents supreme and independent authority, while a nation is defined by a group of people with a shared cultural identity. A state is a formal political entity with defined territory and government. The nation-state model represents the ideal fusion of these cultural and political elements. Mapping these terms to their core ideas is essential for analyzing how power and identity interact to shape national security and international relations in the modern world.

211. (B) insurgency, terrorism, and organized crime.
The internal security environment for any nation focuses on threats and challenges that originate within its own territorial boundaries. This includes issues such as insurgency, domestic terrorism, and the activities of organized crime syndicates, all of which can undermine the state's domestic order and political stability. Managing these threats is a primary responsibility of internal security forces like the police. This is distinct from the external environment, which

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involves challenges from other sovereign states, such as military invasion or naval blockades, which originate from beyond the nation's borders.

212. (B) mutually influential and interconnected.
The term linkages in national policy refers to the deep interdependence between a country's foreign, defense, and domestic policies. These domains are not isolated but are mutually influential, with decisions in one area directly affecting the others. For example, internal economic stability provides the necessary foundation for a strong military, which in turn enhances a nation's diplomatic leverage in foreign policy. Effective national strategy requires these policies to be managed as an integrated whole, ensuring that they work together harmoniously to achieve the state's overall security and interest objectives.

213. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
International security arrangements represent different levels of commitment among states. A military alliance is a formal pact where members commit to a binding mutual defense mandate, promising to assist each other in the event of an attack. In contrast, a security dialogue is not a binding treaty that requires states to go to war. Instead, it serves as a diplomatic forum for communication, confidence-building, and the exchange of perspectives on security issues. Understanding these distinctions is essential for analyzing how nations choose to manage their external security relationships and obligations.

214. (B) can act as 'threat multipliers' that exacerbate instability and conflict.
The evolution of the national security concept to include non-traditional issues like climate change reflects an understanding that these problems can act as threat multipliers. Environmental degradation and climate-induced resource scarcity can exacerbate existing political tensions and social instability, leading to increased conflict and displacement. By recognizing these connections, security strategists can better anticipate and respond to the complex ways that non-military challenges can compromise a nation's safety and well-being. This comprehensive approach is necessary for maintaining long-term stability in an increasingly complex and interconnected global environment.

215. (C) managing the international system and maintaining its influential position.
Major powers possess the resources and influence to shape the international order. Consequently, their primary national security concerns often involve managing the global system and maintaining their influential position within it. They seek to ensure international stability and protect their interests in various regions far beyond their immediate borders. This global perspective distinguishes them from small powers, which are primarily concerned with their immediate survival and protecting their sovereignty from external coercion. A major power's security is closely linked to its ability to influence global norms and transitions.

216. (B) I, II and III only
The balance of power is a strategic mechanism in international relations designed to prevent any single state from achieving a dominant position that could threaten others. This is achieved when states act to maintain equilibrium, either by increasing their own strength or by forming counter-balancing alliances. This concept assumes that states are motivated by a primary desire to survive and preserve their autonomy in an anarchic system. Contrary to creating a world government, the balance of power aims to protect the pluralistic nature of the state system by deterring hegemony and aggression.

217. (B) political-legal; socio-cultural
Political science distinguishes between the state and the nation based on their underlying organizational principles. A state is fundamentally a political-legal entity characterized by a defined territory, a population, an effective government, and sovereignty. In contrast, a nation is a socio-cultural entity defined by a group of people who share a common heritage, language, or identity, creating a collective sense of belonging. While these two can coincide in a nation-state, they remain conceptually distinct, as a nation is defined by its culture while a state is defined by its legal authority.

218. (B) the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War.
The balance of terror was a specialized strategic condition that defined the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union during

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the Cold War. This equilibrium was based on the possession of nuclear weapons by both superpowers and the principle of mutually assured destruction. Both sides understood that any nuclear exchange would result in the total devastation of both countries, which served as a powerful deterrent against direct military conflict. This unique condition dominated the global security landscape for decades, fundamentally altering how rival powers managed their safety.

219. (B) A national sports federation
National security structures are formal organizations with a specific mandate to protect the state and its population from various threats. The armed forces, intelligence agencies, and police forces are core components of this framework, each playing a specialized role in external defense, information gathering, or maintaining domestic law and order. While a national sports federation contributes to the country's social and cultural life, it does not have a direct mandate or capability for security operations or policy formulation. Therefore, it is not considered a primary structure within the national security framework.

220. (B) reducing tensions between adversary states.
Détente is a diplomatic strategy characterized by the deliberate easing of strained relations between adversarial states. This process involves an increase in communication, the negotiation of formal agreements, and a general reduction in military hostility. By seeking to manage their competition more predictably and minimize the risk of direct conflict, rival powers can establish a more stable relationship. Historically, this concept was most prominent during periods of reduced tension between superpowers, illustrating how diplomacy can be used by intense rivals to maintain stability and protect their vital security interests.

221. (B) 2, 3, 1
International security relationships can be categorized by the level of commitment they require from the participating states. Security dialogues represent a general form of engagement, serving as forums for communication and discussion. Strategic partnerships involve a higher degree of cooperation across multiple sectors but without a binding mutual defense mandate. Military alliances represent the most specific and committed form of relationship, featuring formal and legally binding agreements for mutual military support. This progression illustrates the varying ways nations choose to manage their external security obligations and pursue shared interests.

222. (A) perception of threats and its national security objectives.
A state's defense policy is directly linked to its perception of the various threats it faces and its broader national security objectives. This policy defines how the armed forces will be raised, equipped, and deployed to protect the nation's territorial integrity and sovereignty. By aligning military capabilities with identified challenges, defense policy ensures that the state can effectively deter or defeat aggression. It is a critical component of national strategy, providing the physical means to safeguard vital interests and respond to the specific security environment in which the nation operates.

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223. (C) Supreme and independent legal and political authority.
Sovereignty is the fundamental characteristic that defines a state as an independent political entity, granting it supreme and final authority over its internal affairs. This principle also implies independence from the dictates of external powers in its foreign relations. Sovereignty provides the legal and political basis for a state to govern its people, manage its territory, and interact as an equal member of the international community. Without this supreme authority, an entity cannot fully function as a sovereign state or be recognized as such under international law.

224. (B) nations are often unwilling to bear costs for conflicts that do not directly threaten their vital interests.
The principle of collective security relies on the idea that all nations will unite to oppose any act of aggression. However, its effectiveness is often challenged by the reality that sovereign states typically prioritize their own national interests. In many international crises, nations may be reluctant to bear the significant economic or military costs of intervention if their own vital interests are not directly threatened. This selective engagement can prevent the international

community from mounting a unified response to violations of peace, highlighting the difficulty of achieving universal collective security.

225. (B) I, II and III only
National power is a comprehensive concept comprising several tangible and intangible elements that define a state's overall capability. Tangible factors, such as military hardware and economic resources, provide the material foundation for strength. Intangible components, like national character and morale, are equally important as they determine how effectively a nation utilizes its resources during a crisis. Contrary to being fixed, these components are dynamic and can change over time. Furthermore, geography is considered a significant component, as a nation's physical location influence its strategic opportunities and vulnerabilities.

226. (B) human security.
In the twenty-first century, the concept of national security has evolved to include a greater emphasis on human security. This shift acknowledges that the safety and well-being of individuals within a state are as vital as the preservation of territorial integrity. Human security addresses non-traditional threats such as poverty, disease, and environmental degradation, which can severely harm populations. By broadening the focus from a purely state-centric view to one that includes the security of the individual, modern strategies aim to address the root causes of instability and promote long-term societal resilience.

227. (B) build a long-term, multi-faceted relationship for mutual benefit.
A strategic partnership is a collaborative framework between two nations designed to foster deep and long-term cooperation across a wide range of sectors. Unlike a formal military alliance, which is primarily focused on mutual defense, a strategic partnership encompasses diverse mutual interests, including trade, technology, cultural exchange, and regional security. These partnerships signify a high level of strategic alignment and mutual trust, allowing states to work together for mutual benefit without the rigid legal obligations of a defense pact. They are essential for managing complex relationships in an interconnected world.

228. (C) A is true but R is false.
Police forces are a vital structure for maintaining national security, but their primary focus is on the internal environment rather than external warfare. Their main responsibility is to maintain law and order within the country and to protect the population from domestic threats such as crime and terrorism. Engaging in large-scale conventional warfare against other states is the specialized role of the armed forces. While both institutions contribute to national safety, their mandates and operational methods are distinct, reflecting the difference between internal policing and external defense.

229. (C) Balance of Terror / Mutually Assured Destruction
The balance of terror describes a strategic condition where nuclear-armed adversaries can inflict unacceptable damage on each other, even after absorbing a first strike. This equilibrium is based on the principle of mutually assured destruction, where both sides understand that any nuclear attack would lead to the total devastation of both countries. This terrifying reality served as a powerful deterrent during the Cold War, preventing direct military conflict between the superpowers. It fundamentally altered the strategic landscape by ensuring that the costs of nuclear war would far outweigh any possible benefits.

230. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The security focuses of different political entities are shaped by their power status and organizational nature. Small powers primarily focus on ensuring their survival and sovereignty, while middle powers concentrate on promoting regional stability through multilateralism. Major powers emphasize the maintenance of global influence and international order. Additionally, the ideal nation-state involves aligning national identity with territorial boundaries to ensure domestic cohesion. Mapping these categories to their primary security focuses is essential for understanding how power and identity interact to shape national strategy and international relations in the modern world.

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231. (A) theoretical frameworks for understanding international security affairs.

Theoretical approaches in defense and strategic studies, such as realism or liberalism, provide essential frameworks for interpreting complex international security affairs. These lenses allow scholars and practitioners to organize information, identify patterns, and develop hypotheses regarding state behavior and the causes of conflict. By applying these frameworks, analysts can evaluate different policy options and anticipate potential strategic outcomes. These theories form the intellectual foundation for systematic inquiry, providing the necessary context for understanding how nations utilize power to protect their interests and maintain stability in an anarchic world.

232. (C) foreign policy autonomy.
Non-alignment is a foreign policy approach where a state chooses not to join any major military bloc, allowing it to maintain its strategic autonomy. By avoiding formal alliances, a nation can judge international issues on their own merits rather than following the dictates of a more powerful partner. This policy was originally popular among newly independent countries during the Cold War, who sought to preserve their sovereignty and focus on national goals. The pursuit of non-alignment reflects a state's desire to maintain independence and judgment in its global relations and avoid unnecessary entanglement in Great Power rivalries.

233. (A) using military exercises as a tool of diplomatic signaling.
The linkage between defense and foreign policies is best exemplified by the use of military capability to achieve diplomatic objectives. Military exercises, for example, often serve as a form of strategic signaling, demonstrating a nation's resolve and capability to potential adversaries or allies. This coordination ensures that the state's military posture supports its broader foreign policy goals and enhances its influence in the international arena. Effective national strategy requires these two policy domains to be managed as an integrated whole, allowing the nation to effectively utilize its physical power for diplomatic purposes.

234. (A) seek to form coalitions to counter the growing power of another state.
The concept of the balance of power remains relevant in contemporary international relations as states continue to respond to shifts in the global distribution of power. When a state's influence grows significantly, others often respond by forming coalitions or strategic partnerships to counter its dominance and protect their own interests. This strategic behavior aims to maintain a degree of equilibrium and prevent any single state from unilaterally dictating global norms. This dynamic helps to preserve regional and global stability by ensuring that power remains distributed among multiple actors in the international system.

235. (A) influence an adversary's will.
Deterrence is fundamentally a psychological strategy aimed at influencing an adversary's will to take a specific, undesirable action. It achieves this by convincing the opponent that the costs and risks of an attack will far exceed any potential benefits. Rather than focusing on physical destruction after an attack, deterrence works in the mind of the opponent during peacetime to prevent the conflict from occurring in the first place. This strategy relies on the defender's credible capability and clear intent to retaliate, thereby maintaining stability through the successful management of the opponent's perceptions.

236. (D) a national airline
In political theory, a state is defined by four essential elements: a permanent population, a defined territory, an effective government, and sovereignty. These components provide the formal framework for a state to exist as an independent political entity. While a national airline may be a symbol of national pride or economic activity, it is not a legal or political requirement for statehood. Sovereignty remains the most critical characteristic, granting the state supreme authority over its internal affairs and independence in its relations with other nations in the international community.

237. (C) comprehensive and multi-dimensional.
The evolution of the national security concept to include non-traditional threats suggests that security is now viewed as more comprehensive and multi-dimensional. Modern strategy acknowledges that a nation's stability can

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be compromised by economic, political, and environmental challenges, in addition to traditional military threats. This broader perspective reflects an understanding that diverse factors, such as global health or cyberspace, are vital to the long-term well-being of the state. Consequently, modern security strategies must address a wide range of vulnerabilities beyond just military preparedness to ensure the overall safety and resilience of the nation.

238. (A) To synthesize information and formulate policy options for leadership.
National security decision-making structures, such as a cabinet committee or national security council, play a vital role in coordinating a country's safety strategy. Their primary responsibility is to gather and synthesize information from various government agencies, including defense and intelligence, and to formulate clear policy options for the national leadership. By integrating these diverse inputs, they ensure that the state's response to security threats is unified and effectively utilizes all instruments of national power. These structures provide the high-level coordination necessary for a comprehensive and effective national security framework.

239. (B) Collective Defence.
A military alliance like NATO is fundamentally based on the principle of collective defense, where member states commit to providing mutual military assistance in the event of an attack. This formal and legally binding agreement ensures that an attack on any member is treated as an attack on all. By pooling their military resources, alliance members create a powerful deterrent against common threats and enhance their individual security through shared capability. This principle is a central instrument for maintaining regional stability and protecting the vital interests of the member nations within the international system.

240. (A) internal and external conditions, threats, and opportunities that affect a state's security.
The national security environment is a comprehensive term that encompasses the totality of conditions, threats, and opportunities that can affect a state's safety and stability. This includes internal factors like domestic order and economic health, as well as external factors like foreign military postures and global geopolitical shifts. By evaluating this complex environment, security strategists can develop more effective policies to protect national interests and ensure the well-being of the population. Understanding the interplay between internal and external dynamics is essential for a robust and adaptive national security posture.

241. (A) 2, 1, 3
The emergence of dominant ideas in international relations follows a chronological progression influenced by major historical shifts and technological changes. Traditional mechanisms like the balance of power were central for centuries, followed by the development of collective security frameworks after the major global conflicts of the twentieth century. More recently, the balance of terror emerged as a specialized form of nuclear deterrence during the Cold War. Recognizing this chronological sequence helps to understand the evolution of strategic thinking and how nations have adapted their security policies to changing global and regional environments.

242. (C) State is a political-legal construct with sovereignty; Nation is a socio-cultural construct based on shared identity.
Political science differentiates between the state and the nation based on their underlying organizational principles. A state is fundamentally a political-legal entity characterized by a defined territory, a permanent population, an effective government, and sovereignty. In contrast, a nation is a socio-cultural group of people who share a common heritage, language, history, or culture, creating a collective sense of identity. While these two can coincide in a nation-state, they remain conceptually distinct, as a nation is defined by its culture while a state is defined by its legal authority and sovereignty.

243. (B) ensure the armed forces are prepared to meet national security challenges.
A state's defense policy is specifically concerned with the management and utilization of its military capabilities to ensure national safety. Its primary objective is to ensure that the armed forces are properly raised, equipped, and trained to meet various national security challenges, including deterring or defeating external

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aggression. This policy defines the military's role within the broader security framework and ensures that physical means are available to protect the nation's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Defense policy provides the essential roadmap for utilizing military power to safeguard vital interests.

244. (B) maintaining a stable, rules-based international order.
Middle powers like Australia or Canada often focus their national security concerns on the maintenance of a stable and rules-based international order. Because they possess significant influence but lack the capacity for global dominance, they strongly advocate for multilateralism and international law to manage interstate relations. By supporting a stable global environment, middle powers can protect their economic and security interests more effectively than through unilateral force. This constructive approach allows them to shape international norms and contribute to regional stability while ensuring their own safety in an interconnected world.

245. (C) external security relationships.
States utilize several specialized instruments to manage their external security relationships and protect their interests internationally. These include military alliances for mutual defense, peace treaties for resolving conflict, and strategic partnerships for long-term multi-sectoral cooperation. Additionally, defense cooperation focuses on specific military activities, while security dialogues provide a forum for communication and confidence-building. Together, these tools allow nations to navigate complex geopolitical dynamics, build strategic alignments, and enhance their overall security posture through various levels of international engagement and cooperation.

246. (B) an easing of tensions between rival states.
Détente is a diplomatic strategy characterized by the deliberate easing of strained relations between adversarial states through negotiation and communication. This process involves a reduction in military confrontation and the establishment of formal channels for dialogue on vital issues like arms control. By seeking to manage their rivalry more predictably, competing states aim to minimize the risk of direct conflict and maintain stability. Historically, this concept was most prominent during periods of reduced tension between superpowers, illustrating how diplomacy can be used by rivals to manage competition and protect their security.

247. (C) a secure second-strike nuclear capability.
The balance of terror was a strategic condition that relied on the possession of a secure second-strike nuclear capability by adversarial powers. This capability ensured that even if a state absorbed a devastating first attack, it would still possess enough nuclear force to inflict unacceptable damage on the aggressor. This principle of mutually assured destruction served as a powerful deterrent during the Cold War, as both sides understood that initiating a nuclear conflict would lead to the total devastation of both countries. This equilibrium fundamentally altered how superpowers managed their safety and rivalry.

248. (C) sovereignty.
Sovereignty is the essential characteristic that defines a state as a legal and political entity, granting it supreme authority over its territory and independence in its relations with other nations. While a nation is defined by socio-cultural factors like a shared identity or common language, these elements are not required for the existence of a state. A state must possess sovereignty to exercise legal authority and interact as an equal member of the international community. This principle of supreme authority is the hallmark of statehood, distinguishing it from other types of social or cultural groupings.

249. (C) Its principles of foreign policy independence and strategic autonomy are still relevant for many countries in a multipolar world.
While the original context of the Non-Aligned Movement was the bipolar Cold War, its core principles of foreign policy independence and strategic autonomy remain highly relevant today. In an increasingly complex multipolar world, many nations still seek to avoid being entangled in Great Power rivalries and preserve their sovereignty by judging international issues based on their merits. By maintaining their strategic autonomy, these states can protect their national interests and focus on their own developmental

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goals. Non-alignment continues to provide a framework for nations seeking an independent voice in global affairs.

250. (C) A is true but R is false.
Approaches to defense and strategic studies, such as realism or liberalism, provide diverse theoretical frameworks for understanding the causes of conflict and the nature of security. These theories offer different perspectives on state behavior, ranging from an emphasis on power and competition to a focus on cooperation and international law. They do not reach an identical conclusion about the inevitability of war; rather, they provide varying tools for analyzing how nations can achieve security and stability. Understanding these diverse perspectives is essential for a comprehensive analysis of the complex international security environment.

251. (B) A focus on integrating military means with broader political objectives.
Modern strategic studies moved away from narrow military mechanics to a holistic analysis of state resources. The core transition involved viewing military force as a tool for achieving broader political objectives rather than an end in itself. This shift emphasizes that grand strategy, diplomacy, and economic statecraft are essential components for ensuring a state's overall national security.

252. (A) It is anarchic, forcing states to be primarily concerned with their own security.
The discipline assumes that the international system lacks a central governing authority, creating an anarchic environment. In this competitive landscape, states must prioritize their own survival and security above other concerns. This realistic perspective necessitates a rational calculation of power and interests, as every state is responsible for protecting itself from potential threats or external aggression.

253. (C) the use of force must be rationally linked to achieving political ends.
The Clausewitzian principle indicates that military force is an instrument used to achieve specific political goals. This perspective emphasizes that war should not be viewed as an isolated act of violence but as a rational extension of state policy. Consequently, the application of force must be carefully calibrated and logically connected to the desired political outcomes.

254. (D) a comprehensive understanding of security requires insights from multiple domains.
Developing a holistic framework for security requires integrating diverse academic fields like political science, history, economics, and psychology. This interdisciplinary approach reflects the complexity of modern conflict, where military strength alone is insufficient. By drawing insights from multiple domains, states can better understand and address the multifaceted challenges they face in a competitive and interconnected global environment.

255. (C) It significantly broadened the scope of analysis beyond the battlefield.
The introduction of nuclear weapons significantly changed strategic thinking by expanding the focus beyond traditional battlefield tactics. This technological advancement forced the discipline to analyze the broader implications of destructive power on international relations. Consequently, the field shifted to include grand strategy, the psychological dimensions of conflict, and the management of high-stakes rivalries that could impact global survival.

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256. (B) Sovereignty
Sovereignty represents the supreme and independent authority of a state over its territory and population. It is the defining feature that ensures freedom from external control and provides the legal basis for domestic governance. Without this critical attribute, a political entity cannot function as a recognized state within the international system, regardless of its territory or population size.

257. (D) A Nation is based on a shared identity, whereas a State is a political-legal structure.
A state is defined by its legal and political framework, including territory, population, government, and sovereignty. In contrast, a nation is a socio-cultural construct rooted in shared identity, language, history, or ethnicity. While a state is a formal entity governing a specific area, a nation is a community of sentiment that exists regardless of political boundaries or governance.

258. (A) The alignment of the political boundaries of the state with the cultural boundaries of the nation.
The nation-state serves as a modern political goal where a single cultural group corresponds exactly with the borders of a political unit. This concept suggests that every distinct nation deserves its own sovereign state and that states should be culturally homogeneous. In practice, achieving this perfect congruence between cultural and political boundaries is rare, leading to various geopolitical challenges.

259. (C) A distinct cultural and linguistic group dispersed across several states without a state of its own.
A stateless nation consists of a group of people who share a common cultural or ethnic identity but lack their own sovereign state. These groups are often dispersed across multiple countries, frequently leading to political tensions and aspirations for self-determination. Such communities maintain their distinct national character and collective memory despite not having a formal, recognized political territory.

260. (A) political tension and conflicts over self-determination.
Conflict and political tension frequently arise when the borders of a state do not align with the cultural identity of its population. Multinational states or stateless groups often face internal struggles over identity and the right to self-determination. These discrepancies between political and cultural boundaries can destabilize regions and challenge the legitimacy of existing governments and international arrangements.

261. (D) National Security encompasses a wider range of threats beyond military aggression, unlike National Defence.
Traditional national defence primarily focuses on protecting territory from external military aggression using armed forces. Modern national security, however, identifies a much broader range of threats, including economic instability, pandemics, and environmental degradation. This expanded view acknowledges that a state's safety depends on multiple factors beyond its military capacity to repel an invasion, requiring a more comprehensive strategic approach.

262. (B) National Security policy is the strategy used to protect the National Interest.
National interest comprises the fundamental goals and values that a state seeks to protect and promote within the international system. National security policy serves as the specific strategy and operational plan designed to safeguard these interests from various threats. Therefore, security measures are the tools used to ensure that the core objectives of the state are successfully maintained and advanced.

263. (C) securing a nation requires a multi-dimensional and holistic approach.
The transformation of security concepts during the twentieth century highlights that state survival involves more than just military power. Contemporary security requires a multi-dimensional strategy that addresses economic, social, and political vulnerabilities alongside traditional military threats. This holistic approach recognizes that internal stability and social cohesion are as vital to a nation's safety as its ability to defend borders.

264. (D) A severe nationwide cyber-attack on critical infrastructure.
While traditional defence focuses on physical military invasions, modern security concerns include threats that can disrupt a nation without crossing borders. A large-scale cyber-attack on critical infrastructure is a prime example of a contemporary vulnerability. Such attacks can cause widespread chaos and economic damage, yet they fall outside the conventional scope of repelling enemy troops or naval blockades.

265. (A) more complex and multi-dimensional.
Expanding the definition of national security to include diverse threats like economic crises and environmental issues increases the complexity of policy formulation. Decision-makers must now coordinate across various sectors and integrate multiple types of information to create a coherent strategy. This multi-dimensional task requires balancing competing priorities and resources to address a wider array of vulnerabilities effectively and sustainably.

266. (B) Preserving sovereignty and territorial integrity.

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For small powers, the most critical security objective is ensuring their basic survival and political independence. Due to limited military and economic resources, these states focus primarily on protecting their territorial integrity from external threats. Their strategies often involve seeking protection through alliances or maintaining neutrality, as they have a very small margin of safety within the competitive international system.

267. (B) Major powers have global interests and strategic rivalries, while middle powers focus on regional stability and diplomacy.
Major powers possess global reach and focus on managing strategic rivalries and maintaining their international status. In contrast, middle powers typically concentrate on their specific regions, seeking to ensure stability and acting as diplomatic mediators. While major powers try to prevent the rise of competitors, middle powers often use multilateralism and international law to create a more predictable global environment.

268. (A) Small powers
Small powers often lack the individual resources to ensure their own security in a competitive international environment. Consequently, they frequently join alliances to aggregate their limited strength with other states. This strategy allows them to increase their defensive capabilities and improve their chances of survival by forming formal or informal coalitions that provide a collective shield against potential external aggression.

269. (C) Acting as diplomatic brokers and supporting multilateralism.
Middle powers often adopt roles as diplomatic brokers and active participants in international organizations. They tend to champion multilateralism and international law to constrain the actions of larger powers and promote a stable global order. By positioning themselves as good international citizens, they can exert significant influence within their regions and help mitigate the effects of competition between major powers.

270. (D) The management of strategic rivalries and prevention of a peer competitor's rise.
A primary security objective for major powers is managing strategic rivalries with other influential states. These nations seek to protect their global interests and prevent the emergence of a peer competitor that could challenge their status or dominance. This involves projecting power across different regions and carefully monitoring the capabilities and intentions of other significant actors in the international system.

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271. (C) To gather, analyze, and provide information to decision-makers.
Intelligence agencies play a vital role by collecting and analyzing information from both internal and external sources. Their main objective is to provide decision-makers with accurate and timely assessments regarding potential threats and opportunities. While they do not formulate policy themselves, their reports are essential for informing strategic choices and allowing the state to pre-emptively address national security challenges.

272. (B) To integrate inputs from various agencies and formulate coherent strategy.
The core function of decision-making structures is to synthesize information from various specialized agencies into a unified national security strategy. These high-level bodies, often led by the head of government, determine how resources are allocated and which policies are implemented. By integrating military, intelligence, and diplomatic inputs, they ensure that the state responds to security challenges in a coordinated manner.

273. (D) Police Forces focus on internal law and order, while Armed Forces primarily address external military threats.
Police forces and armed forces have distinct responsibilities within the national security framework. Police forces are primarily tasked with maintaining domestic law and order and addressing internal threats like crime or civil unrest. In contrast, armed forces are focused on defending the state against external military aggression and projecting power abroad to support political objectives and protect national sovereignty.

274. (A) the seamless coordination and synergy among all components.
The success of a national security apparatus depends on how well its various components

communicate and work together. Seamless coordination and information sharing between military, intelligence, and police forces are essential for identifying and neutralizing threats. When these interdependent agencies operate in synergy, the state can respond more effectively to complex challenges that often cross traditional boundaries between departments.

275. (C) Armed Forces
Armed forces are the primary component of the security apparatus responsible for protecting a state from external military threats. They are trained and equipped to deter or repel aggression and to project military power when necessary. Their role is central to maintaining territorial integrity and supporting the state's political leadership in addressing security challenges that originate from outside national borders.

276. (A) conditions related to the geopolitical landscape and the behavior of other states.
The external security environment refers to the geopolitical landscape existing outside a nation's borders. This dimension includes the military capabilities and intentions of other states, the prevailing regional power balance, and the influence of international laws and norms. Monitoring these factors allows a state to recognize external threats and opportunities, which is a fundamental aspect of traditional strategic analysis.

277. (D) They are interconnected, and internal weaknesses can be exploited by external foes.
Internal and external security are deeply interconnected, as the conditions within a state can impact its international standing. Domestic weaknesses like political instability or social fragmentation can be exploited by foreign adversaries to undermine the nation. Therefore, a state's ability to respond to external threats is often dependent on its internal strength, government legitimacy, and overall social cohesion.

278. (B) A secessionist movement within the state's own borders.
Threats originating from within a country's borders, such as secessionist movements, represent significant internal security challenges. These movements aim to withdraw a territory from the state's control, threatening its unity and territorial integrity. Such internal issues can be as damaging as external attacks, requiring the state to address domestic political and social grievances to maintain its overall stability and security.

279. (C) address both internal and external dimensions of security.
A holistic approach to national security must account for both internal and external dimensions. Neglecting domestic vulnerabilities like economic crises or social unrest can leave a state vulnerable to foreign intervention. By addressing both internal stability and external geopolitical factors, a comprehensive strategy ensures that the nation is resilient and capable of protecting its interests against a wide variety of threats.

280. (D) the foundation for a resilient external security posture.
Political stability and social cohesion provide the essential foundation for a state to project a resilient posture internationally. Internal strength ensures that a nation has the domestic support and resources necessary to maintain a strong defence and effective diplomacy. Without a stable internal environment, a state's efforts to manage external threats are likely to be compromised by domestic distractions.

281. (A) Security Policy is a broader concept that integrates Defence Policy with other instruments of state power.
Security policy serves as a comprehensive framework that incorporates various instruments of state power, including military, diplomatic, and economic tools. Defence policy is a specific component of this larger framework, focusing primarily on the management and use of military force. Therefore, security policy coordinates multiple departments to protect national interests, while defence policy focuses specifically on the military dimension.

282. (B) The success of foreign and defence policies is often dependent on a state's domestic health and resources.
The effectiveness of a state's external strategies is closely linked to its internal conditions. A strong economy and social cohesion are necessary to provide the funding, innovation, and national

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will required for successful defence and foreign policies. Consequently, domestic health serves as the platform from which a nation can effectively engage with the world and advance its international objectives.

283. (B) Defence Policy
Defence policy specifically addresses how a state develops, deploys, and potentially uses its military capabilities to achieve national goals. It focuses on the technical and strategic aspects of armed forces as a tool of statecraft. While related to broader foreign and security policies, its primary concern remains the management of military power to ensure national safety and sovereignty.

284. (A) a coordinated and integrated process.
Because defence, foreign, and domestic policies are interconnected, their development should be a coordinated and integrated process. Decisions made in one area often have significant consequences for others, requiring a unified approach to governance. Integrating these policies allows a state to align its internal resources with its external ambitions, ensuring that all government actions work toward the same national interests.

285. (C) the direct linkage and trade-offs between different policy areas.
Increasing military expenditure demonstrates the inherent trade-offs between different policy areas, as it requires diverting funds from the domestic budget. This example shows that a state's external security choices directly impact its internal economic health and social programs. Such linkages highlight why policy-makers must consider the broad consequences of their decisions across multiple sectors to maintain overall national stability.

286. (D) A military alliance includes a binding mutual defence commitment.
The primary difference between an alliance and a strategic partnership is the level of formal commitment. Military alliances are based on binding treaties that include a mutual defence clause, where an attack on one member requires action from others. Strategic partnerships are more flexible and lack this legal obligation, focusing instead on a broad alignment of interests across various sectors.

287. (C) To provide a forum for discussion, confidence-building, and sharing perspectives.
Security dialogues are intended to facilitate high-level communication between states to share views on global and regional challenges. These forums focus on building confidence and reducing the risk of conflict through better understanding. By providing a space for open discussion, they help states prevent dangerous miscalculations and foster a more stable environment without the need for binding military commitments or treaties.

288. (B) a spectrum of options with varying levels of commitment.
States can choose from various security arrangements, ranging from formal alliances to informal dialogues. This variety provides a spectrum of options that allows a nation to tailor its level of commitment to its specific strategic needs. By selecting the most appropriate mechanism, a state can balance its desire for cooperation with its need for autonomy in a complex international environment.

289. (D) it generally does not contain a rigid, legally binding defence clause.
A strategic partnership is more adaptable than a formal military alliance because it generally does not include a rigid, legally binding defence commitment. This lack of a mutual defence clause allows states to cooperate on specific issues like trade or technology without being forced into a conflict. This flexibility makes it easier for nations to align their interests without permanent obligations.

290. (A) a form of Defence Cooperation.
Defence cooperation refers to specific agreements between countries to work together on military matters such as joint training, exercises, or procurement. These arrangements are more focused than broad strategic partnerships or formal alliances. They allow states to build practical capabilities and improve interoperability without necessarily entering into a binding treaty for mutual defence or establishing a long-term, comprehensive political alignment.

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291. (C) Balance of Power seeks to counter a potential hegemon, while Collective Security acts against any aggressor.
Balance of power involves states forming coalitions to prevent any single nation from becoming dominant within an anarchic system. In contrast, collective security is an institutionalized approach where all members agree to act together against any state that commits aggression. While balance of power relies on self-interest and shifting alliances, collective security is based on the principle of universal cooperation.

292. (A) The bipolar rivalry of the Cold War.
The policy of non-alignment was a strategic choice made by many newly independent nations during the Cold War. It allowed these states to avoid being drawn into bipolar competition between the United States and the Soviet Union. By refusing to join either power bloc, these countries sought to protect their sovereignty and pursue their own goals without interference.

293. (D) Collective Security
Collective security is based on the idea that an act of aggression against one state is an attack on all members of the international system. To function effectively, this concept requires an institutional framework, like the United Nations, where states commit to renouncing force and acting together. It represents an idealistic approach to maintaining global peace through shared responsibility and cooperation.

294. (B) States are driven by the need to preserve their own security in an anarchic system.
The balance of power theory assumes that states operate in an anarchic international system where they must prioritize their own survival. To protect themselves, nations will naturally form coalitions to counter any actor that threatens to become overwhelmingly powerful. This self-help approach is driven by the rational calculation of national interests and the necessity of maintaining a stable distribution of power.

295. (C) to preserve foreign policy autonomy and national independence.
The primary goal of non-alignment was for states to maintain their foreign policy autonomy and national independence during a period of global rivalry. By not joining either the Western or Eastern blocs, these countries could focus on their own development and avoid being used as pawns in superpower conflicts. This policy emphasized the right of nations to make independent strategic choices.

296. (D) To prevent an adversary from taking a hostile action.
Deterrence is a strategy designed to stop an adversary from initiating a hostile act by convincing them that the consequences will be too severe. It works by ensuring the opponent believes that any potential gain from aggression will be outweighed by the resulting costs and risks. This approach focuses on preventing conflict before it starts through the threat of retaliation.

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297. (A) Capability, Credibility, and Communication.
Effective deterrence depends on three fundamental elements: having the physical capability to inflict damage, maintaining the credibility that the state is willing to use that power, and clearly communicating these threats to the adversary. These pillars work together to influence the decision-making process of a potential aggressor, ensuring they understand that the risks of any hostile action far exceed benefits.

298. (B) It is a management of the rivalry to make it less dangerous, not an end to it.
Détente represents a pragmatic phase in an adversarial relationship where tensions are reduced and interactions become more predictable. It is not intended to end the underlying rivalry between states but rather to manage it more safely through diplomacy and arms control. This easing of strained relations aims to decrease the likelihood of direct conflict while maintaining the core logic of deterrence.

299. (B) Deterrence
The nuclear 'balance of terror' is a specific application of deterrence strategy where superpowers are prevented from direct conflict due to the threat of total destruction. In this scenario, the high cost of a nuclear exchange ensures that neither side initiates an attack. This stability depends on both parties recognizing that an act of aggression would lead to mutual annihilation.

300. (A) psychological strategy to influence an adversary's decisions.

Deterrence is essentially a psychological strategy because its success depends on influencing how an adversary perceives the risks and rewards of their actions. It aims to manipulate the decision-making process of a potential attacker by making the costs of aggression appear unacceptably high. By shaping these perceptions through capability and communication, a state can prevent hostile acts without engaging in combat.

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CHAPTER 02
Strategic Thought

1. According to Sun Tzu, what is the supreme art of war?
(A) To fight and conquer in all your battles.
(B) To subdue the enemy without fighting.
(C) To annihilate the enemy's forces completely.
(D) To use overwhelming force in every engagement.

2. In Kautilya's Arthashastra, which of the following is considered one of the 'Saptanga' or seven constituent elements of the state?
(A) Danda (army)
(B) Dharma (righteousness)
(C) Vyavahara (commerce)
(D) Moksha (liberation)

3. Which of the following statements best represents a core tenet of Machiavelli's political philosophy in 'The Prince'?
(A) A ruler must always be morally virtuous in both public and private life.
(B) A republican form of government is always superior to a principality.
(C) The ends of preserving the state justify the means, even if they are cruel or immoral.
(D) Rulers should rely solely on the love of their people, not their fear.

4. Consider the following statements regarding military theory:
Statement I: Jomini's primary contribution to military theory was his emphasis on the unpredictable and chaotic nature of warfare.
Statement II: Jomini sought to identify scientific principles and geometric lines of operation that governed the conduct of war.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

5. Arrange the following strategic thinkers in the correct chronological order of their primary works or period of major influence:
1. Machiavelli
2. Sun Tzu
3. Carl von Clausewitz
4. Kautilya
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

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6. Carl von Clausewitz famously defined war as a "continuation of ____ by other means."
(A) economics
(B) politics
(C) diplomacy
(D) religion

7. What is the central concept in the air power theory of General Giulio Douhet?
(A) The tactical necessity of air support for ground forces.
(B) The role of fighter aircraft in establishing air superiority.
(C) The strategic use of airships for long-range reconnaissance.
(D) Achieving 'command of the air' by bombing to break morale.

8. Which of the following individuals was a prominent advocate for an independent U.S. Air Force and a proponent of strategic air power, famously demonstrated by the sinking of the captured German battleship Ostfriesland?
(A) W. Mitchell
(B) J.F.C. Fuller
(C) B.H. Liddell Hart
(D) Giulio Douhet

9. J.F.C. Fuller's "Plan 1919" was a visionary concept for a mechanized offensive primarily based on what type of military asset?
(A) Long-range artillery
(B) Massed infantry assaults
(C) Tanks and armored vehicles
(D) Chemical warfare agents

10. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): According to B.H. Liddell Hart, the 'indirect approach' always implies avoiding combat and seeking a purely psychological victory.
Reason (R): The 'indirect approach' aims to dislocate the enemy's physical and psychological balance by attacking along the line of least resistance and expectation, which might involve combat but avoids frontal assaults on prepared defenses.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. According to Karl Marx, history is primarily a story of conflict between which two groups?
(A) Nations and states
(B) Intellectuals and the masses
(C) Religious and secular forces
(D) The bourgeoisie and the proletariat

12. In Lenin's view, what was the "highest stage of capitalism"?
(A) Free-market competition
(B) Imperialism
(C) Mercantilism
(D) Social democracy

13. Which of the following is NOT a phase in Mao Zedong's theory of Protracted War?
(A) Strategic Defensive
(B) Strategic Stalemate
(C) Strategic Blitzkrieg
(D) Strategic Counter-offensive

14. Che Guevara's "foco" theory of guerrilla warfare emphasizes the role of what?
(A) A long period of political preparation before military action.
(B) Securing urban centers before moving to the countryside.
(C) Waiting for the objective economic conditions for revolution to be fully mature.
(D) A small, dedicated vanguard of guerrillas igniting a mass revolution.

15. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Theorist)
P. Andre Beaufre
Q. Henry Kissinger
R. K. Subrahmanyam
S. B.H. Liddell Hart
List II: (Core Concept)
1. Indirect Approach
2. Total Strategy and Deterrence Manoeuvre
3. Limited War and Flexible Response
4. Minimum Credible Deterrence
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

16. What concept is central to Andre Beaufre's contribution to nuclear strategy?
(A) Massive Retaliation
(B) The Deterrence Manoeuvre
(C) Flexible Response
(D) Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)

17. Henry Kissinger, as a scholar and statesman, was a major proponent of which strategic policy during the Cold War?
(A) Rollback
(B) Détente and arms control
(C) Massive Retaliation
(D) Isolationism

18. What was K. Subrahmanyam's primary argument regarding India's nuclear weapons policy?
(A) India should maintain a 'minimum credible deterrent'
(B) India should pursue complete and universal nuclear disarmament immediately.
(C) India requires a large nuclear arsenal to match that of China.
(D) India should sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a non-nuclear weapon state.

19. Which principle is most central to Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of conflict resolution?
(A) Danda (coercion)

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(B) Bheda (creating division)
(C) Ahimsa (non-violence)
(D) Artha (material gain)

20. Consider the following statements regarding Jawaharlal Nehru's views on security and development:
1. Nehru was a strong proponent of military alliances like NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
2. He championed the Non-Aligned Movement as a cornerstone of India's foreign policy.
3. He believed that national security was intrinsically linked to economic development and self-reliance.
4. Nehru advocated for a policy of preemptive strikes against hostile neighbors.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 are correct.
(B) 2 and 3 are correct.
(C) 1 and 3 are correct.
(D) 2 and 4 are correct.

21. Sun Tzu emphasized the importance of 'Shi', which can be best translated as:
(A) The use of spies.
(B) Deception and misdirection.
(C) Strategic momentum or potential energy.
(D) The moral character of the commander.

22. According to Kautilya, a 'Vijigishu' in the Mandala theory is the:
(A) Enemy state.
(B) Ambitious conqueror or the king at the center.
(C) Neutral king.
(D) Ally of the enemy.

23. Which statement about Machiavelli's view on mercenaries is INCORRECT?
(A) He believed mercenaries were disloyal and dangerous.
(B) He argued that they fight for money, not for the prince's cause.
(C) He considered a state's own armed citizenry to be the most reliable military force.
(D) He recommended hiring mercenaries as the core of a prince's army for their experience.

24. A military commander focuses on capturing a key geographical point, such as a bridge or a mountain pass, believing that controlling this point will guarantee victory. This approach is most characteristic of the theories of:
(A) Antoine-Henri Jomini
(B) Carl von Clausewitz
(C) Mao Zedong
(D) Sun Tzu

25. Consider the following statements regarding Carl von Clausewitz's concept of the "fascinating trinity" of war:
1. The trinity consists of the army, the navy, and the air force.
2. It represents the irrational forces of primordial violence, hatred, and enmity.
3. It includes the play of chance and probability, which falls within the creative spirit of the commander.
4. It involves the element of subordination to reason, making war an instrument of policy.
5. The three elements of the trinity are people, commander/army, and government.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5 only
(C) 1, 3, and 5 only
(D) 2, 4, and 5 only

26. The concept of the "Air-Land Battle" which integrated air power in direct support of ground maneuvers, is a significant departure from the core tenets of which theorist?
(A) Giulio Douhet
(B) J.F.C. Fuller
(C) B.H. Liddell Hart
(D) Antoine-Henri Jomini

27. W. Mitchell's advocacy for air power was often in direct opposition to the prevailing strategic doctrines of which military branch in his time?
(A) The Army
(B) The Marine Corps
(C) The Coast Guard
(D) The Navy

28. J.F.C. Fuller's concept of "paralysis of command" as a primary objective of warfare is most similar to which of the following ideas?
(A) Clausewitz's focus on the enemy's center of gravity.
(B) Liddell Hart's 'indirect approach' aimed at psychological dislocation.

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(C) Douhet's objective of breaking civilian morale.
(D) Mao's strategy of protracted war.

29. Consider the following statements regarding the military theories of B.H. Liddell Hart:
Statement I: B.H. Liddell Hart was a strong critic of the attritional trench warfare strategies of World War I.
Statement II: Liddell Hart's "indirect approach" advocates for frontal assaults on the enemy's strongest positions to achieve a quick victory.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

30. Karl Marx's theory of "dialectical materialism" was adapted from the dialectical method of which earlier philosopher?
(A) Immanuel Kant
(B) John Locke
(C) Plato
(D) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel

31. Lenin's "April Theses" called for all the following EXCEPT:
(A) A long period of bourgeois democracy before a socialist revolution.
(B) Pursuit of immediate peace and an unconditional end to the war.
(C) The transfer of all political power to the regional Soviets.
(D) The immediate confiscation of all large landed estates.

32. "The guerrilla must be a fisher in the water of the people." This famous analogy, emphasizing the necessity of popular support, is attributed to:
(A) Che Guevara
(B) Mao Zedong
(C) Lenin
(D) Carl von Clausewitz

33. A key difference between Mao's and Che Guevara's approaches to revolution is that:
(A) Mao emphasized the rural peasantry, while Che focused on the urban proletariat.
(B) Mao believed in a protracted war, while Che's "foco" theory aimed for a more rapid catalyst.
(C) Mao rejected the need for a communist party, while Che insisted on it.
(D) Mao's strategy was designed for small island nations, while Che's was for large continental powers.

34. In Andre Beaufre's typology of strategies, what is the 'direct strategy'?
(A) A strategy that seeks victory through the trial of military force.
(B) A strategy that uses diplomatic means to achieve its objective.
(C) A strategy that relies on economic sanctions.
(D) A strategy that seeks to deter an opponent through psychological means.

35. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Henry Kissinger pursued a policy of détente with the Soviet Union during the 1970s.
Reason (R): Kissinger believed that the Soviet Union had become a non-ideological state and no longer posed a threat to U.S. interests.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. K. Subrahmanyam was the chairman of which important body that recommended major reforms in India's security apparatus after the conflict in 1999?
(A) The Naresh Chandra Task Force
(B) The 1962 War Henderson Brooks-Bhagat Report Committee
(C) The First Administrative Reforms Commission
(D) The Kargil Review Committee

37. Gandhi's concept of 'Satyagraha' can be best defined as:
(A) Armed revolution.
(B) Passive resistance out of weakness.
(C) Adherence to truth or truth-force, a form of active non-violent resistance.
(D) Political negotiation without moral considerations.

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38. Nehru's vision for India's industrial and technological development, aimed at achieving strategic autonomy, was embodied in which policy?
(A) The promotion of foreign-owned multinational corporations.
(B) The establishment of heavy industries and premier scientific institutions in the public sector.
(C) A focus exclusively on agricultural development.
(D) The adoption of a laissez-faire economic model.

39. Sun Tzu's 'The Art of War' places the greatest emphasis on which of the following before engaging in conflict?
(A) The size of one's treasury.
(B) The quality of one's weapons.
(C) The physical strength of soldiers.
(D) Meticulous planning and calculation.

40. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Kautilyan Term)
P. Sama
Q. Dama
R. Bheda
S. Danda
List II: (Meaning)
1. Use of force or punishment
2. Creating dissension or division
3. Conciliation or negotiation
4. Gift or bribery
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

41. For Machiavelli, is it better for a prince to be feared or to be loved?
(A) It is best to be loved, as fear leads to rebellion.
(B) It is best to be feared, as love is fickle and unreliable.
(C) It is best to be both, but if one must be chosen, it is safer to be feared than loved.
(D) It does not matter, as long as the prince maintains power.

42. What did Jomini consider to be the "fundamental principle of war"?
(A) Operating on interior lines to bring a superior mass of force against a fraction of the enemy's.
(B) The superiority of defensive warfare.
(C) The psychological dislocation of the enemy commander.
(D) The complete annihilation of the enemy's army.

43. Which of the following is an example of what Clausewitz might call "friction" in war?
(A) A well-executed battle plan succeeding perfectly.
(B) A general receiving clear and accurate intelligence about the enemy.
(C) A political leader providing a clear policy objective for a military campaign.
(D) A message being delayed by bad weather, causing a crucial mis-timing of an attack.

44. The idea that a nation's air force could leap over armies and navies to strike directly at the enemy's industrial and population centers is a core tenet of:
(A) J.F.C. Fuller
(B) Giulio Douhet
(C) B.H. Liddell Hart
(D) Carl von Clausewitz

45. Consider the following statements regarding W. Mitchell:
1. He argued that the bomber would always get through.
2. He was a career naval officer who argued for the supremacy of the battleship.
3. He was court-martialed for his outspoken criticism of his military superiors.
4. He successfully demonstrated that aircraft could sink battleships.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1 and 4 only

46. J.F.C. Fuller classified warfare into three "spheres" of action. What are they?
(A) The tactical, the operational, and the strategic.

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(B) The economic, the political, and the military.
(C) The land, the sea, and the air.
(D) The physical, the intellectual, and the moral.

47. The concept of the "expanding torrent" is associated with which military theorist's ideas on armored warfare?
(A) B.H. Liddell Hart
(B) Giulio Douhet
(C) Che Guevara
(D) W. Mitchell

48. The Marxist-Leninist concept of the "vanguard party" refers to:
(A) The entire working class.
(B) A small, disciplined, and revolutionary elite that would lead the proletariat.
(C) The peasant class in feudal societies.
(D) A coalition government of all social classes.

49. Mao Zedong's doctrine of "People's War" is most applicable to which type of state?
(A) A highly industrialized nation with a strong central government.
(B) A large, underdeveloped, agrarian country with a weak government and a vast countryside.
(C) A small, geographically compact island nation.
(D) A technologically advanced nation with a small population.

50. Consider the following statements regarding Che Guevara's philosophy of guerrilla warfare as outlined in his work 'Guerrilla Warfare':
1. It is not always necessary to wait for all conditions for a revolution to exist; the insurrection can create them.
2. Popular forces can win a war against the army.
3. The main theater of armed struggle should be the major cities.
4. The guerrilla's primary task is to establish a conventional army as quickly as possible.
5. The countryside is the basic area for armed fighting.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 5 only
(B) 1, 3, and 4 only
(C) 2, 3, and 5 only
(D) 3, 4, and 5 only

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51. Andre Beaufre's concept of "total strategy" encompasses:
(A) Only the military dimension of conflict.
(B) A focus exclusively on nuclear deterrence.
(C) The coordination of all instruments of national power - political, economic, diplomatic, and military.
(D) The strategy of total, unconditional war.

52. Consider the following statements regarding the policies of Henry Kissinger:
Statement I: Henry Kissinger's policy of "linkage" sought to connect progress in one area of negotiation (e.g., arms control) with progress in other areas (e.g., geopolitical behavior).
Statement II: Kissinger believed that all issues with the Soviet Union should be treated in complete isolation from one another.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

53. K. Subrahmanyam's advocacy for Indian nuclear weapons was primarily framed in the context of deterring which country?
(A) The United States
(B) Pakistan
(C) China
(D) The Soviet Union

54. Gandhi's concept of 'Swaraj' (self-rule) primarily means:
(A) Only political independence from British rule.
(B) Self-control and self-governance for the individual, which is the foundation for national self-rule.
(C) The establishment of a socialist state.
(D) The dominance of one religious community over others.

55. Arrange the following events related to the development of strategic thought in chronological order:
1. Publication of Douhet's 'The Command of the Air'.
2. The court-martial of Billy Mitchell.
3. J.F.C. Fuller's "Plan 1919" is conceived.
4. B.H. Liddell Hart publishes 'The Strategy of Indirect Approach'.

(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2

56. The Non-Aligned Movement was a group of states that:
(A) Did not seek to formally align themselves with or against any major power bloc.
(B) Were formally allied with the Soviet Union.
(C) Were formally allied with the United States.
(D) Were committed to acquiring nuclear weapons.

57. In "The Art of War," Sun Tzu advises that "All warfare is based on _____."
(A) numbers
(B) courage
(C) deception
(D) terrain

58. What does the term 'Mandala' in Kautilya's theory represent?
(A) A concentric circle of states, defining friends and enemies based on geography.
(B) A system of taxation.
(C) The code of conduct for spies.
(D) The administrative divisions of the kingdom.

59. Machiavelli argues in 'The Prince' that a ruler's generosity, if practiced conventionally, will ultimately:
(A) Win him the loyalty of his subjects.
(B) Be economically beneficial to the state.
(C) Be seen as a sign of strength.
(D) Harm his reputation and lead to ruin.

60. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Jomini's theories had a profound influence on military education and planning in the 19th century.
Reason (R): Jomini's work provided clear, prescriptive maxims and geometric diagrams that were easy to teach and apply, unlike the more philosophical and complex work of Clausewitz.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A false but R is true.

61. What is Clausewitz's concept of the "center of gravity" (Schwerpunkt)?
(A) The geographical capital of the enemy nation.
(B) The main supply depot of the enemy army.
(C) The hub of an enemy's power and movement, upon which everything depends.
(D) The most charismatic enemy general.

62. The belief that air power, on its own, could be the decisive instrument of victory was a radical idea most forcefully promoted by:
(A) Carl von Clausewitz
(B) J.F.C. Fuller
(C) B.H. Liddell Hart
(D) Giulio Douhet

63. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about W. Mitchell's beliefs?
(A) He believed air power was primarily for reconnaissance and supporting ground troops.
(B) He believed in a unified, independent air service.
(C) He believed aircraft carriers were more valuable than battleships.
(D) He believed strategic bombing could cripple an enemy's war-making capacity.

64. J.F.C. Fuller's Nine Principles of War include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Maintenance of the Objective
(B) Attrition
(C) Offensive Action
(D) Simplicity

65. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Thinker)
P. Che Guevara
Q. Mao Zedong
R. V. I. Lenin
S. Machiavelli
List II: (Associated Context)
1. Renaissance Florence

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2. Russian Revolution
3. Chinese Civil War
4. Cuban Revolution

(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

66. What did B.H. Liddell Hart see as the "primary aim" in his concept of grand strategy?
(A) The attainment of a better state of peace.
(B) The complete destruction of the enemy's armed forces.
(C) The permanent occupation of enemy territory.
(D) Economic dominance over the defeated state.

67. The Marxist idea of "historical materialism" posits that:
(A) The course of history is determined by the actions of great individuals.
(B) The course of history is driven by spiritual and idealist forces.
(C) The material and economic conditions of a society are the primary determinants of its social and political structure.
(D) History is cyclical and repeats itself without any fundamental changes.

68. Lenin's pamphlet "What Is to Be Done?" primarily addresses the need for:
(A) An immediate armed uprising.
(B) A tactical alliance with the liberal bourgeoisie.
(C) Land reform to win over the peasantry.
(D) A revolutionary party to guide the working class.

69. In Maoist theory, what is the relationship between guerrilla warfare and mobile warfare?
(A) They are identical and interchangeable.
(B) Mobile warfare is a degenerate form of guerrilla warfare.
(C) Guerrilla warfare is a preliminary stage that can develop into mobile warfare as the revolutionary forces grow stronger.
(D) They are mutually exclusive and cannot be practiced by the same force.

70. Consider the following statements regarding the strategic thought of Che Guevara:
1. The revolution must be led by the urban working class.
2. The guerrilla serves as an armed vanguard, creating revolutionary conditions.
3. The struggle must be primarily political, with armed action as a last resort.
4. The importance of internationalism and supporting revolutions in other countries.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) 2 and 3 only

71. A country announces that any attack on its territory, no matter how small, will be met with an all-out nuclear response. This policy is an example of:
(A) Flexible Response
(B) Minimum Deterrence
(C) Counter-force targeting
(D) Massive Retaliation

72. Henry Kissinger was instrumental in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and which country in the early 1970s?
(A) The People's Republic of China
(B) The Soviet Union
(C) Vietnam
(D) Cuba

73. K. Subrahmanyam often argued against signing the NPT because he believed it was:
(A) Too weak to prevent proliferation.
(B) Unfair to Pakistan.
(C) An instrument that created a some of "nuclear apartheid," discriminating between nuclear "haves" and "have-nots."
(D) A treaty that would require India to disarm unilaterally.

74. Gandhi's idea of a desirable society, characterized by self-sufficient villages, decentralization, and trusteeship, is called:
(A) Sarvodaya
(B) Panchsheel
(C) Hindutva
(D) Purna Swaraj

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75. Consider the following statements regarding Jawaharlal Nehru's policies and beliefs:
1. He was a firm believer in central planning for economic development.
2. He advocated for a 'Hindu rate of growth' as a desirable economic goal.
3. He was a primary architect of the Non-Aligned Movement.
4. He supported the creation of SEATO and CENTO to contain communism.
5. He viewed scientific temper as crucial for India's progress.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 1, 3, and 5 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 4, and 5 only

76. "Know the enemy and know yourself, and you will not be imperiled in a hundred battles." This aphorism is a cornerstone of the philosophy of:
(A) Carl von Clausewitz
(B) Sun Tzu
(C) Machiavelli
(D) Kautilya

77. In Kautilya's 'Arthashastra', the 'ari' (enemy) is the state that is:
(A) Located two territories away from the 'vijigishu'.
(B) A traditional ally of the 'vijigishu'.
(C) Immediately adjacent to the 'vijigishu's' territory.
(D) A neutral state with no interest in the conflict.

78. Which statement best summarizes Machiavelli's advice for a "new prince" who has acquired a state by his own abilities ('virtù')?
(A) Experience an easy time holding power due to the widespread respect he commands.
(B) Be able to rely on existing political institutions to govern effectively.
(C) Find it remarkably easy to introduce and enforce new laws and customs.
(D) Struggle to establish his order but hold it easily once it is secured.

79. Consider the following statements regarding military theorists:
Statement I: Jomini believed that war could be studied as a science with immutable principles.
Statement II: Clausewitz viewed war as a complex social phenomenon, a "chameleon" that changes its character in each epoch, and more of an art than a science.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

80. The "fog of war" (Nebel des Krieges) is a concept introduced by Clausewitz to describe:
(A) The use of smoke screens on the battlefield.
(B) The uncertainty, confusion, and lack of clear information that pervades military operations.
(C) The political disagreements that cloud strategic judgment.
(D) The moral ambiguity of conflict.

81. Which of the following is the most accurate description of Giulio Douhet's view on defensive air power?
(A) He believed a strong fighter force was essential to defend one's airspace.
(B) He argued that defending against bombers was so difficult and costly that it was practically futile; the offense was paramount.
(C) He advocated for a network of anti-aircraft guns as the primary means of air defense.
(D) He saw defensive air power as more important than offensive air power.

82. A modern-day parallel to W. Mitchell's core argument would be advocating for the creation of an independent:
(A) Cyber command.
(B) Special forces command.
(C) Coast guard service.
(D) Logistics corps.

83. J.F.C. Fuller's writings, particularly his advocacy for mechanized warfare, had a significant influence on the development of which country's military doctrine before World War II?
(A) The Soviet Union
(B) France
(C) Germany
(D) The United States

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84. What is the central thesis of B.H. Liddell Hart's 'Strategy of Indirect Approach'?
(A) Frontal assaults are the quickest way to end a war.
(B) Naval blockades are the most effective form of indirect strategy.
(C) Economic warfare is superior to military confrontation.
(D) Victory is best achieved by dislocating the enemy's psychological and physical balance, which is rarely accomplished by direct attack.

85. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Marxist theory predicts that communist revolutions would most likely occur first in highly advanced capitalist countries like Britain or Germany.
Reason (R): These countries had a large, concentrated, and class-conscious proletariat, which Marx believed was the essential agent of revolutionary change.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. Lenin adapted Marxist theory to the conditions of Russia by arguing that:
(A) Revolution was impossible in a backward, agrarian country.
(B) A "weak link" in the chain of imperialist states could break first, even if it wasn't the most advanced capitalist state.
(C) The revolution could be led by the peasantry without the need for a vanguard party.
(D) Russia must first complete a centuries-long capitalist development before any thought of socialism.

87. Which of the following is an INCORRECT characterization of Mao's military thought?
(A) He emphasized the importance of maintaining popular support.
(B) He advocated for a three-stage protracted war.
(C) He saw guerrilla warfare as a crucial component of the overall strategy.
(D) He believed in the superiority of technology over political will.

88. Che Guevara's "foco" theory failed in his Bolivian campaign partly because:
(A) The local peasantry was hostile or indifferent to his guerrilla band.
(B) The Bolivian army was too weak to be a worthy opponent.
(C) He had overwhelming support from the Soviet Union, which created jealousy.
(D) He tried to implement a protracted war strategy instead of the foco theory.

89. Andre Beaufre's analysis of deterrence focuses on the psychological aspect, where the goal is to convince an adversary that:
(A) Your intentions are purely peaceful.
(B) You are militarily weaker but morally superior.
(C) The risks and costs of their proposed action far outweigh any potential gains.
(D) You are willing to surrender if attacked.

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90. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Book/Work)
P. On War
Q. The Prince
R. Arthashastra
S. The Art of War
List II: (Author)
1. Kautilya
2. Sun Tzu
3. Niccolò Machiavelli
4. Carl von Clausewitz
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

91. Which concept, championed by Henry Kissinger, refers to a state of international affairs where power is distributed among five or more major powers?
(A) Bipolarity
(B) Unipolarity
(C) Hegemony
(D) Multipolarity

92. K. Subrahmanyam was a strong advocate for what kind of nuclear posture for India?
(A) A policy of "First Use" against non-nuclear states.
(B) A "No First Use" (NFU) policy.
(C) A posture of "ambiguity" with no declared policy.
(D) A policy of "Massive Retaliation" for any attack.

93. Gandhi's concept of 'Trusteeship' suggests that the wealthy should:
(A) Be expropriated by the state by force.
(B) Be encouraged to invest their wealth abroad.
(C) Hold their excess wealth in trust for society and use it for the common good.
(D) Be given special political privileges due to their economic success.

94. The 'Panchsheel' or Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
(B) Mutual non-aggression.
(C) Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
(D) Formation of a military alliance against superpowers.

95. Consider the following statements regarding Sun Tzu's philosophy:
1. He believed that long wars are beneficial for a state.
2. He emphasized the use of spies and intelligence gathering.
3. He advised generals to be emotional and quick to anger.
4. He stressed the importance of discipline and clear rewards and punishments.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 are incorrect.
(B) 2 and 4 are incorrect.
(C) 1 and 2 are incorrect.
(D) 3 and 4 are incorrect.

96. The six-fold policy ('Sadgunya') in Kautilya's Arthashastra provides a framework for:
(A) Internal administration.
(B) The conduct of foreign relations and statecraft.
(C) The organization of the army.
(D) The principles of justice and law.

97. According to Machiavelli, the main foundations of all states, new as well as old, are:
(A) A strong economy and a happy populace.
(B) Good laws and good arms.
(C) A shared religion and culture.
(D) A noble lineage and historical legitimacy.

98. A military strategy that emphasizes interior lines, concentration of force at the decisive point, and the importance of logistics owes a significant intellectual debt to:
(A) Antoine-Henri Jomini
(B) Mao Zedong
(C) Giulio Douhet
(D) Che Guevara

99. In Clausewitzian terms, an "absolute war" or "war on paper" is a theoretical construct that is unlikely to exist in reality because of:
(A) The lack of sufficiently powerful weapons.
(B) International laws and conventions.
(C) The influence of politics and the element of friction.
(D) The inherent goodness of human nature.

100. Consider the following strategic thinker/concept associations:
1. Giulio Douhet and W. Mitchell for Air Power.
2. J.F.C. Fuller and B.H. Liddell Hart for Mechanized Warfare.
3. Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin for Class Warfare.
4. Mao Zedong and Che Guevara for Guerrilla Warfare.
5. Andre Beaufre and Henry Kissinger for Nuclear Deterrence.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, 4, and 5 only
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) All 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are correct.

101. Giulio Douhet argued that the best way to defend against enemy bombing raids was:
(A) To have a large number of fighter aircraft on patrol.
(B) To have a dense network of anti-aircraft

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artillery.
(C) To launch a reciprocal bombing offensive against the enemy's own cities.
(D) To build deep underground shelters for the population.

102. W. Mitchell's relentless campaign for an independent air force ultimately led to his:
(A) Promotion to the highest rank in the Army.
(B) Court-martial and resignation from the military.
(C) Appointment as the first Secretary of the Air Force.
(D) Assassination by rival officers.

103. Consider the following statements regarding the military thinker J.F.C. Fuller:
Statement I: J.F.C. Fuller was a practitioner of the occult and incorporated esoteric ideas into his military philosophy.
Statement II: Fuller's military analysis was strictly limited to conventional, material factors such as firepower and mobility.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

104. The German "Blitzkrieg" strategy, as used in the invasion of France in 1940, with its deep penetration by armored columns (panzers) supported by air power, reflected the theories of which two thinkers most closely?
(A) Fuller and Liddell Hart
(B) Douhet and Mitchell
(C) Mao and Che Guevara
(D) Jomini and Clausewitz

105. Arrange the following works in the chronological order of their publication or composition:
1. 'On War' by Clausewitz
2. 'The Prince' by Machiavelli
3. 'What Is to Be Done?' by Lenin
4. 'The Art of War' by Sun Tzu
(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

106. Which of the following is NOT a central theme in the political thought of Karl Marx?
(A) The social contract
(B) Class struggle
(C) Alienation
(D) Historical materialism

107. The October Revolution of 1917 in Russia was led by which political party under the guidance of Lenin?
(A) The Mensheviks
(B) The Socialist Revolutionaries
(C) The Kadets
(D) The Bolsheviks

108. Mao's strategy of luring the enemy deep into his territory and then attacking them is an example of which phase of protracted war?
(A) Strategic Stalemate
(B) Strategic Defensive
(C) Strategic Counter-offensive
(D) Strategic Retreat

109. What is the most significant difference between classical Marxist revolution and Guevarism?
(A) Marxism rejects violence, while Guevarism embraces it.
(B) Marxism is an economic theory, while Guevarism is purely a military doctrine.
(C) Marxism focuses on the industrial proletariat, while Guevarism focuses on the peasantry and a guerrilla vanguard.
(D) Marxism is internationalist, while Guevarism is nationalist.

110. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Andre Beaufre argued that in the nuclear age, the goal of strategy is not to win a war but to achieve political objectives through the "deterrence manoeuvre."
Reason (R): The destructive power of nuclear weapons makes total war irrational, so strategy must operate in the psychological realm by manipulating risk and demonstrating resolve.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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111. Henry Kissinger's PhD dissertation and first major book, 'A World Restored', was a study of the diplomacy of which period?
(A) The Congress of Vienna after the Napoleonic Wars
(B) The end of World War II
(C) The Treaty of Versailles after World War I
(D) The formation of the League of Nations

112. The term "Subu" is often informally used in Indian strategic circles to refer to which thinker, highlighting his significant influence?
(A) Subramanian Swamy
(B) K. Subrahmanyam
(C) C. Subramaniam
(D) S. Jaishankar

113. Gandhi's Salt March (Dandi March) is a classic example of:
(A) A military campaign.
(B) Satyagraha, or non-violent civil disobedience.
(C) An electoral campaign.
(D) A failed attempt at protest.

114. Nehru's policy of "dynamic neutrality" is another name for his commitment to:
(A) The Non-Aligned Movement.
(B) An alliance with the Soviet Union.
(C) Isolationism from world affairs.
(D) A pro-Western foreign policy.

115. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Fascinating Trinity
Q. Saptanga Theory
R. Foco Theory
S. Command of the Air
List II: (Associated Thinker)
1. Che Guevara
2. Giulio Douhet
3. Carl von Clausewitz
4. Kautilya
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

116. Sun Tzu taught that the height of skill is not to win a hundred victories in a hundred battles, but to:
(A) Possess an army that can never be defeated.
(B) Capture the enemy's capital city in a single day.
(C) Annihilate the enemy's population.
(D) Subdue the enemy's army without fighting.

117. In Kautilya's Mandala system, the state that is an ally of the 'ari' (enemy) and located adjacent to it is the:
(A) Madhyama (mediatory king).
(B) Udasina (neutral king).
(C) Ari-mitra (enemy's friend).
(D) Mitra (friend).

118. Which statement best summarizes Machiavelli's view on 'fortuna' (fortune or luck) in human affairs?
(A) 'Fortuna' controls all events, rendering 'virtù' entirely powerless.
(B) 'Fortuna' is a raging river controlled by foresight and 'virtù'.
(C) 'Fortuna' is non-existent; all outcomes result from human action.
(D) 'Fortuna' consistently favors rulers who exhibit moral righteousness.

119. A general who insists on simple, clear orders and avoids overly complex battle plans is adhering to a key principle of which two theorists?
(A) Mao and Che Guevara
(B) Douhet and Mitchell
(C) Marx and Lenin
(D) Jomini and Fuller

120. Consider the following statements regarding the strategic thought of Carl von Clausewitz:
1. He saw war as a purely military activity, separate from politics.
2. He introduced the concepts of "friction" and the "fog of war".
3. He believed the defensive form of warfare was inherently stronger than the offensive.
4. His work is highly prescriptive, offering a simple checklist for victory.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 are correct.
(B) 2 and 3 are correct.
(C) 1 and 3 are correct.

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(D) 2 and 4 are correct.

121. The idea that a bombing campaign against civilian populations would cause a government to collapse due to popular outcry is central to whose theory?
(A) W. Mitchell
(B) J.F.C. Fuller
(C) Giulio Douhet
(D) Sun Tzu

122. If J.F.C. Fuller emphasized the tank, and Giulio Douhet emphasized the bomber, what did W. Mitchell emphasize in his vision for a future war?
(A) The independent strategic bomber force.
(B) The aircraft carrier as a mobile airbase.
(C) The submarine as a tool of commerce raiding.
(D) The strategic airship for long-range bombing.

123. J.F.C. Fuller's concept of the "moral sphere" of war relates to:
(A) The righteousness of the cause for which one is fighting.
(B) The economic strength of the nation.
(C) The intellectual capacity of the general staff.
(D) The courage, morale, and will to fight of the soldiers and commanders.

124. B.H. Liddell Hart's influence can be seen in the post-WWII development of the military doctrine of which nation in particular?
(A) The Soviet Union
(B) Israel
(C) China
(D) Vietnam

125. Which of the following thinkers are primarily associated with guerrilla or revolutionary warfare strategy?
1. Marx provided the economic and historical theory of class conflict.
2. Lenin developed the concept of the vanguard party and adapted Marxism to a pre-industrial state.
3. Mao systematized the strategy of a protracted people's war based in the rural peasantry.
4. Che Guevara proposed the "foco" theory, where a small guerrilla force could create revolutionary conditions.
5. Liddell Hart formulated the idea of the indirect approach for conventional armies.

(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 3, 4, and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) All of the above

126. "The proletariat of each country must, of course, first of all settle matters with its own bourgeoisie." This quote from 'The Communist Manifesto' highlights which aspect of Marxist thought?
(A) The need for peaceful negotiation between classes.
(B) The rejection of all forms of nationalism.
(C) The primacy of the peasantry over the proletariat.
(D) The international nature of the final goal, but the national context of the initial struggle.

127. Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP) introduced in 1921 was a:
(A) Strategic retreat that allowed for a degree of private enterprise and market activity.
(B) Further intensification of "War Communism."
(C) Complete return to a capitalist free market.
(D) Plan for the immediate collectivization of all agriculture.

128. In Mao's theory, the relationship between the political and military struggle is best described as:
(A) The military struggle is supreme, and politics must serve it.
(B) "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," but the Party must always command the gun.
(C) The political and military struggles are entirely separate.
(D) Political struggle is only necessary after military victory is achieved.

129. A key failure of Che Guevara's "foco" theory in practice was its underestimation of:
(A) The military strength of opposing armies.
(B) The importance of pre-existing political organization and popular support.
(C) The need for modern weaponry.

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(D) The ruggedness of the South American terrain.

130. A policy that aims to deter attack by having a diverse range of responses, from conventional forces to limited nuclear strikes to all-out strategic exchange, is known as:
(A) Flexible Response
(B) Massive Retaliation
(C) Minimum Deterrence
(D) Pre-emption

131. Consider the following statements regarding the diplomacy of Henry Kissinger:
Statement I: Henry Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy" involved him traveling extensively between Middle Eastern capitals after the 1973 Yom Kippur War.
Statement II: The aim of shuttle diplomacy was to achieve disengagement-of-forces agreements and lay the groundwork for a more lasting peace.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

132. Why did K. Subrahmanyam consider a "recessed deterrent" (the ability to build weapons quickly, but not actually possessing them) to be insufficient for India's security?
(A) He believed it would provoke a preemptive attack from China.
(B) He thought it was too expensive compared to maintaining a small arsenal.
(C) He believed the NPT allowed for such a posture.
(D) He argued that in a crisis, there would be no time to assemble a weapon; deterrence requires deployed, ready weapons.

133. The Quit India Movement of 1942, led by Gandhi, can be described as:
(A) A call for Indians to leave India and settle abroad.
(B) A violent uprising against British rule.
(C) A campaign of mass civil disobedience demanding an end to British rule.
(D) A negotiation for dominion status within the British Empire.

134. Jawaharlal Nehru's policy towards science and technology was driven by the belief that:
(A) India should rely on imported technology indefinitely.
(B) Scientific development was essential for national development, self-reliance, and security.
(C) Traditional knowledge was superior to modern science.
(D) Science and technology should be developed only by the private sector.

135. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): According to Sun Tzu, a general must be willing to modify his plans and adapt to the ever-changing situation on the battlefield.
Reason (R): Sun Tzu compares military tactics to water, which shapes its course according to the nature of the ground over which it flows.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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136. In Kautilya's Arthashastra, the use of spies ('gudhapurushas') is considered:
(A) An essential and continuous activity of the state for both internal and external security.
(B) A dishonorable and last resort.
(C) A practice only to be used against non-allies.
(D) A minor aspect of statecraft.

137. Machiavelli's 'Discourses on Livy' shows a preference for which form of government, considering it more stable and less corruptible than a principality?
(A) An absolute monarchy
(B) A theocracy
(C) A republic
(D) An oligarchy

138. Which theorist would be most likely to agree with the statement: "Strategy is the art of making use of time and space"?
(A) Antoine-Henri Jomini
(B) Carl von Clausewitz
(C) Mao Zedong

(D) Sun Tzu

139. If a political leader, frustrated with a war, were to say "The generals are too timid! This is a military matter, just let them fight without political interference," they would be arguing against the core philosophy of:
(A) J.F.C. Fuller
(B) Giulio Douhet
(C) B.H. Liddell Hart
(D) Carl von Clausewitz

140. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Theorist)
P. Clausewitz
Q. Mao Zedong
R. Sun Tzu
S. Liddell Hart
List II: (Key Idea/Phrase)
1. Subdue the enemy without fighting
2. Indirect Approach
3. War is a continuation of politics
4. Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

141. The primary target of strategic bombing, according to Giulio Douhet, should be the enemy's:
(A) Front-line troops.
(B) Naval fleet at sea.
(C) Will to resist, by attacking population and industrial centers.
(D) Airfields and fighter planes.

142. The creation of the United States Air Force as a separate branch of the military in 1947 was the posthumous realization of the primary goal of which theorist?
(A) Alfred Thayer Mahan
(B) J.F.C. Fuller
(C) George S. Patton
(D) W. Mitchell

143. Which of the following is NOT one of J.F.C. Fuller's "Constant Tactical Factors"?
(A) Logistics
(B) Firepower
(C) Movement
(D) Protection

144. B.H. Liddell Hart argued that the object of war is to subdue the enemy's will to resist with the least possible expenditure of lives and resources. This is achieved by creating a "strategic situation so advantageous that...":
(A) the enemy is forced into a battle of attrition.
(B) the enemy feels that continued resistance is hopeless.
(C) the enemy's capital city is captured.
(D) the enemy is surrounded and annihilated.

145. Consider the following statements regarding the philosophy of Karl Marx:
1. He believed capitalism contained the seeds of its own destruction.
2. He advocated for a strong nationalistic identity to unite the workers.
3. 'The Communist Manifesto' was co-authored with Friedrich Engels.
4. He believed that the state would "wither away" under communism.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1, 3, and 4 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

146. A key theoretical contribution of Lenin to Marxism was his analysis of imperialism, in which he argued that capitalist states were driven to:
(A) Export capital and compete for colonies, leading to inter-imperialist wars.
(B) Seek peace and cooperation to maximize profits.
(C) Evolve into socialist states peacefully.
(D) Abandon industrial production in favor of agriculture.

147. During the strategic stalemate phase of Mao's protracted war, what is the primary activity of the revolutionary forces?
(A) Launching major conventional offensives to capture cities.
(B) Engaging in peace negotiations from a position of weakness.

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(C) Consolidating base areas, training forces, and conducting guerrilla and mobile warfare to wear down the enemy.
(D) A complete cessation of all military activity.

148. Which pair of thinkers both emphasized the importance of the rural countryside and the peasantry, albeit for different revolutionary models?
(A) Lenin and Che Guevara
(B) Marx and Mao Zedong
(C) Lenin and Marx
(D) Mao Zedong and Che Guevara

149. The concept of "stability-instability paradox," where nuclear stability at the strategic level might encourage instability and conventional conflict at lower levels, is a key problem in the study of:
(A) Guerrilla warfare.
(B) Air power.
(C) Nuclear deterrence.
(D) Naval strategy.

150. Consider the following statements regarding the approach to foreign policy known as 'Realpolitik':
1. A focus on moral and ideological considerations above all else.
2. An emphasis on national interest and the balance of power.
3. A belief in the importance of personal diplomacy and negotiation.
4. A commitment to non-interference in the affairs of other states under all circumstances.
5. The use of both cooperation and confrontation to achieve strategic goals.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3, and 5 only
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

151. K. Subrahmanyam's views on nuclear weapons were part of a broader vision for India to achieve:
(A) Global military dominance.
(B) Membership in a military alliance with the United States.
(C) The permanent leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement.
(D) Strategic autonomy in a world of power politics.

152. Which of the following is NOT one of Gandhi's "Seven Social Sins"?
(A) Politics without compromise
(B) Wealth without work
(C) Pleasure without conscience
(D) Commerce without morality

153. Nehru's decision to take the Kashmir issue to the United Nations in 1948 is often seen by critics as:
(A) A masterstroke of diplomacy.
(B) A successful application of the 'Panchsheel' principles.
(C) A move that internationalized a bilateral issue to India's detriment.
(D) A demonstration of India's military strength.

154. What is the logical opposite of Sun Tzu's ideal of winning without fighting?
(A) A war of attrition
(B) A war of maneuver
(C) A limited war
(D) A naval war

155. Arrange the following thinkers in the chronological order of their birth:
1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. B.H. Liddell Hart
3. J.F.C. Fuller
4. Mao Zedong

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

156. In the Mandala theory, the 'Mitra' (friend) is the state located:
(A) Immediately next to the 'Vijigishu'.
(B) Immediately beyond the 'Ari' (enemy).
(C) In the rear of the 'Vijigishu'.
(D) In the rear of the 'Ari' (enemy).

157. A modern political advisor who counsels a leader to appear decisive and strong, even if it requires actions that are morally questionable, to maintain control of the state is echoing the advice of:
(A) Mahatma Gandhi

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(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Niccolò Machiavelli
(D) Carl von Clausewitz

158. Jomini's emphasis on "decisive points" and "lines of operation" makes his theory a form of:
(A) Political philosophy.
(B) Economic modeling.
(C) Psychological warfare theory.
(D) Positivist, quasi-scientific analysis of war.

159. "War is an act of force to compel our enemy to do our will." This definition from the opening of 'On War' establishes the instrumental and coercive nature of war in the view of:
(A) Carl von Clausewitz
(B) Sun Tzu
(C) Leo Tolstoy
(D) Immanuel Kant

160. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Giulio Douhet was a strong advocate for the creation of an independent air force, separate from the army and navy.
Reason (R): He believed that air power was a revolutionary new instrument of war whose full potential could only be realized if it was not subordinated to the traditional thinking of armies and navies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. W. Mitchell's public statements after the sinking of the airship USS Shenandoah led directly to his:
(A) Promotion
(B) Court-martial
(C) Resignation
(D) Congressional Medal of Honor

162. J.F.C. Fuller's term "mechanization" refers to the replacement of:
(A) Human muscle with engine power.
(B) Swords with rifles.
(C) Bows and arrows with cannons.
(D) Carrier pigeons with radios.

163. Consider the following statements regarding the military theorist B.H. Liddell Hart:
Statement I: B.H. Liddell Hart was a highly decorated and successful field commander during World War I.
Statement II: Liddell Hart's theories were heavily influenced by his analysis of the failures of strategy in World War I and his correspondence with German generals after World War II.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

164. The Marxist concept of 'alienation' refers to the:
(A) The feeling of not belonging in a foreign country.
(B) The political disenfranchisement of the aristocracy.
(C) The conflict between different nation-states.
(D) Estrangement of workers from the product of their labor, the process of labor, themselves, and their fellow humans.

165. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Revolutionary Phrase/Event)
P. "Peace, Land, and Bread"
Q. The Long March
R. Foco Theory in Bolivia
S. Dictatorship of the Proletariat
List II: (Leader)
1. Mao Zedong
2. Karl Marx / V. I. Lenin
3. Che Guevara
4. V. I. Lenin
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

166. A state of deterrence exists when:
(A) Two nations are actively at war with each other.
(B) A potential aggressor is convinced that the costs and risks of an attack will outweigh any potential gains.
(C) One nation has successfully conquered

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another.
(D) A peace treaty has been signed between former adversaries.

167. Which of the following pairs of thinkers are most closely associated with the concepts of 'limited war' and 'flexible response' in the nuclear age?
(A) Andre Beaufre and K. Subrahmanyam
(B) Giulio Douhet and W. Mitchell
(C) Marx and Lenin
(D) Henry Kissinger and Robert McNamara

168. K. Subrahmanyam's argument for a 'minimum credible deterrent' implied an arsenal that was:
(A) Large enough to inflict damage that deters an initial enemy strike.
(B) Sufficiently large to actively fight and win a sustained nuclear war.
(C) A massive arsenal designed to be the largest in the global system.
(D) A theoretical virtual arsenal that exists only on strategic papers.

169. What was Gandhi's view on the relationship between means and ends?
(A) The ends justify the means.
(B) The means are irrelevant; only the end matters.
(C) The means must be as pure as the end; corrupt means will lead to a corrupt end.
(D) Violent means are acceptable if the end is just.

170. Consider the following statements regarding Jawaharlal Nehru's vision for India's development:
1. A mixed economy with a strong public sector.
2. A foreign policy of non-alignment.
3. The promotion of a scientific temper.
4. The belief that democracy and secularism were essential for India's unity.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) All 1, 2, 3, and 4 are correct.

171. "To move the wrath of the enemy, and not be moved by it." This advice from Sun Tzu relates to which key principle?
(A) The importance of logistics.
(B) The superiority of cavalry over infantry.
(C) The use of deception.
(D) The need for emotional control and discipline in a commander.

172. The "four expedients" or 'Upayas' in Kautilyan statecraft are Sama, Dama, Bheda, and _____.
(A) Artha
(B) Danda
(C) Dharma
(D) Kama

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173. Machiavelli's use of the term 'virtù' refers not to conventional moral virtue, but to:
(A) A prince's inherited noble status.
(B) A deep religious piety.
(C) The skill, manliness, and ability to recognize and seize opportunities to achieve one's goals.
(D) A commitment to democratic principles.

174. Which thinker is most associated with the use of diagrams with arrows and geometric shapes to illustrate military strategy?
(A) Carl von Clausewitz
(B) Sun Tzu
(C) Mao Zedong
(D) Antoine-Henri Jomini

175. Consider the following statements regarding Carl von Clausewitz's theories:
1. He believed war was an instrument of policy.
2. He coined the term "fog of war" to describe battlefield uncertainty.
3. He argued the defensive was the stronger form of war with a negative object.
4. He proposed a "trinity" of people, government, and the army.
5. His work 'On War' was completed and published by himself before his death.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(B) 1, 2, and 5 only
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) All of the above

176. Which of the following is NOT an argument made by Giulio Douhet?
(A) Air power makes mass armies obsolete.

(B) The primary role of air power is to support the ground army's advance.
(C) Command of the air is the first and most essential prerequisite for victory.
(D) No defense is possible against bombing raids.

177. A contemporary debate about the role of a Space Force as a separate military branch mirrors the historical debates surrounding which thinker?
(A) Kautilya
(B) W. Mitchell
(C) B.H. Liddell Hart
(D) Che Guevara

178. J.F.C. Fuller's "Constant Tactical Factors" of Movement, Firepower, and Protection are in constant interplay. An increase in tank armor (Protection) might lead to a decrease in its speed (Movement). This illustrates:
(A) The dynamic and relational nature of these factors.
(B) The failure of his theory.
(C) That firepower is always the most important factor.
(D) That his theory only applies to infantry.

179. B.H. Liddell Hart's criticism of the strategy of "unconditional surrender" in World War II stemmed from his belief that:
(A) The Axis powers were not truly evil.
(B) It was impossible for the Allies to achieve.
(C) A less absolute war aim would have encouraged internal opposition to Hitler and shortened the war.
(D) The war should have been fought as a war of attrition.

180. The phrase "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" describes the principle of distribution in which stage of society, according to Marx?
(A) Capitalism
(B) Feudalism
(C) The lower stage of communism (socialism)
(D) The higher stage of communism

181. What did Lenin mean by "All power to the Soviets"?
(A) Russia should be ruled by a single, all-powerful dictator.
(B) All power should be given to the Provisional Government.
(C) All political authority should be transferred to the councils of workers, soldiers, and peasants.
(D) The war with Germany should be continued until victory.

182. A government is fighting a rural insurgency where insurgents blend in with the local population for support. This situation perfectly illustrates Mao's analogy of:
(A) "Political power growing out of the barrel of a gun."
(B) "The fish swimming in the sea of the people."
(C) "A single spark can start a prairie fire."
(D) "Luring the enemy in deep."

183. Che Guevara believed that the revolutionary had a duty to:
(A) Wait patiently for the masses to become revolutionary.
(B) Seek a peaceful, negotiated settlement.
(C) Focus only on the economic development of the country.
(D) Make the revolution.

184. The "deterrence manoeuvre" of Andre Beaufre is a:
(A) Political strategy achieving goals by manipulating the threat of force.
(B) Specific military tactic used for winning a conventional field battle.
(C) Specialized naval formation for blockading an adversary's major port.
(D) Tactical guerrilla maneuver for ambushing a vulnerable enemy column.

185. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Henry Kissinger's diplomacy was often criticized by both the left and the right in American politics.
Reason (R): The left criticized him for what they saw as amoral, power-based politics and support for authoritarian regimes, while the right criticized him for pursuing détente with the Soviet Union and 'giving away' American advantages.

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(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

186. The Kargil Review Committee, chaired by K. Subrahmanyam, was tasked with examining the events and failures leading to the conflict in:
(A) 1999
(B) 1965
(C) 1971
(D) 1947

187. Gandhi's opposition to modern industrial civilization, which he called a "satanic civilization," stemmed from his belief that it was:
(A) Technologically inefficient.
(B) Not profitable enough.
(C) Unfairly dominated by Britain.
(D) Materialistic, exploitative, and spiritually empty.

188. Nehru's five-year plans for India were most heavily influenced by the economic model of which country?
(A) The United States
(B) The Soviet Union
(C) The United Kingdom
(D) Japan

189. Which of the following is NOT a piece of advice given by Sun Tzu?
(A) Place your army with their backs to a river to make them fight harder.
(B) Attack the enemy's strategy first, his alliances second, and his army third.
(C) Always engage in a battle of attrition to wear down the enemy.
(D) Avoid a strong enemy and strike at his weakness.

190. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Type of Warfare/Strategy)
P. Strategic Bombing
Q. Mechanized Warfare
R. People's Protracted War
S. Naval Strategy
List II: (Prominent Theorist)
1. Mao Zedong
2. Alfred Thayer Mahan
3. Giulio Douhet
4. J.F.C. Fuller
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

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191. Kautilya's 'Arthashastra' is primarily a treatise on:
(A) Statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy.
(B) Religious philosophy.
(C) Poetic expression.
(D) The rules of grammar.

192. When Machiavelli discusses the case of Cesare Borgia, he uses it as an example of a prince who:
(A) Was too cruel and was therefore overthrown by his people.
(B) Gained power through fortune but used his own 'virtù' effectively to try and keep it.
(C) Relied on love rather than fear and failed.
(D) Was a model of Christian virtue.

193. The stark contrast in military philosophy between Jomini and Clausewitz is often summarized as:
(A) Jomini focused on politics, while Clausewitz focused on geometry.
(B) Jomini taught how to fight a war, while Clausewitz taught how to think about war.
(C) Jomini was an advocate for guerrilla war, while Clausewitz was not.
(D) Jomini's work is complex and philosophical, while Clausewitz's is simple and prescriptive.

194. Consider the following statements regarding the military theories of Carl von Clausewitz:
Statement I: Clausewitz argues that war has its own grammar but not its own logic.
Statement II: The logic of war, according to Clausewitz, is provided by politics.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

195. Consider the following statements regarding theories of air power:
1. Douhet believed in a "battle for command of the air" fought between large bomber fleets.
2. Mitchell believed that air power had made surface navies obsolete.
3. Douhet and Mitchell both argued that air forces should be subordinate to the army.
4. Liddell Hart integrated air power into his "indirect approach" as a key supporting element for ground maneuver.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 4 only

196. The theory that the bomber "will always get through" is most closely associated with the ideas of:
(A) W. Mitchell
(B) J.F.C. Fuller
(C) B.H. Liddell Hart
(D) Giulio Douhet

197. Fuller's idea of hitting the enemy's "brain" (command and control) rather than his "flesh" (army) is a precursor to modern concepts like:
(A) Attritional warfare.
(B) Trench warfare.
(C) Network-centric warfare.
(D) Population-centric counterinsurgency.

198. The "indirect approach" of Liddell Hart could involve all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) A turning movement to strike the enemy's rear.
(B) A frontal assault on the enemy's most strongly defended position.
(C) An attack on the enemy's supply lines.
(D) A deception to make the enemy move to a disadvantageous position.

199. What event led Lenin to write "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism"?
(A) The Russian Revolution of 1905.
(B) The publication of Marx's 'Das Kapital'.
(C) The Franco-Prussian War.
(D) The outbreak of World War I.

200. Consider the following statements regarding Mao Zedong's theory of People's War:
1. The leadership of the Communist Party.
2. The establishment of rural base areas.
3. A three-stage strategic framework (defensive, stalemate, counter-offensive).
4. The importance of winning the support of the population.
5. Reliance on foreign aid for weapons and supplies.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) All of the above

201. Which thinker is most associated with the idea of exporting revolution, famously stating "the duty of every revolutionary is to make the revolution"?
(A) Mao Zedong
(B) Vladimir Lenin
(C) Che Guevara
(D) Karl Marx

202. The concept of "Mutually Assured Destruction" (MAD) is a logical outcome of which nuclear reality?
(A) The possession by both sides of a secure second-strike capability.
(B) The existence of a credible first-strike capability.
(C) The effectiveness of anti-ballistic missile systems.
(D) The use of tactical nuclear weapons on the battlefield.

203. A central figure in the development of India's nuclear doctrine and a prominent voice on strategic affairs, K. Subrahmanyam is often called the:
(A) Father of the Indian Army.
(B) Architect of the Non-Aligned Movement.
(C) Proponent of guerrilla warfare.
(D) Dean of Indian strategic studies.

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204. For Gandhi, the ideal state would be a:
(A) Highly centralized, powerful nation-state.
(B) "Stateless" society of enlightened anarchy based on self-regulating villages.
(C) Socialist state with all property owned by

the government.
(D) Theocracy based on Hindu principles.

205. Arrange the following schools of strategic thought in the general order of their emergence:
1. Mechanized Warfare Theory (Fuller, Liddell Hart)
2. Classical Strategy (Sun Tzu, Kautilya)
3. Air Power Theory (Douhet, Mitchell)
4. Napoleonic Era Strategy (Jomini, Clausewitz)

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

206. Nehru's "tryst with destiny" speech was delivered on the occasion of:
(A) The start of the Quit India Movement.
(B) The signing of the Indian Constitution.
(C) The outbreak of the 1962 war with China.
(D) India's independence in August 1947.

207. Sun Tzu's emphasis on knowing the terrain, the weather, and the enemy's disposition highlights the importance of what in warfare?
(A) Intelligence and information
(B) Brute force
(C) Religious faith
(D) Political ideology

208. The concept of 'Dandaniti' in the Arthashastra refers to:
(A) Foreign policy.
(B) The science of government or statecraft.
(C) The art of poetry.
(D) The rules of trade and commerce.

209. Machiavelli's assertion that "men are quicker to forget the death of their father than the loss of their patrimony" suggests that a prince should be most careful about:
(A) Offending religious sensibilities.
(B) Seizing the property of his subjects.
(C) Appearing weak or indecisive.
(D) Executing criminals.

210. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Clausewitz argues that as war approaches its "absolute" form, it becomes less political.
Reason (R): In reality, the political object is the goal, war is the means of reaching it, and means can never be considered in isolation from their purpose. Therefore, politics always permeates war.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

211. A key difference between the air power theories of Douhet and Mitchell is that:
(A) Douhet was an army officer, while Mitchell was a naval officer.
(B) Douhet believed in fighter aircraft, while Mitchell did not.
(C) Mitchell, unlike Douhet, saw a significant role for air power in sinking naval vessels.
(D) Mitchell argued for subordinating air power to ground forces, unlike Douhet.

212. J.F.C. Fuller's saw history through a lens of three-fold cycles or trinities, which influenced his analysis of war. This reflects his interest in:
(A) Marxist dialectics.
(B) Kautilyan statecraft.
(C) Gandhian non-violence.
(D) Hegelian dialectics and esoteric philosophy.

213. Liddell Hart's phrase "to be a creator of dilemmas" for the enemy commander encapsulates the psychological goal of:
(A) Attrition.
(B) Strategic bombing.
(C) The indirect approach.
(D) Protracted war.

214. The concept of "false consciousness" in Marxist theory refers to:
(A) The bourgeoisie's acute awareness of their own dominant economic position.
(B) Proletarian adoption of ideology that masks their systemic exploitation.
(C) The state's deliberate use of political propaganda to control the masses.
(D) A general lack of formal education among the industrial working class.

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215. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Author)
P. Che Guevara
Q. V. I. Lenin
R. J.F.C. Fuller
S. Andre Beaufre
List II: (Book)
1. The Foundations of the Science of War
2. Introduction to Strategy
3. Guerrilla Warfare
4. Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

216. "Deterrence by denial" seeks to deter an adversary by:
(A) Convincing them that their attack will fail to achieve its objective.
(B) Threatening to inflict massive punishment in retaliation.
(C) Offering economic incentives not to attack.
(D) Creating a political alliance against them.

217. K. Subrahmanyam's intellectual legacy is most closely associated with which think tank?
(A) The Observer Research Foundation (ORF).
(B) The Centre for Policy Research (CPR).
(C) The Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA).
(D) The Vivekananda International Foundation (VIF).

218. The term 'Ahimsa', central to Gandhi's thought, is best translated as:
(A) Non-injury or non-violence in thought, word, and deed.
(B) Passive resistance.
(C) Truth force.
(D) Political compromise.

219. The Sino-Indian conflict of 1962 was a major setback for which cornerstone of Nehru's foreign policy?
(A) The Non-Aligned Movement
(B) The focus on heavy industrialization
(C) The policy of secularism
(D) The 'Panchsheel' agreement

220. Consider the following actions and determine which would be most consistent with Sun Tzu's teachings:
1. Engaging the enemy in a prolonged war to drain their resources.
2. Winning a war by using spies to create discord within the enemy's government, causing it to collapse.
3. Launching a surprise attack on an unprepared enemy.
4. Announcing your battle plan to the enemy to show your confidence.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

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221. Which is the best description of Kautilya's view on the morality of a king's actions?
(A) The king must strictly adhere to personal and religious moral virtues.
(B) Morality is entirely irrelevant to the practical conduct of statecraft.
(C) The king's duty is state security, and actions are judged by results.
(D) The king should defer to the advice of high priests in all state matters.

222. Machiavelli's 'The Prince' can be seen as a handbook for:
(A) A citizen seeking to live a virtuous life.
(B) A philosopher seeking to understand the ideal state.
(C) A general seeking to win battles.
(D) A ruler seeking to acquire and maintain power in a dangerous and unstable world.

223. What is the fundamental difference between war and politics, according to Clausewitz?
(A) There is no fundamental difference; war is simply another means available to politics.
(B) War involves violence, while politics involves only negotiation.
(C) They are fundamentally different and have no relationship.
(D) War is rational, while politics is irrational.

224. The theories of Giulio Douhet, if put into practice, would lead to a strategy of:
(A) Counter-insurgency

(B) Strategic air warfare
(C) Naval blockade
(D) Trench warfare

225. Consider the following statements comparing strategic thinkers:
1. Kautilya and Machiavelli both separated politics from conventional morality.
2. Jomini and Clausewitz both served in the Napoleonic Wars and wrote about them.
3. Douhet and Mitchell were both proponents of air power.
4. Mao and Che Guevara both emphasized the urban proletariat as the main revolutionary force.
5. Gandhi and Nehru both agreed on the model of a decentralized, village-based economy.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3, 4, and 5 only
(D) All of the above

226. Consider the following statements regarding British military thinkers J.F.C. Fuller and B.H. Liddell Hart:
Statement I: Both J.F.C. Fuller and B.H. Liddell Hart were British military thinkers who were critical of the strategies of World War I.
Statement II: Both thinkers advocated for a return to mass infantry assaults as the primary means of winning future wars.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

227. Lenin's slogan "Peace, Land, and Bread" was designed to appeal to the key demands of which groups in Russia?
(A) The aristocracy, the clergy, and the bourgeoisie.
(B) The intellectuals, the artists, and the students.
(C) The soldiers, the peasants, and the urban workers.
(D) The foreign investors, the diplomats, and the merchants.

228. A key element of Andre Beaufre's strategic thought is the dialectical interplay between which two actors in a conflict?
(A) The army and the navy.
(B) The government and the people.
(C) The offense and the defense.
(D) The two opposing wills of the adversaries.

229. The SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) treaties, negotiated in part by Henry Kissinger, were an attempt to:
(A) Ban nuclear weapons entirely.
(B) Increase the number of nuclear weapons held by the US and USSR.
(C) Manage the superpower arms race and reduce the risk of nuclear war.
(D) Transfer nuclear technology to non-nuclear states.

230. Gandhi's concept of 'Sarvodaya' means:
(A) The rule of the majority.
(B) The welfare of all, including the weakest.
(C) The pursuit of wealth and power.
(D) The division of society into classes.

231. "The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue." This famous aphorism summarizes the guerrilla tactics of:
(A) Carl von Clausewitz
(B) B.H. Liddell Hart
(C) Antoine-Henri Jomini
(D) Mao Zedong

232. What is the most accurate description of the relationship between the theories of Marx and Lenin?
(A) Lenin sought to apply and adapt Marx's general theory to the specific historical conditions of imperial Russia.
(B) Lenin completely rejected Marx's theories.
(C) Marx's theories were about guerrilla warfare, while Lenin's were about economics.
(D) Lenin's theories were a direct copy of Marx's with no new additions.

233. The 'indirect strategy' of Andre Beaufre is one where the decision is obtained by:
(A) The direct application of military force.
(B) Utilizing all means—political, economic, psychological—to bring about the

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desired result without a decisive military confrontation.
(C) Surrendering to the enemy.
(D) A formal declaration of war.

234. In the context of Nehru's "temples of modern India," what was he referring to?
(A) Large dams, steel plants, and scientific research institutes.
(B) New religious structures being built.
(C) The parliament and judiciary.
(D) Traditional village councils.

235. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): In 'The Prince', Machiavelli argues that a ruler who is cruel at the outset to secure his state may in fact be more merciful than one who is too lenient and allows disorder to grow.
Reason (R): Widespread and prolonged disorder, which results from a ruler's weakness, harms the entire community, whereas the ruler's targeted executions harm only a few individuals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

236. The 'culminating point of victory' is a Clausewitzian concept that refers to the moment when:
(A) An army has achieved total victory.
(B) An attack becomes so overextended that it begins to weaken and risks a counter-attack.
(C) The political objective of the war has been met.
(D) A truce is declared.

237. The bombing of Pearl Harbor could be seen as a spectacular tactical success but a strategic failure, a distinction that would be well understood by which of the following thinkers?
(A) Giulio Douhet
(B) Che Guevara
(C) Carl von Clausewitz
(D) Karl Marx

238. In the Clausewitzian trinity, which element represents the irrational force of "primordial violence, hatred, and enmity"?
(A) The government
(B) The commander and his army
(C) The enemy
(D) The people

239. The strategy of 'island hopping' in the Pacific during WWII, which bypassed and isolated heavily fortified garrisons, is a classic example of:
(A) The indirect approach.
(B) The direct approach.
(C) Attritional warfare.
(D) Strategic bombing as envisioned by Douhet.

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240. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer from the options given below.
List I: (Thinker)
P. Gandhi
Q. Kautilya
R. Kissinger
S. Mitchell
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. Realpolitik and Détente
2. Air Power Advocacy
3. Statecraft and the Mandala
4. Non-violence and Satyagraha
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

241. What is the central paradox of nuclear deterrence?
(A) That it is cheap to build nuclear weapons.
(B) That to prevent a nuclear war, one must be credibly willing to fight one.
(C) That nuclear weapons are only useful against non-nuclear states.
(D) That a large army is the best defense against nuclear attack.

242. "Realism" in international relations, a school of thought associated with Henry Kissinger, posits that the international system is characterized by:
(A) Anarchy and a struggle for power among states.

(B) Cooperation and the rule of international law.
(C) The spread of democracy and peace.
(D) The dominance of economic interdependence.

243. K. Subrahmanyam's career and writings spanned the entire history of independent India's strategic thinking. This makes him a:
(A) Revolutionary theorist.
(B) Classical strategist.
(C) Foundational figure and chronicler of modern Indian strategy.
(D) Proponent of guerrilla warfare.

244. Nehru's commitment to secularism meant that:
(A) Religion should be banned from public life.
(B) India should be an officially atheist state.
(C) The state should promote Hinduism as the national religion.
(D) The state should be neutral towards all religions and not have a state religion.

245. Consider the following statements regarding B.H. Liddell Hart's 'indirect approach':
1. Attacking the enemy where they are strongest to prove superiority.
2. Using surprise and attacking along the line of least expectation.
3. Dislocating the enemy's physical and psychological balance.
4. Seeking a decisive battle of annihilation as the primary goal.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

246. Sun Tzu's advice to "build a golden bridge for a retreating enemy" is intended to:
(A) Show mercy and chivalry.
(B) Avoid forcing a surrounded and desperate enemy to fight to the death.
(C) Create an opportunity to attack them as they cross.
(D) Comply with international law.

247. The theories of Jomini, with their emphasis on mass, maneuver, and decisive points, are best suited for analyzing which type of warfare?
(A) Guerrilla insurgency.
(B) Nuclear deterrence.
(C) Cyber warfare.
(D) Conventional state-on-state warfare.

248. The most significant contribution of Lenin to Marxist theory was the:
(A) Concept of the vanguard party and the theory of imperialism.
(B) Theory of historical materialism.
(C) Idea of class struggle.
(D) Prediction of the withering away of the state.

249. A strategy that seeks to make an enemy's military action politically unsustainable by raising the costs and mobilizing international opinion is an example of the modern application of the ideas of:
(A) Giulio Douhet
(B) J.F.C. Fuller
(C) Andre Beaufre
(D) Jomini

250. Consider the following core ideas of strategic thinkers:
1. Sun Tzu: The acme of skill is to win without fighting.
2. Clausewitz: War is a continuation of politics by other means.
3. Mao Zedong: The guerrilla must swim in the sea of the people.
4. Liddell Hart: The indirect approach is preferable to the direct approach.
5. Douhet: Command of the air is decisive.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, 4, and 5 only
(D) All 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are correct.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The foundational principles of Eastern strategic realism are profoundly embodied in the works of Sun Tzu and Kautilya, who, despite their different spatio-temporal contexts, offered enduring insights into statecraft and the role of conflict. Sun Tzu's 'The Art of War' is a treatise on the primacy of psychological dominance and intellectual superiority over brute force. He famously posited

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that the supreme art of war is to subdue the enemy without fighting, emphasizing the critical importance of deception, intelligence, espionage, and understanding both oneself and the enemy. For Sun Tzu, war was a regrettable but sometimes necessary instrument of state, to be waged with utmost calculation and efficiency to minimize cost and duration. In contrast, Kautilya's 'Arthashastra' presents a more comprehensive and arguably more ruthless manual for statecraft, where warfare is just one component of a broader geopolitical strategy. Kautilya introduced the 'Mandala' theory, a model of interstate relations based on geographical proximity and inherent rivalries, and advocated the 'Shadgunya' (six-fold policy) for managing these relations, which includes peace, war, neutrality, marching, seeking shelter, and dual policy. While both thinkers valued intelligence and guile, Kautilya's framework was more systemic, integrating economic policy, internal administration, and foreign policy into a holistic science of state survival and expansion.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which concept emphasizes subduing an adversary through non-combative means, according to the source?
(A) The 'Mandala' theory
(B) The supreme art of war
(C) The 'Shadgunya' six-fold policy
(D) The holistic science of state survival

252. According to the paragraph, what is a key difference between Sun Tzu's and Kautilya's approach to statecraft?
(A) Kautilya's framework was more comprehensive, integrating various aspects of state policy beyond just warfare.
(B) Sun Tzu focused on economic policy, whereas Kautilya prioritized espionage.
(C) Sun Tzu advocated for prolonged wars, while Kautilya argued for swift conflicts.
(D) Kautilya dismissed the importance of intelligence, a cornerstone of Sun Tzu's philosophy.

253. The 'Mandala' theory, as described in the passage, is a model primarily concerned with:
(A) The internal administrative structure of a kingdom.
(B) The psychological conditioning of soldiers before battle.
(C) Interstate relations based on geographical positioning and rivalries.
(D) The economic principles for funding military campaigns.

254. What common element is highlighted as being valued by both Sun Tzu and Kautilya?
(A) The pursuit of prolonged, attritional warfare.
(B) The reliance on brute force as the primary means of victory.
(C) The rejection of war as a legitimate instrument of the state.
(D) The importance of intelligence and deception in statecraft.

255. The source suggests that Kautilya's 'Shadgunya' is best understood as:
(A) A set of six military formations for battlefield use.
(B) A list of six virtues a king must possess for effective rule.
(C) A collection of six diplomatic and strategic policies for managing foreign relations.
(D) A framework for six types of espionage activities.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The transition from Renaissance to early modern strategic thought in the West is marked by a shift towards a more systematic and secular analysis of military power, a trend exemplified by Niccolò Machiavelli and Antoine-Henri Jomini. Machiavelli, in works like 'The Prince' and 'The Art of War', inextricably linked military strength with political stability and survival. He argued that a prince must master the art of war to secure and maintain power, advocating for citizen-militias over unreliable mercenaries. For Machiavelli, war was a political tool, and the successful leader must possess 'virtù' (skill, ability, and prowess) to overcome 'fortuna' (chance or luck). His analysis was fundamentally political and historical. Centuries later, Baron de Jomini attempted to transform the study of war into a science, drawing heavily from the campaigns of Napoleon Bonaparte. Jomini's 'Summary of the Art of War' sought to identify timeless, geometric principles

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governing warfare. He emphasized concepts such as operating on interior lines to defeat a superior force in detail, concentrating mass at the decisive point, and the logistical underpinnings of campaigns. While Machiavelli saw war through a political lens of power acquisition, Jomini approached it as a grand tactical puzzle governed by objective, almost mathematical, principles.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the paragraph, what did Machiavelli consider essential for a prince to secure and maintain power?
(A) A reliance on international treaties and alliances.
(B) The mastery of the art of war.
(C) The employment of professional mercenary armies.
(D) The avoidance of all military conflict.

257. A key distinction between Machiavelli and Jomini, as described in the text, is that:
(A) Jomini focused on political philosophy while Machiavelli emphasized military tactics.
(B) Machiavelli drew his lessons from Napoleon, whereas Jomini studied ancient Rome.
(C) Jomini advocated for citizen-militias, a concept Machiavelli rejected.
(D) Jomini sought scientific, geometric principles of war, while Machiavelli's analysis was more political and historical.

258. The concept of 'virtù' in Machiavelli's thought is best described as:
(A) The skill, ability, and prowess a leader uses to shape events.
(B) The unpredictable element of chance or luck in human affairs.
(C) The moral and ethical virtues of a Christian ruler.
(D) The geometric principles governing battlefield success.

259. Jomini's strategic concept of operating on "interior lines" is presented as a method to:
(A) Build a series of defensive fortifications.
(B) Establish reliable supply routes through friendly territory.
(C) Defeat a numerically superior enemy by engaging parts of their army sequentially.
(D) Deceive an enemy about the true size of one's army.

260. Both Machiavelli and Jomini contributed to a trend in Western thought that:
(A) Promoted a more systematic and secular analysis of military power.
(B) Emphasized the moral and religious dimensions of conflict.
(C) Rejected the study of past military campaigns as irrelevant.
(D) Argued that war was an obsolete tool of statecraft.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Carl von Clausewitz's posthumous masterpiece, 'On War', represents the zenith of philosophical inquiry into the nature of conflict, profoundly shaping modern strategic thought. His most famous dictum, that "war is a mere continuation of politics by other means," establishes war not as a mindless act of violence but as a rational instrument of the state, subordinate to political goals. Clausewitz introduced the concept of the "fascinating trinity" (wunderliche Dreifaltigkeit) to explain the complex nature of war, a dynamic interplay of primordial violence and passion (associated with the people), the play of chance and probability (the domain of the commander and the army), and its subordination to reason as an instrument of policy (the role of the government). This trinity prevents any simplistic, one-dimensional view of war. He also made a crucial distinction between "absolute war"—a theoretical, logical extreme where violence is unchecked—and "real war," which is moderated by political objectives, human fallibility, and the ever-present phenomenon of "friction." Friction, for Clausewitz, encompasses everything that can go wrong in war: from bad weather and faulty intelligence to fear and exhaustion, making the seemingly simple incredibly difficult. This recognition of war's inherent unpredictability stands in contrast to more prescriptive, scientific approaches.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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261. What is the central message of Clausewitz's dictum that "war is a mere continuation of politics by other means"?
(A) War is an irrational act that replaces political discourse.
(B) Military leaders should dictate political objectives during wartime.
(C) Politics and war are entirely separate and unrelated activities.
(D) War is a rational instrument of state policy, subordinate to political aims.

262. The "fascinating trinity" in Clausewitz's theory is composed of which three elements?
(A) Army, Navy, and Air Force
(B) Passion, Chance, and Reason
(C) Attack, Defense, and Maneuver
(D) Politics, Economics, and Technology

263. According to the paragraph, what role does the government play within the Clausewitzian trinity?
(A) It embodies the primordial violence and passion of the nation.
(B) It deals with the play of chance and probability on the battlefield.
(C) It represents the element of rational policy that directs the war.
(D) It is a neutral observer of the conflict between armies.

264. How does Clausewitz's concept of "friction" affect the conduct of "real war"?
(A) It ensures that military plans are always executed perfectly.
(B) It escalates all conflicts to the level of "absolute war."
(C) It removes the element of chance from military operations.
(D) It makes simple actions in war extremely difficult to perform.

265. The distinction between "absolute war" and "real war" in Clausewitz's work highlights that:
(A) Real-world conflicts are typically moderated and do not reach their theoretical extreme of violence.
(B) Absolute war is the only form of conflict that is strategically relevant.
(C) All wars, in reality, eventually become absolute wars.
(D) Modern technology has made absolute war the new reality.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The early 20th century witnessed the emergence of radical theories championing air power as a revolutionary and decisive instrument of war, with General Giulio Douhet of Italy and General William "Billy" Mitchell of the United States as its foremost prophets. Douhet, in his work 'The Command of the Air', argued that the advent of the airplane had rendered traditional surface warfare obsolete. He posited that a nation must first gain "command of the air" by destroying the enemy's air force. With air supremacy secured, the victorious air fleet could then bypass enemy armies and navies entirely and strike directly at the enemy's heartland—its industrial centers, transportation hubs, and, most controversially, its civilian population. Douhet believed that such strategic bombing would shatter civilian morale, leading to a swift collapse of the enemy's will to fight and a quick end to the war. Similarly, W. Mitchell was a vociferous advocate for an independent air force in the United States, arguing that air power was the dominant military force of the future. He famously demonstrated the vulnerability of naval capital ships to aerial bombardment in a series of tests, challenging the primacy of the navy. Both thinkers shared a powerful belief in the offensive, the decisiveness of strategic bombing, and the capacity of air power to win wars independently.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What was the first and most crucial step in Douhet's theory of air warfare?
(A) Destroying the enemy's army on the ground.
(B) Gaining "command of the air" by defeating the enemy's air force.
(C) Imposing a naval blockade.
(D) Launching a ground invasion of the enemy's capital.

267. A central, shared belief of both Giulio Douhet and W. Mitchell was:
(A) The primacy of defensive fighter aircraft over offensive bombers.
(B) The belief in the offensive and the decisive power of strategic bombing.

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(C) The necessity of integrating air power as a support arm for the army and navy.
(D) The ineffectiveness of air power against naval vessels.

268. According to Douhet's theory, what was the primary purpose of bombing an enemy's civilian population and industrial centers?
(A) To shatter the enemy's morale and will to fight, leading to a swift collapse.
(B) To provide tactical support for advancing ground troops.
(C) To demonstrate the technological superiority of one's own aircraft.
(D) To divert enemy resources away from their naval forces.

269. What did W. Mitchell's famous tests aim to demonstrate?
(A) The superiority of aircraft carriers over battleships.
(B) The need for better anti-aircraft guns on naval vessels.
(C) The vulnerability of capital naval ships to attack from the air.
(D) The ability of aircraft to transport troops effectively.

270. The paragraph suggests that the theories of Douhet and Mitchell were "radical" because they:
(A) Advocated for a return to trench warfare tactics.
(B) Proposed that war could be won solely through economic sanctions.
(C) Emphasized the importance of diplomacy over military force.
(D) Argued that traditional surface warfare had been rendered obsolete by the airplane.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In the aftermath of the unprecedented stalemate and attrition of World War I, two British military theorists, J.F.C. Fuller and Captain B.H. Liddell Hart, sought to develop new doctrines to restore mobility and decisiveness to the battlefield. J.F.C. Fuller, a pioneer of tank warfare, envisioned a new type of conflict based on mechanized forces. His "Plan 1919," a theoretical blueprint for a future offensive, called for fast-moving tank formations to bypass enemy trenches, penetrate deep into the enemy's rear, and strike directly at the command-and-control centers—what he termed the "brain of the army." This strategy of "paralysis" aimed to cause a systemic collapse rather than annihilating enemy forces through costly frontal assaults. B.H. Liddell Hart, building upon his experiences and Fuller's ideas, developed the concept of the "indirect approach." Liddell Hart argued that direct, head-on attacks against an enemy's strength are rarely successful and always costly. Instead, a commander should seek to dislocate the enemy psychologically and physically by attacking along the line of least resistance, disrupting their balance, and forcing them to react to a series of unexpected threats. This could be achieved through wide turning movements, feints, and surprise, creating what he called an "expanding torrent" of mechanized forces pouring through a breach in the enemy's line. Both theorists fundamentally rejected attritional warfare in favor of maneuver, speed, and psychological shock.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What was the central objective of J.F.C. Fuller's strategy of "paralysis"?
(A) To annihilate the enemy's frontline soldiers through attrition.
(B) To impose an economic blockade on the enemy nation.
(C) To cause a systemic collapse by destroying the enemy's command and control.
(D) To fortify one's own trench lines against enemy attack.

272. Liddell Hart's "indirect approach" primarily advocates for:
(A) Attacking the enemy's strongest point to achieve a decisive victory.
(B) Dislocating the enemy physically and psychologically by avoiding their main strength.
(C) Engaging in prolonged trench warfare to wear down the enemy.
(D) Relying on static defense and fortifications.

273. A key innovation proposed by J.F.C. Fuller in "Plan 1919" was the use of:
(A) Massed infantry assaults.

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(B) Chemical weapons to clear trenches.
(C) Strategic bombing of civilian centers.
(D) Fast-moving tank formations for deep penetration.

274. The shared motivation for both Fuller and Liddell Hart in developing their theories was:
(A) To find an alternative to the costly stalemate and attrition of World War I.
(B) To justify the increased funding for naval forces.
(C) To create a doctrine based on overwhelming numerical superiority.
(D) To perfect the art of defensive trench warfare.

275. The concept of the "expanding torrent" in Liddell Hart's theory refers to:
(A) A continuous and overwhelming artillery barrage.
(B) A psychological warfare campaign using propaganda.
(C) Mechanized forces exploiting a breach in the enemy line and fanning out.
(D) A naval strategy of blockading multiple ports simultaneously.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The application of Marxist theory to revolutionary warfare represents a significant stream of strategic thought, most powerfully synthesized by Lenin and Mao Zedong. Karl Marx provided the ideological foundation, viewing history as a class struggle and predicting the inevitable overthrow of capitalism by the proletariat. Vladimir Lenin adapted this theory to the specific conditions of early 20th-century Russia, introducing the concept of the "vanguard party"—a disciplined group of professional revolutionaries to lead the masses. In 'Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism', Lenin linked warfare directly to the economic competition among capitalist powers, arguing that such conflicts created revolutionary opportunities. Mao Zedong further developed and adapted these ideas for the agrarian society of China, creating a comprehensive doctrine of "protracted people's war." Mao's strategy was designed for a technologically inferior force to defeat a superior one over time. He outlined three distinct phases: the strategic defensive, where guerrillas build support and conserve strength; the strategic stalemate, where guerrilla warfare expands and the enemy is worn down; and finally, the strategic counter-offensive, where the revolutionary forces transition to conventional warfare to seize power. Central to Mao's thought is the political mobilization of the peasantry, famously stating that the guerrilla must move amongst the people as a fish swims in the sea.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What was Lenin's key contribution to Marxist revolutionary theory as described in the passage?
(A) The concept of a "vanguard party" to lead the revolution.
(B) The idea that history is a class struggle.
(C) The three-stage model of protracted people's war.
(D) The focus on the peasantry as the main revolutionary class.

277. According to the source, Mao Zedong's doctrine of "protracted people's war" was specifically designed for:
(A) A technologically superior force to achieve a quick victory.
(B) An urban-based proletariat to seize control of factories.
(C) A naval power to blockade an enemy's coastline.
(D) A technologically inferior force to defeat a superior one over a long period.

278. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of phases in Mao's protracted war strategy?
(A) Stalemate, Counter-offensive, Defensive
(B) Defensive, Stalemate, Counter-offensive
(C) Counter-offensive, Defensive, Stalemate
(D) Defensive, Counter-offensive, Stalemate

279. The metaphor of the "fish" and the "sea" in Maoist thought emphasizes the crucial importance of:
(A) The need for naval power in a successful revolution.
(B) The tactic of retreating in the face of a superior enemy.
(C) The revolutionary force's dependence on the support of the civilian population.

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(D) The economic self-sufficiency of the guerrilla army.

280. How did Lenin link warfare to economic conditions in 'Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism'?
(A) He argued that wars were caused by ancient ethnic rivalries.
(B) He believed war was an outdated concept in the capitalist era.
(C) He proposed that capitalism would lead to a period of permanent peace.
(D) He linked war to the competition among capitalist powers, which created revolutionary situations.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Within the broader tradition of revolutionary warfare, the strategic thought of Che Guevara offers a distinct and influential model, particularly for Latin America. Guevara's approach, often termed 'foco' theory or focalism, represented a significant departure from the more patient, phase-based strategy of Mao Zedong. While Mao argued that revolutionaries must wait for the "objective conditions" for revolution (such as widespread peasant discontent) to mature, Guevara posited that a small, determined band of guerrilla fighters, the 'foco', could actively create these conditions through armed action. The very act of initiating a guerrilla struggle, he believed, would demonstrate the vulnerability of the state and inspire the oppressed masses to rise up. The guerrilla band itself was not just a military unit but the nucleus of the future state and party, acting as a political and moral catalyst. This voluntarist approach placed immense emphasis on the will, consciousness, and exemplary action of the revolutionary vanguard, suggesting that a revolution could be ignited even in the absence of broad popular organization or ideal political circumstances. It was a call to action, prioritizing the subjective decision to fight over the objective analysis of conditions, a core tenet that differentiated it from classical Marxist-Leninist and Maoist doctrine.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the central premise of Che Guevara's 'foco' theory?
(A) A small guerrilla group can create the conditions for a revolution through armed action.
(B) A revolution can only begin when objective conditions are fully mature.
(C) The urban proletariat, not the peasantry, is the primary force for revolution.
(D) Revolutionary success depends on securing support from a foreign superpower.

282. How did Guevara's revolutionary strategy differ from Mao Zedong's?
(A) Guevara emphasized a long, patient, three-phase war, while Mao advocated for a swift coup.
(B) Guevara believed in creating revolutionary conditions, while Mao believed in waiting for them to mature.
(C) Guevara focused on urban warfare, whereas Mao's strategy was entirely rural.
(D) Guevara rejected armed struggle, in contrast to Mao's emphasis on guerrilla warfare.

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283. In Guevara's 'foco' theory, the guerrilla band acts as:
(A) A purely military force focused only on tactical victories.
(B) A political and moral catalyst to inspire the masses.
(C) A temporary alliance that disbands after victory.
(D) A subsidiary unit of the regular army.

284. The term "voluntarist approach" in the context of Guevara's thought means that:
(A) The will and conscious decision to fight were considered more important than objective conditions.
(B) Joining the guerrilla army was strictly voluntary.
(C) The revolution relied on volunteers from other countries.
(D) The strategy depended on the voluntary surrender of enemy forces.

285. The passage suggests that Guevara's focalism was a departure from classical Marxist thought because it:
(A) Completely rejected the idea of class

struggle.
(B) Advocated for a peaceful transition to socialism.
(C) Prioritized subjective action over objective material conditions.
(D) Argued that the state would simply wither away without a fight.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The nuclear age necessitated a complete overhaul of strategic thinking, with deterrence becoming the central concept. French general André Beaufre and American strategist-statesman Henry Kissinger were pivotal figures in developing a nuanced understanding of nuclear strategy. Beaufre, in his 'Introduction to Strategy', moved beyond a simple view of deterrence as a threat of massive retaliation. He developed a sophisticated matrix of strategies, distinguishing between 'direct deterrence' (dissuading an attack on one's own territory) and 'indirect deterrence' (dissuading an attack on an ally or a vital interest). He emphasized that deterrence was fundamentally a psychological game—a "dialectic of wills"—where the credibility of threats and the perception of resolve were paramount. Henry Kissinger, both as a scholar and as National Security Advisor and Secretary of State, grappled with the paradoxes of nuclear power. He challenged the doctrine of "massive retaliation" as inflexible and incredible for lesser provocations, advocating instead for a "flexible response" that included options for limited nuclear war. Kissinger's work was deeply rooted in the practical application of power, seeking to link military strength to diplomatic objectives. He was a key architect of détente with the Soviet Union, a policy that sought to manage rivalry and reduce the risk of nuclear conflict through negotiation and linkage politics.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to André Beaufre, deterrence is fundamentally a:
(A) Technological competition to build more weapons.
(B) Legal framework established by international treaties.
(C) Military plan for winning a full-scale nuclear war.
(D) Psychological contest based on the credibility of threats and resolve.

287. What is the key difference between 'direct deterrence' and 'indirect deterrence' as defined by Beaufre?
(A) Direct deterrence uses conventional forces, while indirect deterrence uses nuclear forces.
(B) Direct deterrence is offensive, while indirect deterrence is defensive.
(C) Direct deterrence applies to one's own territory, while indirect deterrence applies to allies or interests.
(D) Direct deterrence is a modern concept, while indirect deterrence is obsolete.

288. Henry Kissinger challenged the doctrine of "massive retaliation" because he believed it was:
(A) Too expensive to maintain.
(B) Inflexible and not credible for responding to smaller-scale aggressions.
(C) Technologically unfeasible.
(D) Morally unjustifiable in all circumstances.

289. The policy of "flexible response," advocated by Kissinger, was designed to:
(A) Respond to all threats with overwhelming and massive nuclear force.
(B) Dismantle all nuclear weapons and rely solely on conventional forces.
(C) Automate the process of nuclear retaliation to remove human error.
(D) Provide a range of military options, including limited nuclear war, between inaction and all-out war.

290. The policy of détente, with which Kissinger is associated, aimed to:
(A) Manage rivalry and reduce the risk of nuclear war with the Soviet Union through diplomacy.
(B) Isolate the Soviet Union completely from the international community.
(C) Win the Cold War by bankrupting the Soviet Union through an arms race.
(D) Promote regime change within the Soviet Union through covert operations.

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The discourse on nuclear deterrence has been predominantly shaped by Western, particularly American, perspectives. However, the contribution of Indian strategic thinkers like K. Subrahmanyam provides a crucial alternative viewpoint, articulating the rationale for a developing country's nuclear posture. Often regarded as the doyen of Indian strategic studies, Subrahmanyam was a principal architect of India's nuclear doctrine. He argued compellingly that in an international system where nuclear weapons exist, they are a "currency of power." For a large, non-aligned country like India, possessing nuclear capability was not about war-fighting but about ensuring strategic autonomy and deterring nuclear blackmail from established nuclear powers. He was a forceful advocate for a doctrine of "credible minimum deterrence." This posture eschews the large-scale, first-strike arsenals of the superpowers in favor of a smaller, survivable retaliatory force sufficient to inflict unacceptable damage on any aggressor. The rationale is primarily political—to prevent coercion and secure India's place as a major power—rather than military in a traditional war-fighting sense. Subrahmanyam's analysis consistently highlighted the discriminatory nature of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and championed India's right to secure its national interests in a challenging geopolitical environment.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the primary rationale for India's nuclear posture as articulated by K. Subrahmanyam?
(A) To develop a first-strike capability against all neighboring countries.
(B) To match the size and scale of the superpowers' nuclear arsenals.
(C) To achieve strategic autonomy and deter nuclear blackmail.
(D) To use nuclear weapons in conventional battlefield scenarios.

292. The doctrine of "credible minimum deterrence" implies that a country should possess:
(A) A small but survivable force capable of inflicting unacceptable retaliatory damage.
(B) The largest nuclear arsenal in the world.
(C) Nuclear weapons for tactical use by frontline army units.
(D) A secret, undeclared nuclear weapons program.

293. According to the paragraph, how did K. Subrahmanyam view nuclear weapons in the international system?
(A) As an obsolete and irrelevant form of power.
(B) As a purely defensive tool with no political utility.
(C) As an immoral and illegitimate instrument under all circumstances.
(D) As a "currency of power" that confers status and prevents coercion.

294. The passage suggests that the primary motivation behind India's nuclear doctrine, as envisioned by Subrahmanyam, is:
(A) Military and tactical.
(B) Political and strategic.
(C) Economic and developmental.
(D) Cultural and ideological.

295. K. Subrahmanyam's critique of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime was based on the view that it was:
(A) Overly effective in preventing proliferation.
(B) Too lenient towards countries that violated its terms.
(C) Discriminatory and did not serve India's national security interests.
(D) A framework that all countries, including India, should strictly adhere to.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Indian perspectives on peace, security, and development in the 20th century were profoundly shaped by the contrasting yet complementary thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Gandhi offered a radical and transformative vision rooted in non-violence and ethical principles. His concept of 'Satyagraha' (truth-force or soul-force) was not passive resistance but an active method of conflict resolution that sought to convert the opponent through self-suffering and moral appeal, rather than coercion. His ideal state was 'Swaraj', not just political independence, but a self-reliant, decentralized polity of village republics, embodying a complete rejection of militarism and

centralized state power. Jawaharlal Nehru, as India's first Prime Minister, had the responsibility of translating ideals into state policy. While deeply influenced by Gandhi's ethics, Nehru adopted a more pragmatic approach to national security. He championed the policy of Non-Alignment, a strategic choice designed to maximize India's autonomy and developmental space by avoiding entanglement in the Cold War's military blocs. He promoted 'Panchsheel', the five principles of peaceful coexistence, as a basis for foreign relations. However, Nehru also recognized the realities of state power and oversaw the development of a modern, conventional military to defend India's territorial integrity, illustrating the inherent tension between idealist aspirations and the pragmatic demands of governing a state in a complex world.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the fundamental difference between Gandhi's 'Satyagraha' and simple passive resistance?
(A) Satyagraha involves the use of limited, defensive violence.
(B) Passive resistance is a political strategy, while Satyagraha is purely religious.
(C) Satyagraha was designed only for use against foreign rulers.
(D) Satyagraha is an active method aimed at converting the opponent, not just resisting.

297. Jawaharlal Nehru's policy of Non-Alignment was primarily intended to:
(A) Maximize India's autonomy by avoiding military alliances in the Cold War.
(B) Isolate India from all international affairs.
(C) Align India militarily with the Soviet Union against the United States.
(D) Promote a global military alliance of developing nations.

298. How did Gandhi's vision of 'Swaraj' differ from the conventional idea of a modern state?
(A) It advocated for a powerful, centralized military and industrial complex.
(B) It envisioned a self-reliant, decentralized polity of village republics.
(C) It prioritized foreign trade and economic integration above all else.
(D) It was based on the model of the British parliamentary system.

299. The paragraph highlights a key tension in Nehru's statesmanship between:
(A) His preference for capitalism and his party's socialist ideals.
(B) His idealist aspirations for peace and the pragmatic need for a strong military.
(C) His desire for rapid industrialization and the needs of the agricultural sector.
(D) His commitment to democracy and the pressures of authoritarian neighbors.

300. The 'Panchsheel' or five principles of peaceful coexistence, promoted by Nehru, served as:
(A) A framework for conducting foreign relations with other nations.
(B) A set of domestic policies for internal governance.
(C) A military doctrine for the Indian armed forces.
(D) The founding charter of the Non-Aligned Movement.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) To subdue the enemy without fighting.
Sun Tzu argues that the highest level of strategic excellence is achieving victory without the necessity of open combat. This principle emphasizes the use of psychological warfare, diplomatic maneuvers, and strategic positioning to force an opponent to concede. By breaking the enemy's resistance through intelligence and calculation, a commander preserves his own resources and minimizes the costs of conflict, which is fundamentally more efficient than physical confrontation.

2. (A) Danda (army)
The Saptanga theory identifies seven essential elements that constitute a stable and effective state. These elements include the ruler, the ministers, the territory and population, the fortified city, the treasury, the army, and the allies. Danda represents the military force or the scepter of punishment required to maintain internal order and ensure external security. This framework emphasizes that a kingdom's strength is derived from the balance of these constituents.

3. (C) The ends of preserving the state justify the means, even if they are cruel or immoral.
Niccolò Machiavelli posited that the survival and stability of the state are the paramount responsibilities of a ruler. In this framework, conventional morality is often viewed as a hindrance to effective governance. Therefore, a leader must be prepared to use deceit, cruelty, or other unethical means if such actions are necessary to preserve the political order. This realist approach prioritizes pragmatism and power over traditional ethical considerations.

4. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Antoine-Henri Jomini approached military theory with the belief that warfare is governed by fixed, scientific principles. He focused on geometric lines of operation and the concentration of force at decisive points to achieve victory. Unlike his contemporary Clausewitz, who highlighted the chaos and uncertainty of the battlefield, Jomini sought to provide commanders with a prescriptive and predictable framework for planning and executing successful military campaigns and maneuvers.

5. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
Strategic thought evolved across centuries, beginning with Sun Tzu's ancient Chinese treatise written during the Spring and Autumn period. Kautilya followed with the Arthashastra in ancient India, detailing statecraft and diplomacy. During the Renaissance, Machiavelli analyzed political power and military organization in Italy. Finally, Carl von Clausewitz emerged in the nineteenth century to provide a philosophical examination of war following the Napoleonic era, completing this historical sequence.

6. (B) politics
Carl von Clausewitz famously argued that war is never an isolated act but a tool used by governments to achieve specific goals. He suggested that military force serves as an instrument of policy, extending the reach of political objectives when diplomacy fails. This perspective implies that the nature and intensity of a conflict are ultimately determined by the underlying political motives that initiated the hostilities in the first place.

7. (D) Achieving 'command of the air' by bombing to break morale.
Giulio Douhet's theory centered on the belief that air power could bypass traditional land and sea defenses. He argued that achieving total command of the air would allow for the direct bombing of an enemy's industrial and population centers. This strategy aimed to shatter the civilian will to resist, forcing a rapid surrender. In this view, the psychological impact of strategic bombing is the most decisive factor.

8. (A) W. Mitchell
William Mitchell was a visionary advocate for the independence of the air force within the military hierarchy. He gained significant public attention by demonstrating that airplanes could sink heavily armored warships, thereby

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challenging the traditional dominance of the navy. His persistent efforts and outspoken criticism of military leadership eventually led to his court-martial, but his ideas laid the essential groundwork for the modern strategic use of aviation.

9. (C) Tanks and armored vehicles
John Frederick Charles Fuller developed a revolutionary concept known as Plan 1919, which proposed using massed armored formations to achieve a rapid victory. Instead of the slow, attritional infantry battles of the Great War, he envisioned tanks as the primary tool for penetrating enemy lines and paralyzing their command centers. This focus on mechanization and mobility fundamentally altered military doctrine and influenced the development of future tactics.

10. (D) A is false but R is true.
The indirect approach is a strategic philosophy that focuses on avoiding the enemy's strengths to strike at their vulnerabilities. It aims to disrupt the opponent's physical and psychological stability by attacking along the path of least resistance and expectation. While this method does not exclude the possibility of combat, it prioritizes maneuver and surprise over direct, frontal assaults against well-fortified positions to achieve a more efficient victory.

11. (D) The bourgeoisie and the proletariat
Karl Marx viewed human history as a series of struggles driven by the relationship between different social classes. In the industrial era, he identified a fundamental conflict between the bourgeoisie, who own the means of production, and the proletariat, who must sell their labor to survive. This tension is seen as the primary engine of social change, eventually leading to a revolution and the establishment of communism.

12. (B) Imperialism
Vladimir Lenin expanded Marxist theory by arguing that capitalism eventually reaches a stage where domestic markets are saturated. To maintain profits, capitalist nations seek to export capital and control foreign territories for resources and new markets. This global competition for colonial dominance, which he termed imperialism, inevitably leads to conflicts between major powers. He believed this development represented the final, decaying phase of the capitalist economic system.

13. (C) Strategic Blitzkrieg
Mao Zedong's theory of protracted war outlines a long-term strategy for a weaker revolutionary force to overcome a stronger conventional enemy. The three established stages include the strategic defensive, where the base areas are established; the strategic stalemate, where guerrilla forces wear down the opponent; and the strategic counter-offensive, leading to victory. The concept of a blitzkrieg is entirely contrary to this focus on duration and patience.

14. (D) A small, dedicated vanguard of guerrillas igniting a mass revolution.
Che Guevara's foco theory suggests that a small, committed group of revolutionaries can act as a catalyst for a broader uprising. Rather than waiting for ideal economic or social conditions to manifest, this vanguard initiates armed struggle in the countryside to demonstrate the vulnerability of the regime. The presence of the guerrilla force is intended to inspire the peasantry and create the necessary revolutionary climate through action.

15. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Strategic thought is defined by several core concepts developed by influential theorists over the twentieth century. Andre Beaufre introduced total strategy and the deterrence maneuver in the nuclear age, while Henry Kissinger explored limited war. K. Subrahmanyam became a leading voice for India's minimum credible deterrence posture. Additionally, B.H. Liddell Hart is synonymous with the indirect approach, which emphasizes psychological dislocation over direct confrontation on the battlefield.

16. (B) The Deterrence Manoeuvre
Andre Beaufre contributed significantly to nuclear strategy by developing the concept of the deterrence maneuver. He argued that in a world where total war is irrational due to mutual destruction, strategy must operate primarily in the psychological realm. The goal is to influence the opponent's will through the calculated manipulation of risk and the demonstration of resolve, rather than relying solely on the physical application of military force.

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17. (B) Détente and arms control
Henry Kissinger was a primary architect of détente, a policy aimed at reducing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. This strategy involved engaging in diplomatic negotiations and arms control agreements to create a more stable international environment. By establishing a balance of power and fostering communication, he sought to manage the risks of the nuclear age while protecting American interests through pragmatism rather than ideological rigidity.

18. (A) India should maintain a 'minimum credible deterrent'
K. Subrahmanyam was a central figure in shaping India's nuclear doctrine, consistently advocating for a posture of minimum credible deterrence. He argued that India required a small but reliable arsenal to discourage nuclear blackmail or attacks from regional adversaries. This policy emphasizes the necessity of a secure second-strike capability and a clear commitment to no-first-use, ensuring national security without engaging in an expensive or destabilizing arms race.

19. (C) Ahimsa (non-violence)
Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of conflict resolution is rooted in the principle of non-violence, or ahimsa. He believed that true change occurs through the power of truth and moral persuasion rather than physical coercion or division. By refusing to cause harm and accepting suffering, individuals can transform the heart of an opponent. This approach seeks a just and lasting resolution where the dignity of all parties is preserved.

20. (B) 2 and 3 are correct.
Jawaharlal Nehru envisioned India as a leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, avoiding entanglement in Cold War power blocs to maintain strategic autonomy. He firmly believed that national security was not merely a military concern but was deeply rooted in economic strength and scientific progress. By prioritizing self-reliance and industrialization, he sought to build a resilient nation capable of defending its sovereignty while promoting global peace and cooperation.

21. (C) Strategic momentum or potential energy.
In Sun Tzu's strategic framework, shi represents the concept of momentum or the concentration of energy at a specific moment. It refers to the potential power created by the careful arrangement of circumstances, terrain, and timing. A skilled commander maneuvers his forces to build this energy, allowing him to strike with overwhelming force. Mastery of this concept allows a smaller force to overcome a larger one through positioning.

22. (B) Ambitious conqueror or the king at the center.
The Mandala theory described in the Arthashastra places the vijigishu, or the ambitious conqueror, at the center of a complex system of interstate relations. This king is the primary actor whose objective is to expand his influence and territory within a circle of twelve states. The theory provides a geometric framework for identifying friends, enemies, and neutral powers based on their geographic proximity to the central sovereign's kingdom.

23. (D) He recommended hiring mercenaries as the core of a prince's army for their experience.
Machiavelli argued that reliance on mercenaries was a fundamental weakness for any prince or state. He believed that since these soldiers fight only for pay rather than loyalty or patriotism, they are often cowardly in battle and dangerous during times of peace. He insisted that the most reliable and effective military force is a citizen militia, where the soldiers have a personal stake in the defense of their own community.

24. (A) Antoine-Henri Jomini
Antoine-Henri Jomini's military theories emphasize the importance of identifying and controlling decisive geographical points to achieve victory. He believed that war could be reduced to scientific principles involving lines of operation and the concentration of force. By securing a critical bridge, pass, or town, a commander can disrupt the enemy's logistics and movement. This focus on spatial geometry and physical control is a hallmark of his approach.

25. (B) 2, 3, 4, and 5 only
Carl von Clausewitz's fascinating trinity explains war as a complex interaction between the people, the military, and the government. The people

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represent the primordial violence and passion, the commander and army handle the play of chance and probability, and the government provides the rational political objective. This model illustrates that war is not just a military activity but a social phenomenon where these three irrational and rational forces intersect.

26. (A) Giulio Douhet
The Air-Land Battle doctrine emphasizes the close integration of air power with ground maneuvers to achieve operational success. This approach contrasts sharply with the theories of Giulio Douhet, who believed that air power should be an independent force focused on strategic bombing. Douhet argued that aviation's primary purpose was to destroy the enemy's industrial heartland and civilian morale, rather than being subordinated to provide tactical support for armies.

27. (D) Navy
William Mitchell was a fierce advocate for the strategic importance of air power, which often placed him in direct conflict with the leadership of the United States Navy. He famously demonstrated that land-based bombers could sink battleships, challenging the traditional view that naval vessels were the primary instruments of national defense. This rivalry was fueled by his belief that the advent of aviation had rendered traditional surface fleets obsolete and vulnerable.

28. (B) Liddell Hart's 'indirect approach' aimed at psychological dislocation.
John Frederick Charles Fuller proposed that the primary objective in modern warfare should be the paralysis of the enemy's command structure rather than the physical destruction of their troops. This concept is closely aligned with B.H. Liddell Hart's indirect approach, which seeks to achieve victory through psychological and physical dislocation. Both theorists believed that disrupting the opponent's ability to think and coordinate is more efficient than engaging in costly battles.

29. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
B.H. Liddell Hart was a significant critic of the mass slaughter and attritional strategies employed during the First World War. His experiences led him to develop the indirect approach, which emphasizes maneuver and the psychological dislocation of the enemy. He argued that direct frontal assaults on prepared defenses were wasteful and often ineffective. Instead, he promoted strategies that used surprise and speed to achieve victory with minimal loss of life.

30. (D) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
Karl Marx developed the theory of dialectical materialism by adapting the philosophical method of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. While Hegel focused on the movement of ideas through a process of thesis, antithesis, and synthesis, Marx applied this framework to the material world. He argued that social and political changes are driven by contradictions in the economic base of society, rather than by the evolution of pure thought.

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31. (A) A long period of bourgeois democracy before a socialist revolution.
In his April Theses, Vladimir Lenin outlined a radical plan for the immediate transformation of Russia following the February Revolution. He called for the transfer of all power to the Soviets and the ending of the war. Critically, he rejected the idea of a long period of bourgeois democracy, insisting that the proletariat should seize power directly. His proposals included the nationalization of land and the creation of a new, revolutionary international organization.

32. (B) Mao Zedong
Mao Zedong famously used the analogy of a fish swimming in water to describe the relationship between guerrilla fighters and the local population. He argued that the support of the people is absolutely essential for the survival and success of an insurgency. Without this environment of popular assistance and concealment, the guerrilla force would be easily identified and destroyed by a stronger conventional military. This principle remains foundational.

33. (B) Mao believed in a protracted war, while Che's "foco" theory aimed for a more rapid catalyst.
Mao Zedong and Che Guevara developed distinct models for revolutionary warfare based on their specific contexts. Mao's doctrine of protracted war emphasized a long-term, three-stage process of building support and wearing down the enemy.

In contrast, Guevara's foco theory argued that a small group of dedicated guerrillas could create the conditions for revolution through immediate action. While Mao focused on long-term political preparation, Guevara sought a more rapid, catalytic uprising.

34. (A) A strategy that seeks victory through the trial of military force.
In Andre Beaufre's strategic typology, the direct strategy refers to the pursuit of a decision through the actual application of military force. This approach relies on traditional combat to destroy the enemy's army and achieve political objectives. It stands in contrast to his concept of indirect strategy, where the goal is reached through a combination of political, economic, and psychological maneuvers that avoid a massive, potentially suicidal military confrontation.

35. (C) A is true but R is false.
Henry Kissinger championed the policy of détente to manage the superpower rivalry with the Soviet Union through negotiation rather than confrontation. This approach was based on the realist belief that the Soviet Union remained a permanent geopolitical competitor whose behavior could be influenced by a system of rewards and constraints. He did not believe the threat had disappeared; instead, he sought to stabilize the international order and prevent nuclear war.

36. (D) The Kargil Review Committee
K. Subrahmanyam served as the chairman of the Kargil Review Committee, which was established after the 1999 conflict between India and Pakistan. The committee was tasked with investigating the intelligence and security failures that allowed the incursion to occur. Its final report recommended comprehensive reforms to India's national security apparatus, including the creation of the Chief of Defence Staff position and the enhancement of border surveillance and intelligence coordination.

37. (C) Adherence to truth or truth-force, a form of active non-violent resistance.
Satyagraha is a core concept in Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy, representing the pursuit of truth through non-violent resistance. It is not a passive form of protest but an active and courageous engagement with injustice. By refusing to comply with immoral laws and accepting the consequences, a satyagrahi seeks to appeal to the conscience of the oppressor. This method aims to achieve a just resolution without resorting to hatred or physical violence.

38. (B) The establishment of heavy industries and premier scientific institutions in the public sector.
Jawaharlal Nehru believed that India's strategic autonomy and security were fundamentally linked to its industrial and scientific progress. He promoted a policy of state-led development, establishing heavy industries and premier scientific research institutions in the public sector. This approach aimed to reduce dependence on foreign powers and create a self-reliant economy capable of supporting modern defense needs. For Nehru, the pursuit of science was essential for the nation's modernization and independence.

39. (D) Meticulous planning and calculation.
Sun Tzu's military philosophy places immense value on the intellectual preparation that occurs before any actual fighting begins. He argued that a commander who engages in meticulous planning and complex calculations is far more likely to succeed than one who relies on brute strength or numbers. By carefully analyzing the terrain, the weather, and the enemy's condition, a strategist can identify the most efficient path to victory.

40. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
In the Arthashastra, Kautilya describes four strategic expedients, or upayas, used in statecraft to achieve political goals. Sama involves negotiation or conciliation, while dama refers to the use of gifts or bribery to influence others. Bheda is the strategy of creating division or dissension among enemies. Finally, danda represents the use of force or punishment. These tools provide a comprehensive framework for managing internal affairs and conducting foreign relations.

41. (C) It is best to be both, but if one must be chosen, it is safer to be feared than loved.
Machiavelli famously examined whether it is better for a ruler to be loved or feared by his subjects. He concluded that while it is ideal to be both, it is much safer to be feared if a choice

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must be made. He argued that love is a bond of obligation which men break whenever it serves their advantage, whereas fear is maintained by a dread of punishment which never fails.

42. (A) Operating on interior lines to bring a superior mass of force against a fraction of the enemy's.
Antoine-Henri Jomini believed that the most important principle of war was the concentration of a superior force at a decisive point in the theater of operations. He advocated for the use of interior lines, which allow a commander to move his troops more quickly than the enemy. By focusing a large mass of force against only a fraction of the opponent's army, a general can achieve a decisive victory.

43. (D) A message being delayed by bad weather, causing a crucial mis-timing of an attack.
Clausewitz introduced the concept of friction to describe the countless unforeseen difficulties that distinguish real war from war on paper. Simple actions become difficult due to bad weather, misinterpreted orders, or physical exhaustion. An example would be a vital message being delayed, which disrupts the timing of a planned attack. Friction represents the accumulation of chance and difficulty that can undermine even the most carefully prepared military plans.

44. (B) Giulio Douhet
Giulio Douhet was a pioneer of air power theory who argued that aviation had fundamentally changed the nature of conflict. He believed that an independent air force could leap over static front lines to strike directly at an enemy's industrial infrastructure and civilian population. By achieving command of the air, a nation could inflict such devastating damage that the opponent would be forced to surrender regardless of their land forces.

45. (C) 3 and 4 only
William Mitchell was a controversial figure who faced a court-martial because of his public and persistent criticism of his military superiors regarding the importance of aviation. He famously demonstrated the potential of air power by using bombers to sink captured German battleships in a series of controlled tests. These actions proved his theory that aircraft were a serious threat to traditional naval power, though his advocacy ultimately cost him his career.

46. (D) The physical, the intellectual, and the moral.
J.F.C. Fuller analyzed warfare through three distinct spheres of action: the physical, the intellectual, and the moral. The physical sphere involves the material elements of combat, such as weapons and soldiers. The intellectual sphere encompasses the planning and strategic decision-making of the command. The moral sphere refers to the psychological state, courage, and will to fight. He argued that a successful strategy must address the vulnerabilities in all three areas.

47. (A) B.H. Liddell Hart
The concept of the expanding torrent is a tactical metaphor developed by B.H. Liddell Hart to describe the movement of modern mechanized forces. He envisioned an armored advance that penetrates a weak point in the enemy line and then spreads out rapidly into the rear areas, similar to water bursting through a dam. This strategy emphasizes speed, flexibility, and the exploitation of gaps to achieve a deep and decisive breakthrough.

48. (B) A small, disciplined, and revolutionary elite that would lead the proletariat.
Vladimir Lenin introduced the concept of the vanguard party as a necessary tool for achieving a socialist revolution. He argued that the working class, on its own, would only develop a trade-union consciousness. Therefore, a small, highly disciplined, and dedicated elite of professional revolutionaries is required to guide and educate the proletariat. This vanguard acts as the political leadership that organizes the seizure of power and the transition to a new society.

49. (B) A large, underdeveloped, agrarian country with a weak government and a vast countryside.
Mao Zedong's doctrine of People's War was specifically designed for large, underdeveloped nations where the majority of the population consists of the rural peasantry. In such environments, the central government often lacks full control over the vast countryside. This allows revolutionary forces to establish base areas, build popular support, and wage a protracted struggle. The strategy relies on using the country's geography and human resources to

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eventually overcome a technologically superior enemy.

50. (A) 1, 2, and 5 only
Che Guevara's revolutionary theory emphasizes that an insurrection can create the necessary conditions for revolution, rather than simply waiting for them to emerge. He believed that popular forces could defeat a professional army through guerrilla tactics. Crucially, he identified the countryside as the primary theater for armed struggle, with the rural peasantry serving as the essential foundation. These principles highlight the active role of the vanguard in initiating and sustaining a revolution.

51. (C) The coordination of all instruments of national power - political, economic, diplomatic, and military.
Andre Beaufre developed the concept of total strategy to describe the comprehensive coordination of all national resources to achieve political objectives. In the modern age, he argued that military force alone is often insufficient. Instead, a nation must integrate its diplomatic, economic, political, and psychological instruments into a unified plan. This holistic approach ensures that every facet of national power is directed toward a common goal, whether in times of peace or conflict.

52. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Henry Kissinger utilized the strategy of linkage to manage relations with the Soviet Union during the Cold War. This policy sought to connect various aspects of international behavior, such as arms control negotiations, with the Soviet Union's actions in other geopolitical regions. By tying progress in one area to cooperative behavior in another, he aimed to create a stable system of incentives and pressures that would encourage more predictable and restrained global conduct.

53. (C) China
K. Subrahmanyam's advocacy for India's nuclear weapons program was heavily influenced by the security challenges posed by China. Following the conflict in 1962 and China's nuclear test in 1964, he argued that India needed a credible deterrent to prevent nuclear coercion. He viewed China as a long-term strategic rival and believed that a nuclear capability was essential for India to maintain its sovereignty and strategic autonomy in a challenging regional environment.

54. (B) Self-control and self-governance for the individual, which is the foundation for national self-rule.
For Mahatma Gandhi, the concept of swaraj, or self-rule, extended far beyond mere political independence from colonial authority. He argued that true freedom begins with the individual's ability to achieve self-control and moral governance over their own life. This internal discipline serves as the necessary foundation for a truly free and self-governing nation. Thus, swaraj represents a holistic vision of liberty that integrates personal responsibility with collective political and social autonomy.

55. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The development of modern strategic thought followed a specific historical sequence. J.F.C. Fuller conceived Plan 1919 toward the end of the First World War. Shortly after, Giulio Douhet published his seminal work on air power in 1921. The public debate intensified with Billy Mitchell's court-martial in 1925. Finally, B.H. Liddell Hart formally published his influential theory on the indirect approach in 1929, completing this significant decade of evolution in military theory.

56. (A) Did not seek to formally align themselves with or against any major power bloc.
The Non-Aligned Movement was established during the Cold War by a group of nations that wished to remain independent of the two major power blocs led by the United States and the Soviet Union. These states sought to preserve their sovereignty and pursue their own development paths without becoming entangled in the ideological and military competition of the superpowers. The movement emphasized mutual respect, peaceful coexistence, and cooperation among newly independent countries.

57. (C) deception
Sun Tzu's military philosophy is famously built on the premise that all warfare is fundamentally based on deception. He argued that a commander must always mask his true intentions and capabilities to mislead the enemy. By appearing weak when strong, or far when near, a strategist can lure the opponent into making fatal mistakes.

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This emphasis on psychological manipulation and misdirection is designed to achieve victory with the lowest possible expenditure of effort.

58. (A) A concentric circle of states, defining friends and enemies based on geography.
In Kautilya's political theory, the mandala represents a system of concentric circles used to categorize states based on their geographic location. This framework is based on the principle that a neighbor is a natural enemy, while the neighbor of an enemy is a natural ally. By analyzing these spatial relationships, a ruler can identify potential threats and partners. This geometric approach provides a logical basis for conducting diplomacy and formulating grand strategy.

59. (D) Harm his reputation and lead to ruin.
Machiavelli argued that if a prince practices generosity in a conventional manner, he will eventually exhaust his resources and be forced to tax his subjects heavily. This leads to resentment and a loss of reputation. Therefore, he suggested that a ruler should not worry about being called miserly, as parsimony allows him to maintain the state's finances without burdening the people. In the long run, this perceived lack of generosity proves more beneficial.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Antoine-Henri Jomini exerted a profound influence on nineteenth-century military education because his theories were presented as clear, prescriptive maxims. His work utilized geometric diagrams and simple rules that made the complex art of war appear scientific and easy to teach to officers. This contrasts with the more philosophical and dense writings of Clausewitz, which required deeper reflection. Consequently, Jomini's practical approach became the standard for planning and executing military operations during that era.

61. (C) The hub of an enemy's power and movement, upon which everything depends.
Clausewitz defined the center of gravity as the source of an enemy's strength and the point upon which everything depends. It is the hub of all power and movement. Identifying and striking this critical element is the most effective way to defeat an adversary. The center of gravity could be a specific army, a capital city, or even the will of a particular leader. Its destruction leads to the collapse of the opponent's entire military structure.

62. (D) Giulio Douhet
Giulio Douhet was the most radical proponent of the idea that air power alone could be the decisive instrument in modern warfare. He argued that the traditional roles of armies and navies had been superseded by the ability of aircraft to strike directly at the enemy's heartland. By achieving total command of the air and conducting relentless bombing campaigns against industrial and civilian centers, a nation could force a swift surrender without traditional ground combat.

63. (A) He believed air power was primarily for reconnaissance and supporting ground troops.
William Mitchell believed that aviation had fundamentally changed the nature of war, making traditional military thinking obsolete. He argued that aircraft carriers were far more important than battleships and that a unified, independent air force was necessary for national security. He strongly disagreed with the idea that air power should only be used for reconnaissance or to support ground troops. Instead, he saw strategic bombing as the primary means to cripple an enemy's ability to fight.

64. (B) Attrition
J.F.C. Fuller formulated nine fundamental principles of war that have influenced military doctrines globally. These include the maintenance of the objective, offensive action, and simplicity in planning. However, he did not include attrition as a core principle. In fact, his theories were often a reaction against the attritional strategies of the First World War. He sought to replace the slow, bloody process of wearing down an enemy with faster, mechanized, and more decisive forms of warfare.

65. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Strategic and political thinkers are deeply influenced by the historical and geographical contexts in which they lived and operated. Che Guevara is inextricably linked to the Cuban Revolution, while Mao Zedong's theories emerged from the Chinese Civil War. V.I.

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Lenin adapted Marxism during the Russian Revolution. In contrast, Niccolò Machiavelli wrote his influential political treatises during the Renaissance in Florence, reflecting the unstable power dynamics of the Italian city-states during that period.

66. (A) The attainment of a better state of peace.
B.H. Liddell Hart argued that the ultimate goal of grand strategy should not just be the military defeat of the enemy, but the attainment of a better state of peace. He believed that if a war is fought in a way that leaves the opponent completely devastated and resentful, it only sows the seeds for future conflict. Therefore, the conduct of war must always be guided by the long-term objective of a stable and lasting settlement.

67. (C) The material and economic conditions of a society are the primary determinants of its social and political structure.
Historical materialism is a core tenet of Marxist theory which posits that the economic structure of society is the fundamental driver of history. Marx argued that the way humans produce material goods determines their social relations, political systems, and legal frameworks. As the means of production evolve, they eventually clash with existing social structures, leading to class conflict and revolutionary change. In this view, economic factors, rather than ideas or individuals, are the primary determinants of societal development.

68. (D) A revolutionary party to guide the working class.
In his influential pamphlet, Vladimir Lenin argued that the working class would not spontaneously achieve a revolutionary consciousness on its own. Instead, it would only develop trade-unionism, focusing on immediate economic improvements. Therefore, he insisted on the necessity of a highly disciplined and centralized revolutionary party. This organization, composed of professional revolutionaries, would act as a vanguard to educate and lead the proletariat in the ultimate struggle to overthrow the existing capitalist order.

69. (C) Guerrilla warfare is a preliminary stage that can develop into mobile warfare as the revolutionary forces grow stronger.
Mao Zedong viewed guerrilla warfare and mobile warfare as interconnected stages in a broader revolutionary struggle. He argued that guerrilla warfare is the initial, necessary phase for a weaker force to survive and build strength in the countryside. As the revolutionary army grows and becomes better equipped, it eventually transitions into mobile warfare. This second stage involves larger-scale operations and the use of regular forces to engage the enemy in more conventional battles while maintaining flexibility.

70. (B) 2 and 4 only
Che Guevara's strategic thought is characterized by the belief that a small, dedicated guerrilla vanguard can create the conditions for a revolution through armed action. He also emphasized the importance of internationalism, arguing that revolutionaries should support and participate in struggles beyond their own borders to combat global imperialism. These ideas contrast with traditional Marxist views that emphasize waiting for objective economic conditions or relying solely on the urban working class to lead the revolutionary process.

71. (D) Massive Retaliation
Massive retaliation was a strategic doctrine adopted during the Cold War where a nation threatened to respond to any act of aggression with an overwhelming nuclear strike. This policy was intended to deter all forms of attack by making the potential costs of even minor incursions unacceptably high. It relied on the perceived willingness to use strategic nuclear weapons as the primary tool of defense, rather than maintaining a wide range of conventional and tactical military options.

72. (A) The People's Republic of China
Henry Kissinger played a crucial role in the historic reopening of diplomatic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China. Through secret negotiations and high-level visits, he helped orchestrate the shift in American policy that culminated in President Nixon's visit to Beijing in 1972. This strategic move was designed to take advantage of the growing rift between China and the Soviet Union, creating a new balance of power during the Cold War.

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73. (C) An instrument that created a form of "nuclear apartheid," discriminating between nuclear "haves" and "have-nots."
K. Subrahmanyam was a vocal critic of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which he famously described as an instrument of nuclear apartheid. He argued that the treaty was inherently discriminatory because it divided the world into recognized nuclear haves and have-nots. According to his view, the NPT allowed existing nuclear powers to maintain their arsenals while preventing other nations from acquiring the same means of deterrence, thereby reinforcing an unfair and unstable global power structure.

74. (A) Sarvodaya
Sarvodaya is a term used by Mahatma Gandhi to describe his vision for an ideal society characterized by the welfare of all people. This concept emphasizes the development of self-sufficient village communities, the decentralization of political and economic power, and the practice of trusteeship. It seeks to create a social order based on cooperation and non-violence rather than competition and exploitation. In this model, the progress of society is measured by the well-being of its most vulnerable members.

75. (B) 1, 3, and 5 only
Jawaharlal Nehru's vision for India included several foundational principles that shaped the new nation. He was a primary architect of the Non-Aligned Movement, seeking to maintain independence from superpower blocs. Internally, he championed central planning to drive economic development and established a strong public sector. He also emphasized the importance of a scientific temper as a necessary tool for modernization and social progress, believing that rational thought and technology were essential for overcoming the country's challenges.

76. (B) Sun Tzu
Sun Tzu's most famous aphorism highlights the critical importance of intelligence and self-awareness in warfare. He argued that a commander who possesses a deep understanding of both his own capabilities and the enemy's weaknesses can navigate any conflict without fear of defeat. This principle emphasizes that victory is primarily achieved through knowledge and calculation rather than brute force. Mastery of information allows a strategist to anticipate threats and seize opportunities, ensuring survival across numerous battles and engagements.

77. (C) Immediately adjacent to the 'vijigishu's' territory.
In the Mandala theory of Kautilya, the ari, or enemy, is identified based on geographic proximity. The theory assumes that a state located immediately adjacent to the king's territory is a natural rival and a primary threat. This spatial logic suggests that neighboring kingdoms will inevitably compete for the same resources and influence. Identifying the immediate neighbor as the enemy provides the starting point for a ruler to build a network of allies and formulate a grand strategy.

78. (D) Struggle to establish his order but hold it easily once it is secured.
Machiavelli noted that a new prince who acquires a state through his own skill often finds it difficult to establish a new political order. This challenge arises from the opposition of those who benefited from the old laws and the lukewarm support of those who might benefit from the new ones. However, he argued that once the prince successfully overcomes these initial hurdles and secures his position, he will find it remarkably easy to maintain his power and authority.

79. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Antoine-Henri Jomini and Carl von Clausewitz offered contrasting perspectives on the nature of warfare. Jomini approached war as a science, believing it could be understood through fixed principles and geometric calculations. In contrast, Clausewitz viewed war as a complex social and political phenomenon that is constantly changing. He emphasized that war is more of an art than a science, shaped by the irrational forces of human nature and the unpredictable character of each specific historical era.

80. (B) The uncertainty, confusion, and lack of clear information that pervades military operations.
The fog of war is a metaphor used by Clausewitz to describe the profound uncertainty that characterizes military operations. It refers to the lack of clear, accurate, and timely information

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available to commanders on the battlefield. This confusion, combined with the stress of combat and the unpredictability of human behavior, makes it extremely difficult to plan and execute maneuvers effectively. The fog of war ensures that chance and intuition always play a role in the outcome of any conflict.

81. (B) He argued that defending against bombers was so difficult and costly that it was practically futile; the offense was paramount.
Giulio Douhet argued that the inherent nature of aviation favored the offensive so heavily that any attempt at air defense was practically futile. He believed that the vastness of the sky made it impossible to effectively intercept incoming bombers. Therefore, instead of wasting resources on fighter aircraft or ground defenses, a nation should focus entirely on building a superior bomber fleet. In his view, the only effective defense was a reciprocal bombing campaign that could destroy the enemy's own will to resist.

82. (A) Cyber command.
William Mitchell's historic campaign for an independent air force was based on the belief that a new technology had fundamentally changed the nature of war, requiring a separate organizational structure. Today, a direct parallel can be found in the arguments for creating an independent cyber command. Proponents suggest that the digital domain is a distinct theater of operations that requires specialized expertise and a unified command structure, rather than being managed as a subordinate element of traditional military branches.

83. (C) Germany
J.F.C. Fuller's theories on mechanized warfare and the use of massed tanks had a significant impact on German military thinkers during the interwar period. While his ideas were often met with resistance in Britain, they were carefully studied and adopted by officers like Heinz Guderian. This intellectual influence contributed to the development of the Blitzkrieg doctrine, which emphasized speed, mobility, and the deep penetration of armored forces supported by air power, as seen in the early stages of World War II.

84. (D) Victory is best achieved by dislocating the enemy's psychological and physical balance, which is rarely accomplished by direct attack.
The central thesis of B.H. Liddell Hart's indirect approach is that direct attacks on a prepared enemy rarely lead to a decisive victory. Instead, he argued that success is best achieved by dislocating the opponent's psychological and physical balance. This is done by avoiding their strengths and attacking along the path of least resistance and least expectation. By creating a situation where the enemy feels overwhelmed and vulnerable, a commander can force a collapse without engaging in a costly battle of attrition.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Marxist theory originally predicted that communist revolutions would first occur in advanced industrial nations like Britain or Germany. This expectation was based on the belief that these countries had developed the large, concentrated, and class-conscious proletariat necessary for such an uprising. Marx argued that the contradictions of capitalism would be most acute in these highly developed systems, leading the working class to recognize their exploitation and unite to overthrow the bourgeoisie as the essential agents of revolutionary change.

86. (B) A "weak link" in the chain of imperialist states could break first, even if it wasn't the most advanced capitalist state.
Lenin adapted traditional Marxist theory to fit the conditions of early twentieth-century Russia by introducing the weak link theory. He argued that the international system of imperialism was like a chain, and a revolution could break out where that chain was most vulnerable, even in a relatively backward and agrarian country. This allowed him to justify a socialist uprising in Russia without waiting for the nation to go through the long, full process of capitalist development that Marx had originally described as necessary.

87. (D) He believed in the superiority of technology over political will.
Mao Zedong's military philosophy placed the highest importance on the human and political aspects of warfare rather than technological superiority. He believed that a motivated and politically conscious population could overcome

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a better-equipped enemy through a protracted struggle. His doctrine emphasized the necessity of popular support and the strategic use of guerrilla tactics. Therefore, the idea that technology is more important than political will is a complete contradiction of Mao's core beliefs regarding the nature of successful revolutionary struggle.

88. (A) The local peasantry was hostile or indifferent to his guerrilla band.
The failure of Che Guevara's foco theory during his final campaign in Bolivia was largely due to the lack of local support. Contrary to his expectations, the Bolivian peasantry remained indifferent or even hostile to his small band of foreign guerrillas. Without the sea of the people to provide intelligence, food, and concealment, the foco remained isolated and vulnerable. This experience demonstrated that a revolutionary vanguard cannot succeed through armed action alone if it fails to establish a deep political connection with the local population.

89. (C) The risks and costs of their proposed action far outweigh any potential gains.
French strategist Andre Beaufre viewed deterrence as primarily psychological rather than purely military. His analysis emphasized shaping the opponent's perception so they believe taking hostile action would bring unacceptable risks and costs compared to any possible benefits. By creating this mental calculation through credible threats and capability, deterrence prevents conflict without actual use of force.

90. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
The history of strategic and political thought is anchored by several foundational works that have shaped the understanding of power and conflict. Niccolò Machiavelli analyzed political pragmatism in The Prince, while Kautilya detailed statecraft and administration in the Arthashastra. Sun Tzu's ancient Chinese treatise, The Art of War, provided timeless principles on maneuver and deception. Finally, Carl von Clausewitz offered a deep philosophical examination of the nature of conflict and its relationship to politics in his comprehensive study, On War.

91. (D) Multipolarity
Henry Kissinger was a proponent of a multipolar international system, where power is distributed among several major nations rather than being concentrated in one or two superpowers. He believed that a balance of power among multiple actors could create a more stable and resilient world order. This approach reflects his realist perspective, which emphasizes the management of competition and the prevention of any single power from achieving total dominance through constant diplomatic negotiation and strategic maneuvering.

92. (B) A "No First Use" (NFU) policy.
K. Subrahmanyam was a primary advocate for India's adoption of a No-First-Use nuclear policy. He argued that nuclear weapons should be viewed strictly as instruments of deterrence rather than as weapons for fighting a war. By committing to never using nuclear weapons first, India could project a responsible image and reduce the risk of accidental or preemptive escalation. This posture relies on a credible second-strike capability to ensure that any nuclear attack against the nation would meet with devastating retaliation.

93. (C) Hold their excess wealth in trust for society and use it for the common good.
Mahatma Gandhi's concept of trusteeship offers a unique approach to economic inequality based on moral responsibility. He suggested that wealthy individuals should not view themselves as the absolute owners of their property, but as trustees who hold excess wealth on behalf of society. In this model, the rich are encouraged to use their resources for the common good and the upliftment of the poor. This theory aims to achieve social justice through voluntary transformation rather than through state coercion or class conflict.

94. (D) Formation of a military alliance against superpowers.
The Panchsheel, or Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, were formulated to guide relations between India and China, and later served as a foundation for the Non-Aligned Movement. These principles include mutual respect for sovereignty, non-aggression, and non-interference in internal affairs. The goal was to establish a framework for cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit. Notably, the agreement emphasized peaceful diplomacy and the avoidance of military

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alliances, which were seen as destabilizing factors in the global political environment.

95. (A) 1 and 3 are incorrect.
Sun Tzu's strategic advice is characterized by the pursuit of efficiency and the avoidance of unnecessary conflict. He warned that prolonged wars are detrimental to a state's resources and stability. Instead, he emphasized the critical role of intelligence and the use of spies to gain an advantage. He also taught that a commander must remain calm and disciplined, as emotional outbursts or anger can lead to poor decision-making. Therefore, the ideas of favoring long wars or being emotional are incorrect characterizations of his philosophy.

96. (B) The conduct of foreign relations and statecraft.
The six-fold policy, or sadgunya, in Kautilya's Arthashastra provides a sophisticated framework for conducting foreign relations. It includes six strategic options: peace, war, neutrality, marching, seeking protection, and a dual policy of making peace with one and war with another. A ruler must choose the appropriate policy based on the current strength of his state relative to others. This pragmatic approach ensures that diplomacy and conflict are used as tools to enhance the security and power of the kingdom.

97. (B) Good laws and good arms.
Machiavelli argued that the two primary foundations of any successful state are good laws and good arms. He believed that without a strong and reliable military force, even the best legal system would eventually fail to protect the people or maintain order. Conversely, good laws are necessary to ensure the loyalty and discipline of the citizenry who serve in the army. For Machiavelli, these two elements are inextricably linked and represent the essential components of a stable and powerful political community.

98. (A) Antoine-Henri Jomini
Antoine-Henri Jomini's military theories are characterized by an emphasis on the geometric aspects of warfare, such as lines of operation and the concentration of force at decisive points. He believed that success in battle could be achieved by following specific, scientific principles. His focus on maneuver, the use of interior lines, and the critical role of logistics continues to influence conventional military planning. Commanders who prioritize these material and spatial factors in their strategic calculations are following the traditions established by Jomini.

99. (C) The influence of politics and the element of friction.
Clausewitz used the concept of absolute war as a theoretical model of conflict that is pursued without any restraint. In this idealized form, war would tend toward extreme violence as both sides use all available means to destroy the enemy. However, he argued that this never occurs in reality due to the moderating influence of politics and the constant presence of friction. Real war is always limited by the specific goals of the government and the countless unforeseen difficulties encountered on the battlefield.

100. (B) 1, 2, 4, and 5 only
The history of military and political thought is defined by specific thinkers associated with revolutionary concepts. Douhet and Mitchell pioneered air power theory, while Fuller and Liddell Hart revolutionized mechanized warfare. Similarly, Mao Zedong and Che Guevara are the primary figures in the development of guerrilla and protracted warfare strategies. Furthermore, Andre Beaufre and Henry Kissinger made foundational contributions to the understanding of nuclear deterrence. Each represents a significant shift in the way conflict is understood and conducted.

101. (C) To launch a reciprocal bombing offensive against the enemy's own cities.
Giulio Douhet believed that the best defense against air attacks was a powerful offensive capability. He argued that preventing enemy bombers from reaching their targets was nearly impossible due to the vastness of the sky. Therefore, a nation should focus on launching its own massive bombing raids to destroy the enemy's industrial capacity and civilian morale. By threatening the opponent's heartland, a strategist could force them to abandon their own offensive operations and eventually surrender.

102. (B) Court-martial and resignation from the military.
William Mitchell was an outspoken advocate for the strategic importance of air power, often

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publicly criticizing his military superiors for their traditional thinking. His persistent and aggressive campaign for an independent air force eventually led to his court-martial for insubordination in 1925. Following his conviction, he chose to resign from the military. Despite this setback, his ideas continued to influence aviation doctrine and paved the way for the eventual creation of the United States Air Force.

103. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
J.F.C. Fuller was a complex military thinker whose analysis was not limited to conventional material factors. He was deeply interested in esoteric philosophy and occultism, and he often incorporated these ideas into his theories of warfare. He viewed conflict through a lens of three-fold cycles or trinities, reflecting his philosophical interests. This unique perspective set him apart from other military analysts who focused strictly on material aspects such as firepower, movement, and logistics.

104. (A) Fuller and Liddell Hart
The Blitzkrieg strategy employed by the German military during the early stages of World War II was heavily influenced by the interwar theories of J.F.C. Fuller and B.H. Liddell Hart. Their advocacy for mechanized warfare, the concentration of armored forces, and the deep penetration of enemy lines provided the intellectual foundation for this doctrine. By combining high mobility with air support, the German army achieved rapid victories that demonstrated the effectiveness of the theories developed by these British thinkers.

105. (A) 4, 2, 1, 3
The history of strategic literature spans from antiquity to the modern era. Sun Tzu's The Art of War is the earliest work, originating in ancient China. Niccolò Machiavelli's The Prince followed during the Renaissance, analyzing political power and statecraft. Carl von Clausewitz's On War emerged in the nineteenth century, providing a deep philosophical study of conflict. Finally, Vladimir Lenin's What Is to Be Done? was published in the early twentieth century to outline his theory for a revolutionary party.

106. (A) The social contract
Karl Marx's political and economic thought focuses on concepts such as class struggle, alienation, and historical materialism. He argued that the economic base of society determines its social and political structure. In contrast, the theory of the social contract is associated with Enlightenment philosophers like Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. These thinkers explored the origins of political authority and the relationship between the individual and the state, which differs fundamentally from Marx's focus on class-based conflict.

107. (D) The Bolsheviks
The October Revolution of 1917, which brought the first socialist state into existence, was led by the Bolshevik Party under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin. This radical faction of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party succeeded in seizing power from the Provisional Government by organizing the councils of workers, soldiers, and peasants. The Bolsheviks' success was built on their disciplined organization and their commitment to immediate peace, land redistribution, and the transfer of all political authority to the Soviets.

108. (B) Strategic Defensive
In Mao Zedong's three-stage theory of protracted war, the strategic defensive is the initial phase where the revolutionary forces are weaker than the enemy. During this period, the primary goal is to survive and build strength in rural base areas. Tactics such as luring the enemy deep into revolutionary territory are used to overextend their lines and create opportunities for surprise attacks. This approach allows the weaker force to wear down the opponent while avoiding a decisive conventional battle.

109. (C) Marxism focuses on the industrial proletariat, while Guevarism focuses on the peasantry and a guerrilla vanguard.
A fundamental difference between traditional Marxist theory and Guevarism lies in the identified agents of revolutionary change. Classical Marxism focuses on the industrial proletariat in advanced capitalist societies as the primary force for revolution. In contrast, Che Guevara's foco theory emphasizes the role of the rural peasantry in less developed nations. Guevarism argues that a small, dedicated guerrilla vanguard can initiate

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and lead a struggle from the countryside, creating the conditions for a broader popular uprising.

110. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Andre Beaufre argued that the advent of nuclear weapons fundamentally changed the nature of strategy. Since total, direct conflict could lead to mutual annihilation, strategy must instead focus on the deterrence maneuver. This approach operates in the psychological realm, where the goal is to achieve political objectives by manipulating risk and demonstrating resolve. By convincing an opponent that the costs of aggression are too high, a leader can influence their behavior without engaging in an irrational all-out war.

111. (A) The Congress of Vienna after the Napoleonic Wars
Henry Kissinger's foundational work, A World Restored, examined the diplomatic efforts of European statesmen like Metternich and Castlereagh following the Napoleonic Wars. He analyzed how they established a stable international order through the Congress of Vienna by creating a balance of power and a system of shared legitimacy. This study of nineteenth-century diplomacy profoundly shaped Kissinger's own realist perspective on international relations, emphasizing the importance of stability, pragmatism, and the management of great power competition.

112. (B) K. Subrahmanyam
K. Subrahmanyam was a dominant and highly influential figure in Indian strategic circles, often affectionately referred to as Subu by his colleagues and followers. As a civil servant and the longtime head of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, he played a central role in shaping India's national security discourse and nuclear policy. His extensive writings and tireless advocacy for strategic autonomy earned him a reputation as the foundational architect of modern Indian strategic thought.

113. (B) Satyagraha, or non-violent civil disobedience.
Mahatma Gandhi's Salt March, or Dandi March, is a classic demonstration of satyagraha. By leading a mass walk to the sea to illegally produce salt, Gandhi challenged the British salt tax and the moral authority of colonial rule. This act of non-violent civil disobedience was designed to mobilize the Indian population and draw global attention to the injustice of British policies. It showed how peaceful, symbolic actions could effectively challenge a powerful empire through moral force and mass participation.

114. (A) The Non-Aligned Movement.
Jawaharlal Nehru's commitment to dynamic neutrality was the cornerstone of his foreign policy, which led to the creation of the Non-Aligned Movement. This policy was not about isolationism but rather about maintaining the freedom to judge each international issue on its own merits without being forced into an alliance with either the United States or the Soviet Union. By remaining non-aligned, Nehru sought to protect India's strategic autonomy and provide a third path for newly independent nations.

115. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Several core concepts in strategic thought are inextricably linked to specific influential theorists. Carl von Clausewitz developed the fascinating trinity to explain the irrational and rational forces in war. Kautilya's Saptanga theory detailed the seven elements of the state. Che Guevara's foco theory proposed that a small vanguard could initiate a revolution. Finally, Giulio Douhet's command of the air emphasized the decisive role of aviation. These associations provide a framework for understanding the evolution of military and political philosophy.

116. (D) Subdue the enemy's army without fighting.
Sun Tzu taught that the highest level of military skill is achieving victory through strategy rather than through direct combat. He argued that subduing an enemy's army without fighting is superior to winning many battles because it preserves one's own resources and minimizes losses. This acme of skill is achieved through superior intelligence, psychological warfare, and strategic positioning that forces the opponent to concede before a single blow is struck, ensuring a more efficient and lasting success.

117. (C) Ari-mitra (enemy's friend).
In Kautilya's Mandala theory, states are categorized based on their geographic location relative to the central king. The ari-mitra, or

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enemy's friend, is identified as the state located immediately beyond the ari, or enemy. According to the logic of the theory, this state is a natural ally of the enemy and a threat to the central king. Understanding these spatial relationships allows a ruler to anticipate potential hostile coalitions and formulate a diplomatic strategy to counter them.

118. (B) 'Fortuna' is a raging river controlled by foresight and 'virtù'.
Machiavelli viewed fortuna, or luck, as a powerful force in human affairs, but he did not believe it was insurmountable. He famously compared fortuna to a raging river that can bring destruction when it overflows its banks. However, he argued that a skilled and proactive leader can build dikes and dams through virtù and foresight to control and mitigate its effects. For Machiavelli, success is achieved through a combination of seizing opportunities and being prepared for the unpredictable turns of fate.

119. (D) Jomini and Fuller
Antoine-Henri Jomini and J.F.C. Fuller both emphasized the importance of simplicity and clarity in military planning and execution. Jomini sought to provide commanders with clear, scientific maxims that would make the complex art of war more predictable. Similarly, Fuller included simplicity as one of his fundamental principles of war, arguing that clear objectives and uncomplicated plans are essential for success on the battlefield. Both theorists believed that avoiding unnecessary complexity reduces the risk of confusion and improves operational effectiveness.

120. (B) 2 and 3 are correct.
Carl von Clausewitz's strategic thought is defined by concepts such as the fog of war and friction, which highlight the inherent uncertainty and difficulty of military operations. He also famously argued that the defensive form of warfare is inherently stronger than the offensive, although it has a negative object. He viewed war as an instrument of policy and emphasized its complex relationship with politics. These ideas represent a deep philosophical inquiry into the nature of conflict rather than a simple, prescriptive checklist for victory.

121. (C) Giulio Douhet
Giulio Douhet's air power theory centered on the belief that strategic bombing could break an enemy's will to resist by directly attacking population and industrial centers. He argued that the psychological impact of seeing one's cities destroyed would lead to a massive popular outcry, forcing the government to collapse and sue for peace. In his view, the ability to leap over traditional defenses to strike at the heart of the nation made air power the most decisive instrument in modern warfare.

122. (A) The independent strategic bomber force.
William Mitchell was a primary advocate for the creation of an independent air force focused on the strategic use of aviation. He envisioned a future where a powerful bomber fleet could bypass traditional armies and navies to strike directly at an enemy's industrial heartland. Like Douhet, he believed that this capability would make air power the dominant branch of the military. His vision emphasized the long-range strategic bomber as the essential tool for achieving victory in modern conflict, bypassing traditional methods of warfare.

123. (D) The courage, morale, and will to fight of the soldiers and commanders.
In J.F.C. Fuller's analysis of warfare, the moral sphere refers to the psychological and emotional factors that influence the outcome of a conflict. This encompasses the courage, determination, and will to fight of both individual soldiers and their commanders. Fuller argued that no matter how superior a nation's weapons or strategy may be, victory is impossible if the moral strength of the forces is broken. Therefore, maintaining high morale and shattering the enemy's will are critical objectives in his military philosophy.

124. (B) Israel
B.H. Liddell Hart's theories on the indirect approach and mechanized maneuver had a profound influence on the military doctrine of Israel, particularly during its early conflicts. His emphasis on speed, surprise, and the psychological dislocation of the enemy resonated with Israeli commanders who faced larger conventional forces. By adopting these principles, the Israeli Defense Forces developed a highly flexible and mobile style of warfare that allowed them to

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achieve decisive victories through maneuver and exploitation of gaps, rather than through direct, attritional battles.

125. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
The development of revolutionary and guerrilla warfare strategy is built on the contributions of several key thinkers. Karl Marx provided the theoretical foundation based on class conflict. Vladimir Lenin adapted these ideas for a revolutionary party and analyzed imperialism. Mao Zedong systematized the doctrine of protracted people's war, and Che Guevara proposed the foco theory. While B.H. Liddell Hart's indirect approach is a strategic concept, it was primarily formulated for the conduct of conventional military operations by established state armies.

126. (D) The international nature of the final goal, but the national context of the initial struggle.
In The Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels argued that while the struggle against capitalism is ultimately international, it must first be fought within the context of individual nations. The proletariat of each country must successfully challenge and overthrow their own domestic bourgeoisie before they can join a global revolutionary movement. This perspective highlights the need to address the specific social and political conditions of one's own state as the necessary first step toward achieving the final, universal goal of communism.

127. (A) Strategic retreat that allowed for a degree of private enterprise and market activity.
Following the period of War Communism, Vladimir Lenin introduced the New Economic Policy in 1921 as a strategic retreat to stabilize the Russian economy. The NEP allowed for a limited return to private enterprise and market activity, particularly in agriculture and small-scale industry. This move was designed to win back the support of the peasantry and provide a necessary breathing space for the country to recover from years of war and civil conflict, before continuing the transition toward socialism.

128. (B) "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," but the Party must always command the gun.
Mao Zedong's military philosophy emphasized the absolute subordination of military force to political leadership. While he famously stated that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun, he insisted that the Communist Party must always retain command over that gun. This principle ensures that all military actions are directed toward achieving the party's ideological and political objectives. In his view, armed struggle is a necessary tool, but it must never be allowed to operate independently of the overarching political strategy.

129. (B) The importance of pre-existing political organization and popular support.
A primary reason for the failure of Che Guevara's foco theory in practice was its underestimation of the necessity for deep political roots and popular support. Guevara believed that a small, active guerrilla band could create revolutionary conditions simply through their actions. However, his experiences in Bolivia showed that without established political networks and a population that is already prepared for change, a small vanguard remains isolated and vulnerable. This highlighted that armed struggle cannot be a substitute for comprehensive political organization and mobilization.

130. (A) Flexible Response
Flexible response is a strategic doctrine that seeks to provide a nation with a wide range of military options to counter aggression at different levels. Instead of relying solely on the threat of a massive nuclear strike, this policy emphasizes the maintenance of strong conventional forces and tactical nuclear weapons. The goal is to ensure that a proportionate and credible response can be made to any attack, from a minor border incursion to an all-out war, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of deterrence.

131. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Henry Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy following the 1973 Yom Kippur War involved his extensive and frequent travel between the capitals of Middle Eastern nations. The goal of this intensive diplomatic effort was to negotiate disengagement-of-forces agreements and de-escalate the immediate tensions in the region. By acting as a direct intermediary and facilitator, Kissinger sought to build trust and create a

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framework for more stable relations, eventually laying the necessary groundwork for a more comprehensive and lasting peace process.

132. (D) He argued that in a crisis, there would be no time to assemble a weapon; deterrence requires deployed, ready weapons.
K. Subrahmanyam was a strong critic of the idea of a recessed deterrent, arguing that such a posture was insufficient for ensuring national security. He believed that during a sudden crisis or an actual conflict, there would be no time to assemble or deploy weapons that existed only in parts. For deterrence to be effective, he insisted that a nation must possess a ready and credible nuclear arsenal. This provides an immediate and unmistakable threat that discourages potential adversaries from considering an initial strike.

133. (C) A campaign of mass civil disobedience demanding an end to British rule.
The Quit India Movement, launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942, was a widespread and powerful campaign of mass civil disobedience against British colonial rule. With the slogan Do or Die, Gandhi called for the immediate independence of India and demanded that the British withdraw from the subcontinent. This movement involved large-scale protests, strikes, and acts of non-violent resistance across the country. It represented a significant escalation in the struggle for freedom and demonstrated the deep and broad desire for self-rule among Indians.

134. (B) Scientific development was essential for national development, self-reliance, and security.
Jawaharlal Nehru was a strong proponent of science and technology, viewing them as essential tools for India's modernization and progress. He believed that the development of a scientific temper and the establishment of research institutions were necessary for achieving economic self-reliance and ensuring national security. By investing in science, Nehru sought to overcome poverty, improve living standards, and build a modern nation capable of standing on its own in a rapidly changing world. For him, science was the key to India's future.

135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sun Tzu taught that a successful commander must possess a high degree of flexibility and the ability to adapt to changing circumstances. He famously compared military tactics to water, which has no constant shape but instead flows according to the nature of the ground. By remaining fluid and modifying plans in response to the enemy's movements and the specific conditions of the battlefield, a strategist can maintain the advantage. This principle emphasizes that victory is achieved through adaptability rather than through rigid adherence to fixed plans.

136. (A) An essential and continuous activity of the state for both internal and external security.
In the Arthashastra, Kautilya describes the use of spies, or gudhapurushas, as a fundamental and indispensable activity for the maintenance of the state. He argued that a ruler must possess accurate and timely information about both internal threats and the intentions of foreign powers. Therefore, a comprehensive and continuous intelligence network is required for both internal surveillance and external espionage. For Kautilya, the effective use of spies is a critical tool of statecraft that ensures the security and stability of the kingdom.

137. (C) A republic
In his work Discourses on Livy, Niccolò Machiavelli expressed a clear preference for a republican form of government over a principality. He argued that a republic is inherently more stable and less prone to corruption because it involves the participation of the citizenry and a system of checks and balances. Machiavelli believed that a free people, governed by laws rather than by the whims of a single ruler, possess a greater degree of collective virtù and are better equipped to preserve the state over the long term.

138. (A) Antoine-Henri Jomini
Antoine-Henri Jomini's military theories are deeply rooted in the scientific and geometric analysis of war. He believed that victory could be achieved by mastering the relationship between time, space, and the concentration of force. His concepts of lines of operation and decisive points provided commanders with a framework for making the most efficient use of these factors on the battlefield. For Jomini, strategy was essentially the art of maneuvering mass into the

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right place at the right time to achieve a decisive advantage.

139. (D) Carl von Clausewitz
Carl von Clausewitz famously argued that war is a continuation of politics by other means and should never be viewed as an isolated military activity. He believed that the political objective provides the fundamental logic and purpose for any conflict. Therefore, any leader who suggests that military matters should be separate from political interference is directly contradicting Clausewitz's core philosophy. In his view, the conduct of war must always be subordinated to the rational goals and policy objectives established by the government.

140. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Several foundational ideas in military and political thought are synonymous with specific influential thinkers. Clausewitz famously defined war as a continuation of politics, while Mao Zedong emphasized that political power grows from a gun. Sun Tzu taught that the height of skill is to subdue an enemy without fighting, and B.H. Liddell Hart championed the indirect approach to achieve victory. These associations provide a clear framework for understanding the core philosophies that have shaped the history of strategy and revolutionary struggle.

141. (C) Will to resist, by attacking population and industrial centers.
Giulio Douhet argued that the ultimate objective of a strategic bombing campaign should be to shatter the enemy's will to resist. He believed that by directly attacking industrial hubs and civilian population centers, an air force could inflict such devastating psychological and physical damage that the government would be forced to surrender. In his view, the traditional focus on destroying the enemy's army in the field was outdated. Instead, aviation allowed for a direct strike against the very heart of the nation's capacity and desire to fight.

142. (D) W. Mitchell
The establishment of the United States Air Force as a separate and independent branch of the military in 1947 was the posthumous fulfillment of the primary goal of William Mitchell. Throughout his career, Mitchell had been a tireless and controversial advocate for the strategic importance of aviation and the necessity of an independent air service. His ideas, which often led to conflict with traditional military leadership, were eventually recognized as essential for national security in the modern age, long after his forced resignation from the military.

143. (A) Logistics
J.F.C. Fuller identified three constant tactical factors that are always in play on the battlefield: movement, firepower, and protection. He argued that the relationship between these factors determines the effectiveness of any military force. For example, increasing armor provides more protection but can reduce movement. While logistics is a critical aspect of warfare, Fuller did not include it as one of his constant tactical factors. Instead, he focused on the material and dynamic elements that directly influence the conduct of combat and tactical maneuvers.

144. (B) the enemy feels that continued resistance is hopeless.
B.H. Liddell Hart argued that the primary objective in war is to achieve a decisive result with the least possible expenditure of lives and resources. This is accomplished through the indirect approach, which aims to create a strategic situation so advantageous that the enemy's psychological balance is broken. When an opponent feels that their position is untenable and that continued resistance is hopeless, they are forced to concede. For Liddell Hart, achieving this state of psychological dislocation is more important than the physical destruction of the enemy's forces.

145. (B) 1, 3, and 4 only
Karl Marx's philosophy is built on several key principles regarding the evolution of society. He co-authored The Communist Manifesto with Friedrich Engels, and together they argued that capitalism contains inherent contradictions that will lead to its eventual destruction. Marx predicted that after a proletarian revolution, the state would eventually wither away as a classless society is established. He also emphasized internationalism, believing that the working class should unite across borders, which contrasts

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with the idea of promoting a strong nationalistic identity to achieve revolutionary goals.

146. (A) Export capital and compete for colonies, leading to inter-imperialist wars.
In his theory of imperialism, Vladimir Lenin argued that capitalism eventually leads to the concentration of production and the dominance of financial capital. This forces capitalist states to export capital and compete for control over foreign territories, resources, and markets to maintain their profits. This global competition for colonial dominance, which he termed imperialism, inevitably leads to conflicts and wars between major powers. Lenin believed that this development represented the final stage of capitalism, characterized by international rivalry and systemic instability on a global scale.

147. (C) Consolidating base areas, training forces, and conducting guerrilla and mobile warfare to wear down the enemy.
In Mao Zedong's theory of protracted war, the strategic stalemate is the central phase where the revolutionary forces have successfully established themselves but are not yet strong enough to launch a final offensive. During this period, the primary activity is to consolidate base areas and build up the strength of the army. Revolutionary forces use a combination of guerrilla and mobile warfare to gradually wear down the enemy's resources and will. This stage focuses on long-term endurance and the gradual shift in the balance of power.

148. (D) Mao Zedong and Che Guevara
Mao Zedong and Che Guevara both emphasized the critical importance of the rural countryside and the peasantry in their revolutionary models. Mao's doctrine of protracted war relied on the mobilization of the vast Chinese peasantry to surround the cities from the countryside. Similarly, Guevara's foco theory argued that a small guerrilla vanguard should initiate the struggle in rural areas to inspire and lead the local population. Both thinkers saw the peasantry as the essential social base for achieving a successful revolution in underdeveloped or agrarian societies.

149. (C) Nuclear deterrence.
The stability-instability paradox is a significant concept in the study of nuclear deterrence. it suggests that when two nuclear-armed states achieve a level of strategic stability where neither side can launch a first strike without being destroyed, this stability may actually encourage lower-level conventional conflicts. The logic is that because both sides fear a massive nuclear escalation, they may feel emboldened to engage in conventional warfare or support insurgencies, believing that the conflict will remain limited. This paradox highlights the complex and often unpredictable nature of strategic competition.

150. (B) 2, 3, and 5 only
Realpolitik is an approach to foreign policy that prioritizes national interest and the balance of power over moral or ideological considerations. It emphasizes the practical and pragmatic management of international relations, often utilizing both cooperation and confrontation to achieve strategic goals. Practitioners of Realpolitik, such as Henry Kissinger, believe that states must operate in an anarchic system where power is the primary currency. This perspective also values personal diplomacy and negotiation as essential tools for maintaining stability and protecting the nation's security and interests.

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151. (D) Strategic autonomy in a world of power politics.
K. Subrahmanyam's advocacy for India's nuclear weapons was part of a larger strategic vision aimed at ensuring the nation's independence and security. He believed that in a world characterized by power politics and great power competition, India must possess the means to defend its own interests without being dependent on others. For him, a nuclear deterrent was a necessary tool for achieving strategic autonomy, allowing India to maintain its sovereignty and pursue its own path as a major global power in a challenging international environment.

152. (A) Politics without compromise
Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy included a list of seven social sins that he believed were the root of many of the world's problems. These include wealth without work, pleasure without conscience, and commerce without morality. He also warned against science without humanity and politics without principle. However, he did

not list politics without compromise as a sin. In fact, Gandhi often demonstrated a willingness to negotiate and find common ground, as long as the fundamental principles of truth and non-violence were not sacrificed.

153. (C) A move that internationalized a bilateral issue to India's detriment.
Jawaharlal Nehru's decision to take the Kashmir issue to the United Nations in 1948 remains a subject of significant debate among historians and strategic analysts. Critics often argue that this move was a diplomatic error because it internationalized a bilateral dispute between India and Pakistan. By involving the global body, Nehru provided an opportunity for other nations to intervene and complicates the situation, leading to a long-term stalemate. This decision is frequently cited by those who believe India should have resolved the issue through its own military or diplomatic efforts.

154. (A) A war of attrition
Sun Tzu's strategic ideal of subduing the enemy without fighting is based on achieving victory through efficiency and the preservation of resources. The logical opposite of this approach is a war of attrition, which involves the slow and costly process of wearing down an opponent through constant physical combat and the exhaustion of their manpower and materiel. While Sun Tzu sought to avoid unnecessary conflict, a war of attrition accepts the massive expenditure of lives and wealth as the primary means of eventually achieving a breakthrough or victory.

155. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The development of modern strategic and political thought can be seen through the birth dates of several key figures. J.F.C. Fuller was born in 1878, followed by B.H. Liddell Hart in 1885. Jawaharlal Nehru was born shortly after in 1889, and Mao Zedong followed in 1893. This sequence shows that these influential thinkers were contemporaries who lived through and were shaped by the profound changes of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the world wars and the rise of new ideological movements.

156. (B) Immediately beyond the 'Ari' (enemy).
In the Mandala theory of Kautilya, the mitra, or friend, is identified based on its geographic relationship to the ari, or enemy. The theory assumes that the state located immediately beyond the ari is a natural ally of the central king, because both share a common neighbor who is a potential threat. According to the logic of my enemy's enemy is my friend, this spatial arrangement provides a starting point for building alliances and creating a balance of power within the concentric circle of twelve states.

157. (C) Niccolò Machiavelli
Niccolò Machiavelli provided timeless advice for rulers on how to maintain power in an unstable and dangerous political environment. He argued that a prince must be prepared to use any means necessary, including those that are morally questionable, to ensure the security and stability of the state. For Machiavelli, the primary responsibility of a leader is the survival of the political order, and actions are judged by their results rather than by traditional moral standards. This pragmatic approach continues to influence political realism and statecraft.

158. (D) Positivist, quasi-scientific analysis of war.
Antoine-Henri Jomini approached military theory with the belief that warfare is governed by immutable, scientific principles. His focus on geometric diagrams, lines of operation, and the concentration of force at decisive points represents a positivist attempt to reduce the complexities of war to a set of logical and predictable rules. By emphasizing these material and spatial factors, Jomini provided commanders with a quasi-scientific framework for planning and executing military operations. His approach sought to make the conduct of war more manageable through the application of clear and prescriptive maxims.

159. (A) Carl von Clausewitz
Carl von Clausewitz's comprehensive study of war begins with a definition that highlights its instrumental and coercive nature. He argued that war is an act of force designed to compel an enemy to do our will. This perspective emphasizes that military power is a tool used to achieve specific objectives. By framing war as a means to an end, Clausewitz established the foundation for his broader analysis of conflict as a complex social

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phenomenon that is always subordinated to the rational goals and policy of the state.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Giulio Douhet was a strong advocate for the creation of an independent air force because he believed that aviation was a revolutionary instrument of war. He argued that the unique capabilities of aircraft made traditional military thinking, developed by armies and navies, obsolete. Douhet believed that for air power to reach its full potential, it must be freed from the subordination of the traditional services and given its own command structure focused on the strategic objective of achieving total command of the air through offensive operations.

161. (B) Court-martial
William Mitchell's aggressive and public advocacy for air power eventually led to his downfall within the military hierarchy. Following the tragic sinking of the airship USS Shenandoah, Mitchell issued public statements accusing his superiors of criminal negligence and almost treasonable administration. These inflammatory comments led directly to his court-martial for insubordination in 1925. While he was convicted and eventually resigned, his actions drew significant attention to the strategic importance of aviation and fueled the ongoing debate over the role of air power in national defense.

162. (A) Human muscle with engine power.
In J.F.C. Fuller's military philosophy, the term mechanization refers to the fundamental shift in warfare caused by the replacement of human and animal muscle with engine power. He argued that the advent of the internal combustion engine allowed for the development of tanks and armored vehicles, which provided greater speed, protection, and firepower. This transformation moved warfare away from the slow and attritional infantry battles of the past toward a more mobile and decisive style of combat centered on the machine, fundamentally altering the nature of the battlefield.

163. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
B.H. Liddell Hart was a significant military theorist whose ideas were deeply shaped by his analysis of the failures of the First World War. While he served in that conflict, he was not a highly decorated field commander; instead, he made his primary impact as a writer and historian. His theories, particularly the indirect approach, were also influenced by his extensive correspondence with German generals after the Second World War. These interactions provided him with a unique perspective on the effective use of maneuver and mechanized forces during modern conflict.

164. (D) Estrangement of workers from the product of their labor, the process of labor, themselves, and their fellow humans.
The concept of alienation is a central theme in Karl Marx's critique of capitalism. He argued that in a system of private property and wage labor, workers become estranged from the products they create and from the very process of labor itself. Furthermore, the competitive nature of capitalist production alienates individuals from their own human essence and from their fellow human beings. This multifaceted estrangement leads to a loss of meaning and a sense of dehumanization among the proletariat, which Marx believed was a fundamental flaw of the capitalist economic system.

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165. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Several foundational phrases and events in revolutionary and strategic thought are synonymous with specific influential leaders. Vladimir Lenin utilized the slogan Peace, Land, and Bread during the Russian Revolution. Mao Zedong led the historic Long March during the Chinese Civil War. Che Guevara attempted to implement his foco theory in Bolivia. Finally, the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat is central to the Marxist-Leninist vision of the transition to communism. These associations illustrate the key actors and ideas that have shaped modern political history.

166. (B) A potential aggressor is convinced that the costs and risks of an attack will outweigh any potential gains.
Deterrence is a state of mind where a potential aggressor is discouraged from taking a specific action because they believe the negative consequences will be too severe. For deterrence to exist, the defender must possess both the capability to inflict damage and the clear will

to use it. When an opponent is convinced that any attack will fail or result in unacceptable costs, they are deterred. This psychological effect relies on the calculated manipulation of risk to maintain stability and prevent conflict without actually resorting to the use of force.

167. (D) Henry Kissinger and Robert McNamara
During the Cold War, Henry Kissinger and Robert McNamara were key figures in the shift toward a strategic doctrine of limited war and flexible response. They argued that relying solely on the threat of massive retaliation was increasingly incredible in a world of nuclear parity. Instead, they promoted a more flexible approach that included a wide range of conventional and tactical military options. This strategy aimed to provide the United States with the ability to counter aggression at any level, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of deterrence and reducing the risk of nuclear escalation.

168. (A) Large enough to inflict damage that deters an initial enemy strike.
K. Subrahmanyam's concept of a minimum credible deterrent refers to a nuclear arsenal that is just large enough to discourage an initial attack by an adversary. This posture does not seek parity with major nuclear powers or the ability to win a sustained nuclear war. Instead, it focuses on the necessity of a secure and reliable second-strike capability that can inflict unacceptable damage on the opponent in retaliation. By possessing a credible threat of punishment, a nation can protect its interests and ensure its security with a relatively small and cost-effective arsenal.

169. (C) The means must be as pure as the end; corrupt means will lead to a corrupt end.
Mahatma Gandhi believed in the absolute and inseparable connection between the means used to achieve a goal and the nature of the goal itself. He argued that if a just end is sought through corrupt or violent means, the final outcome will inevitably be tainted. Therefore, he insisted that the method of struggle, such as satyagraha, must be as moral and pure as the objective of truth and justice. For Gandhi, the ends never justify the means; instead, the means serve as the essential seed from which the end grows.

170. (D) All 1, 2, 3, and 4 are correct.
Jawaharlal Nehru's vision for independent India was built on a comprehensive set of foundational principles. He championed a mixed economy with a strong public sector to drive development. In foreign affairs, he was a primary architect of the Non-Aligned Movement, seeking to preserve the nation's strategic autonomy. He also believed that secularism and democracy were essential for maintaining the unity of India's diverse population. Furthermore, he emphasized the importance of a scientific temper as a necessary tool for modernization and social progress in a new, self-reliant nation.

171. (D) The need for emotional control and discipline in a commander.
Sun Tzu's strategic advice emphasizes the critical importance of discipline and emotional self-control in a military leader. He argued that a commander who is easily moved to anger or rashness is vulnerable to manipulation by the enemy. By maintaining a calm and objective perspective, a strategist can remain focused on the overarching goal and make rational decisions even under pressure. This principle highlights that mastery over one's own emotions is as essential for success as the mastery over tactics, allowing the general to provoke the enemy without being provoked themselves.

172. (B) Danda
In Kautilya's Arthashastra, the four expedients, or upayas, aresama, dama, bheda, and danda. These tools provide a comprehensive framework for a ruler to achieve political and strategic goals. Sama refers to conciliation or negotiation, while dama involves the use of gifts or bribery. Bheda is the strategy of creating dissension or division among enemies. Finally, danda represents the use of force or punishment. These expedients are used in combination to manage internal order, conduct diplomacy, and ensure the overall security and expansion of the kingdom.

173. (C) The skill, manliness, and ability to recognize and seize opportunities to achieve one's goals.
In Machiavelli's political thought, the term virtù does not refer to traditional Christian moral virtue. Instead, it represents the skill, courage, and ingenuity required for a ruler to acquire and maintain power in a dangerous world. A prince with virtù is one who can recognize

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the opportunities provided by fortuna and act decisively to seize them. This concept emphasizes pragmatism, manliness, and the ability to adapt to changing circumstances to achieve a desired goal, even if it requires actions that are conventionally seen as immoral or ruthless.

174. (D) Antoine-Henri Jomini
Antoine-Henri Jomini is famous for his attempt to reduce the complex art of war to a set of scientific and geometric principles. He made extensive use of diagrams with arrows and geometric shapes to illustrate concepts such as lines of operation, strategic points, and the concentration of force. His visual and prescriptive approach made his theories highly accessible and easy to teach to military officers. Jomini's focus on spatial relationships and the material aspects of combat remains a significant contribution to the development of conventional military strategy and operational planning.

175. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
Carl von Clausewitz's comprehensive study of war introduced several foundational concepts that continue to shape military thought. He famously argued that war is an instrument of policy and described the battlefield's uncertainty as the fog of war. He also proposed the fascinating trinity of the people, the military, and the government. While he believed the defensive was the stronger form of war, his primary work, On War, was actually left unfinished and was published by his wife after his death. These ideas provide a deep philosophical examination of the nature of conflict.

176. (B) The primary role of air power is to support the ground army's advance.
Giulio Douhet was a radical proponent of the strategic and independent role of air power. He argued that achieveing command of the air was the first and most essential prerequisite for victory in modern warfare. He believed that aviation had made traditional mass armies and static defenses obsolete. Therefore, he strongly disagreed with the idea that air power should be subordinate to the army or used primarily to support ground maneuvers. Instead, he saw strategic bombing as the decisive instrument that could directly shatter an enemy's will to resist.

177. (B) W. Mitchell
The contemporary debate regarding the creation of a Space Force as an independent military branch mirrors the historical arguments made by William Mitchell. Mitchell was a fierce advocate for the establishment of an independent air force, believing that aviation represented a revolutionary new domain of warfare that required its own specialized command structure and strategic thinking. Proponents of a separate Space Force today similarly argue that the space domain is a distinct theater of operations that can no longer be effectively managed as a subordinate element of traditional military branches like the air force or navy.

178. (A) The dynamic and relational nature of these factors.
J.F.C. Fuller's constant tactical factors of movement, firepower, and protection illustrate the complex and relational nature of military technology and tactics. He argued that these factors are always in a state of tension with one another. For example, adding heavy armor to a tank increases its protection but inevitably reduces its speed and overall movement. A successful military commander must understand these trade-offs and strive to find the most effective balance based on the specific requirements of the mission and the conditions of the battlefield.

179. (C) A less absolute war aim would have encouraged internal opposition to Hitler and shortened the war.
B.H. Liddell Hart was critical of the Allied policy of unconditional surrender during World War II. He argued that this absolute demand left the German population with no alternative but to fight to the death behind Hitler, thereby prolonging the conflict and increasing the slaughter. Liddell Hart believed that a more moderate war aim would have provided an incentive for internal opposition within Germany to overthrow the Nazi regime. This perspective reflects his belief that the ultimate goal of war should be the attainment of a better state of peace.

180. (D) The higher stage of communism
Karl Marx used the famous phrase from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs to describe the principle of distribution in the higher stage of communism. He envisioned

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guide for commanders to fight more effectively. In contrast, Clausewitz offered a deep inquiry into the nature of war as a complex social and political phenomenon. His work focused on understanding the underlying logic and character of conflict, teaching his readers how to think critically about the many factors that influence the outcome of war.

194. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Carl von Clausewitz famously argued that war has its own grammar but not its own logic. By this, he meant that while the conduct of war involves specific military techniques and operations, the underlying purpose and direction are provided by politics. In his view, war is never an end in itself but is always an instrument of policy. Therefore, the political objective is the primary factor that determines the nature of the conflict and the level of force to be used. This perspective emphasizes that military strategy must always be subordinated to political goals.

195. (B) 3 only
Giulio Douhet and William Mitchell were both pioneering proponents of the independent and decisive role of air power. They argued that aviation represented a revolutionary new instrument of warfare that had fundamentally changed the traditional roles of land and sea forces. Both theorists fiercely disagreed with the idea that air power should be subordinate to the army or used primarily to support ground maneuvers. Instead, they believed that air forces should be separate and equal branches focused on strategic bombing to achieve total command of the air and force an enemy's surrender.

196. (D) Giulio Douhet
The theory that the bomber will always get through is a central tenet of the air power philosophy of Giulio Douhet. He argued that the vastness of the sky made it impossible for defensive forces to effectively intercept a determined bombing raid. Therefore, the only way to achieve victory was through offensive air power. Douhet believed that a nation with a superior bomber fleet could inflict such devastating damage on an enemy's industrial heartland and civilian population that they would be forced to surrender regardless of any other military or defensive measures.

197. (C) Network-centric warfare.
J.F.C. Fuller's concept of paralyzing the enemy's command and control centers, rather than focusing on the physical destruction of their troops, is a visionary precursor to modern theories. He emphasized hitting the enemy's brain to cause a collapse of their entire organization. This idea is closely related to the modern concept of network-centric warfare, which seeks to achieve a decisive advantage through superior information sharing and the targeting of an adversary's communication and decision-making networks. Both approaches prioritize the disruption of the opponent's ability to coordinate and respond effectively to maneuvers.

198. (B) A frontal assault on the enemy's most strongly defended position.
The indirect approach, as formulated by B.H. Liddell Hart, is built on the belief that direct attacks on a prepared and strong enemy rarely succeed and lead to unnecessary slaughter. Instead, he advocated for maneuvers that dislocate the opponent's physical and psychological balance. This involves using surprise, attacking along the line of least expectation, and striking at vulnerabilities like supply lines or the enemy's rear. Therefore, a frontal assault on the enemy's strongest position is the exact opposite of Liddell Hart's core philosophy, which seeks victory through maneuver rather than through direct, attritional combat.

199. (D) The outbreak of World War I.
The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 was the critical event that led Vladimir Lenin to write his influential work on imperialism. He analyzed the conflict not as a struggle for national defense but as a war between imperialist powers for the redistribution of the world's resources and colonial markets. Lenin argued that imperialism represented the highest and final stage of capitalism, characterized by the dominance of financial capital and inevitable global conflict. This analysis provided the theoretical justification for the Bolsheviks' opposition to the war and their call for a socialist revolution.

200. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
Mao Zedong's doctrine of People's War is based on several foundational principles for a successful revolutionary struggle. These include

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187. (D) Materialistic, exploitative, and spiritually empty.
Mahatma Gandhi was a fierce critic of modern industrial civilization, which he viewed as a threat to human dignity and spiritual well-being. He argued that its relentless focus on material gain, technological efficiency, and large-scale production was inherently exploitative and spiritually hollow. Gandhi believed that industrialization led to the destruction of self-sufficient village communities and the dehumanization of the individual. His opposition was rooted in a desire for a social order based on simplicity, non-violence, and moral development rather than on the pursuit of unlimited wealth and consumption.

188. (B) The Soviet Union
Jawaharlal Nehru was deeply influenced by the economic model of central planning as practiced in the Soviet Union. He believed that for a newly independent and underdeveloped nation like India, state-led industrialization and planned development were necessary to achieve rapid progress. This vision led to the establishment of the Planning Commission and the implementation of a series of Five-Year Plans focused on heavy industry and public sector growth. While Nehru maintained a democratic framework, his economic policies reflected a desire for a socialist pattern of society that emphasized self-reliance.

189. (C) Always engage in a battle of attrition to wear down the enemy.
Sun Tzu's strategic philosophy is characterized by an emphasis on intelligence, deception, and the pursuit of efficiency. He famously advised attacking the enemy's strategy first and avoiding their strengths while striking at their weaknesses. Sun Tzu also taught that a commander should avoid forced battles with a surrounded enemy to prevent them from fighting to the death. Crucially, he did not recommend engaging in battles of attrition. Instead, his acme of skill was to achieve victory without fighting, as prolonged and costly wars drain the resources and strength of the state.

190. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The development of modern strategic thought is defined by specific theorists associated with revolutionary concepts of warfare. Giulio Douhet was a primary proponent of strategic bombing, while J.F.C. Fuller pioneered the theory of mechanized warfare. Mao Zedong systematized the doctrine of people's protracted war, which emphasized the role of the peasantry. Furthermore, Alfred Thayer Mahan is the most influential theorist of naval strategy, highlighting the importance of sea power. These associations provide a framework for understanding the diverse ways in which conflict has been analyzed across different domains.

191. (A) Statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy.
Kautilya's Arthashastra is a comprehensive and pragmatic treatise on the science of governance. It covers a wide range of topics, including internal administration, economic management, law, and military strategy. The work provides a detailed framework for a ruler to manage the resources of the kingdom and conduct foreign relations through diplomacy and conflict. Kautilya's focus is on the practical application of statecraft to ensure the security, stability, and expansion of the state. This realism makes the Arthashastra a foundational text in the history of political thought and strategic studies.

192. (B) Gained power through fortune but used his own 'virtù' effectively to try and keep it.
In The Prince, Machiavelli uses Cesare Borgia as a key example of a new prince who rose to power through fortuna, specifically the influence of his father, Pope Alexander VI. However, Machiavelli admired Borgia for his extraordinary virtù, as he took immediate and decisive steps to establish his own order and reduce his dependence on others. While Borgia ultimately failed due to extreme bad luck at a critical moment, Machiavelli believed his proactive and ruthless methods were a model for any ruler who seeks to secure a state acquired through fortune.

193. (B) Jomini taught how to fight a war, while Clausewitz taught how to think about war.
The contrast between the theories of Antoine-Henri Jomini and Carl von Clausewitz is often framed as a difference between a scientific and a philosophical approach. Jomini sought to provide clear, prescriptive maxims and geometric principles that offered a practical

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a future society where the productive forces have developed so fully that material scarcity is eliminated. In this stage, labor is no longer a means of survival but has become life's prime want. Therefore, resources can be distributed based on the individual needs of each person, rather than on their contribution to the production process, as occurs in lower stages of social development.

181. (C) All political authority should be transferred to the councils of workers, soldiers, and peasants.
Vladimir Lenin's slogan All power to the Soviets was a radical call for the complete transfer of political authority during the Russian Revolution. He argued that the Provisional Government was incapable of meeting the demands of the people for peace, land, and bread. Therefore, all governing power should be given to the Soviets, which were local councils composed of workers, soldiers, and peasants. This move was designed to establish a new form of revolutionary governance that directly represented the interests of the lower classes, eventually leading to a socialist state.

182. (B) "The fish swimming in the sea of the people."
Mao Zedong's famous analogy of the fish and the sea perfectly illustrates the relationship between guerrilla forces and the local population. He argued that for an insurgency to survive and succeed, it must have the active support and cooperation of the people. The population provides the essential environment, or sea, in which the guerrilla, or fish, can move, hide, and thrive. Without this supportive environment, a weaker revolutionary force would be easily identified and destroyed by a more powerful conventional army. This principle is foundational to counterinsurgency and guerrilla warfare.

183. (D) Make the revolution.
Che Guevara famously argued that the primary duty of every revolutionary is to make the revolution. He believed that individuals should not wait for objective economic or social conditions to fully mature before taking action. Instead, a dedicated vanguard could initiate armed struggle and create the necessary conditions for a broader uprising. This activist approach emphasized the moral responsibility of the revolutionary to actively challenge injustice and global imperialism through immediate and courageous action, particularly from rural base areas in the developing world.

184. (A) Political strategy achieving goals by manipulating the threat of force.
In the nuclear age, Andre Beaufre developed the concept of the deterrence maneuver as a form of political strategy. He argued that because the destructive power of modern weapons makes total, direct conflict irrational, victory must be sought in the psychological realm. The deterrence maneuver involves the calculated manipulation of the threat of force and the demonstration of resolve to influence an adversary's behavior. The goal is to achieve political objectives by convincing the opponent that the risks and costs of their actions far outweigh any potential gains.

185. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Henry Kissinger's pragmatic and power-based approach to diplomacy often made him a controversial figure across the political spectrum. Critics on the left condemned his perceived amorality and his support for authoritarian regimes in the name of national interest. Simultaneously, critics on the right attacked him for his pursuit of détente with the Soviet Union, which they saw as a sign of weakness that compromised American superiority. These diverse criticisms reflect the tensions inherent in his realist perspective, which prioritized stability and the balance of power over ideological or moral considerations.

186. (A) 1999
The Kargil Review Committee was established by the Government of India following the conflict in 1999. Chaired by the prominent strategic analyst K. Subrahmanyam, the committee was tasked with conducting a thorough examination of the events leading to the incursion and the failures of intelligence and security that allowed it to occur. The committee's comprehensive report highlighted significant gaps in India's national security apparatus and recommended major structural reforms, including the creation of a unified command structure and the enhancement of intelligence coordination and border surveillance.

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the absolute leadership of the Communist Party and the establishment of rural base areas to surround the cities. He proposed a three-stage strategic framework of defensive, stalemate, and counter-offensive. Crucially, he emphasized the importance of winning and maintaining popular support. Notably, Mao's theory stresses self-reliance and the mobilization of the nation's own resources and population, rather than a dependence on foreign aid for weapons and supplies.

201. (C) Che Guevara
Che Guevara is the thinker most associated with the idea of exporting revolution and the active duty of individuals to make the revolution happen. He believed that revolutionaries should not wait for objective conditions to mature but should instead initiate armed struggle to create them. His foco theory argued that small guerrilla vanguards could act as a catalyst for broader uprisings across the developing world. Guevara's own life and his attempts to spark revolutions in Africa and South America exemplify his commitment to this activist and internationalist vision of revolutionary struggle.

202. (A) The possession by both sides of a secure second-strike capability.
Mutually Assured Destruction is a state of nuclear deterrence where both sides in a conflict possess a secure second-strike capability. This means that even if one side launched a devastating initial nuclear strike, the other would still have enough weapons to retaliate and destroy the attacker. Because neither side can win a nuclear war without also being annihilated, this reality creates a powerful incentive to avoid direct conflict and maintain strategic stability. MAD relies on the perceived certainty of total destruction to discourage both sides from considering a first strike.

203. (D) Dean of Indian strategic studies.
K. Subrahmanyam is widely regarded as the dean of Indian strategic studies due to his immense and foundational influence on the nation's national security discourse. As a civil servant and a prolific writer, he played a central role in shaping India's nuclear policy and strategic thinking for several decades. His efforts to establish an institutional framework for strategic analysis and his tireless advocacy for India's strategic autonomy earned him a position of unrivaled authority and respect within the Indian security community and among global strategic analysts.

204. (B) "Stateless" society of enlightened anarchy based on self-regulating villages.
For Mahatma Gandhi, the ideal society was one characterized by self-governance and the absence of a centralized, coercive state. He envisioned a stateless society of enlightened anarchy, where individuals are guided by moral principles and self-regulation. In this model, the foundational unit is the self-sufficient village community, where power is decentralized and everyone participates in decision-making. Gandhi's vision of sarvodaya and swaraj emphasized personal responsibility and non-violence as the necessary conditions for a truly free and just social order, contrasting with traditional models of powerful, centralized nation-states.

205. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The history of strategic thought follows a general order from ancient times to the twentieth century. Classical strategy, as seen in the works of Sun Tzu and Kautilya, provided the earliest foundations. This was followed by the Napoleonic era, where Jomini and Clausewitz analyzed conventional warfare. In the early twentieth century, air power theory emerged through Douhet and Mitchell. Finally, mechanized warfare theory, championed by Fuller and Liddell Hart, revolutionized the use of armored forces. This sequence illustrates how strategic thought has evolved in response to changing political contexts and technological advancements.

206. (D) India's independence in August 1947.
Jawaharlal Nehru delivered his historic Tryst with Destiny speech on the eve of India's independence at midnight on August 15, 1947. In this iconic address to the Constituent Assembly, he marked the end of British colonial rule and the birth of a new, sovereign nation. The speech captured the hopes and aspirations of the Indian people as they began their journey toward modernization and self-reliance. It remains a foundational moment in Indian history, symbolizing the transition from an era of subjugation to a future of freedom and national development.

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207. (A) Intelligence and information
Sun Tzu's strategic philosophy places immense value on the acquisition and use of intelligence and information. He argued that a commander must possess a deep understanding of the terrain, the weather, and the enemy's strength and disposition to be successful. By knowing both himself and his adversary, a strategist can anticipate threats and identify the most efficient path to victory. For Sun Tzu, the acme of skill is achieved through superior calculation and knowledge, which allow a general to achieve his objectives with minimal losses and without unnecessary physical confrontation.

208. (B) The science of government or statecraft.
In the Arthashastra, the term dandaniti refers to the science of government or statecraft. It encompasses the principles of internal administration, the maintenance of order, and the conduct of foreign relations. Kautilya argued that the scepter of punishment, or danda, is essential for ensuring the stability of the state and the adherence to dharma. Dandaniti provides a pragmatic framework for a ruler to manage the resources of the kingdom and protect the people. It is a foundational concept that integrates political authority with the practical management of the realm's security and welfare.

209. (B) Seizing the property of his subjects.
Machiavelli famously advised a prince that while he may need to be feared, he should avoid being hated. He argued that the quickest way to earn the hatred of the people is by seizing their property or their women. His observation that men more quickly forget the death of a parent than the loss of their inheritance highlights the deep importance individuals place on economic security. Therefore, a ruler who respects the private property of his subjects is more likely to maintain a stable and secure hold on power, even if he must use harsh methods occasionally.

210. (D) A is false but R is true.
Carl von Clausewitz famously argued that war is an instrument of policy and should never be seen as an isolated military act. While he used the theoretical concept of absolute war to describe conflict pursued with total violence, he insisted that in reality, politics always permeates war. The political object provides the fundamental logic and purpose for the conflict, and the conduct of military operations must always be subordinated to these rational goals. Therefore, as war approaches more extreme forms, it does not become less political; instead, the underlying political motives simply become more intense.

211. (C) Mitchell, unlike Douhet, saw a significant role for air power in sinking naval vessels.
While both Giulio Douhet and William Mitchell were radical proponents of air power, they had different views on its specific applications. Douhet focused primarily on strategic bombing to shatter civilian morale and industrial heartlands. In contrast, Mitchell was a fierce advocate for aviation's role in maritime warfare. He famously demonstrated that land-based bombers could sink battleships, challenging the United States Navy's traditional dominance. This focus on air power's ability to destroy surface fleets was a key part of Mitchell's campaign for a separate and independent air force during the interwar period.

212. (D) Hegelian dialectics and esoteric philosophy.
J.F.C. Fuller was a complex and unique military thinker whose analysis was influenced by his interests in Hegelian dialectics and esoteric philosophy. He often viewed the history of warfare through a lens of three-fold cycles or trinities, reflecting his philosophical studies. This intellectual background set him apart from his contemporaries who focused strictly on the material and practical aspects of combat. Fuller's interest in the moral and psychological dimensions of war, combined with his advocacy for mechanization, created a multifaceted military philosophy that sought to understand conflict as a complex social and intellectual phenomenon.

213. (C) The indirect approach.
The primary goal of B.H. Liddell Hart's indirect approach is to achieve victory by creating a series of dilemmas for the enemy commander. By using surprise, maneuver, and attacks along the line of least expectation, a strategist can dislocate the opponent's physical and psychological balance. When an enemy is forced to deal with multiple unforeseen threats, their ability to coordinate and respond effectively is shattered. For Liddell Hart, achieving this state of psychological paralysis is far more efficient and decisive than engaging

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in a direct and costly battle of attrition against prepared defenses.

214. (B) Proletarian adoption of ideology that masks their systemic exploitation.
In Marxist theory, the concept of false consciousness refers to a situation where the working class adopts the ideology and values of the dominant bourgeoisie. This prevailing belief system masks the systemic nature of their own exploitation and prevents them from recognizing their collective interests as a class. Marx argued that the state, religion, and educational institutions all contribute to the maintenance of this false consciousness. A successful revolution requires the proletariat to overcome this illusion and develop a clear class consciousness, allowing them to unite and challenge the existing social and economic order.

215. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Several foundational works in strategic and political literature are inextricably linked to specific influential thinkers. Che Guevara wrote the seminal guide Guerrilla Warfare, based on his revolutionary experiences. Vladimir Lenin analyzed the global economic system in Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism. J.F.C. Fuller explored the theoretical principles of conflict in The Foundations of the Science of War. Finally, Andre Beaufre provided a comprehensive study of modern strategy in his work, Introduction to Strategy. These associations provide a clear framework for understanding the diverse ways in which power and conflict have been analyzed.

216. (A) Convincing them that their attack will fail to achieve its objective.
Deterrence by denial is a strategic approach that seeks to discourage an adversary by making it clear that their intended attack will be unsuccessful. This relies on the defender's perceived strength and their ability to successfully thwart any aggressive move. By having strong defenses, fortified positions, and capable military forces, a nation can convince a potential attacker that the cost of failure is too high and that they cannot achieve their goals through force. This method contrasts with deterrence by punishment, which relies on the threat of devastating retaliation following an attack.

217. (C) The Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA).
K. Subrahmanyam's intellectual legacy is most closely and permanently associated with the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses in New Delhi. He served as the institute's director for many years and was instrumental in establishing it as a premier think tank for national security research in India. Under his leadership, IDSA became a hub for strategic thought, influencing policy and shaping the country's national security discourse. His career at the institute made him the foundational figure of the modern Indian strategic community and a respected voice on global security issues.

218. (A) Non-injury or non-violence in thought, word, and deed.
In Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy, ahimsa is a foundational principle that represents far more than just the absence of physical violence. It refers to the practice of non-injury and compassion in thought, word, and deed. Gandhi argued that ahimsa is the ultimate moral force that can transform both individuals and societies. By refusing to cause harm and embracing love even for one's opponents, a satyagrahi can challenge injustice and appeal to the conscience of the oppressor. For Gandhi, ahimsa is the necessary condition for achieving truth and a lasting, just peace.

219. (D) The 'Panchsheel' agreement
The conflict with China in 1962 was a devastating blow to the foreign policy of Jawaharlal Nehru, particularly his commitment to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, or Panchsheel. This agreement, which emphasized mutual respect and non-aggression, had been a cornerstone of Nehru's vision for a cooperative relationship between the two Asian giants. The outbreak of war demonstrated the fragility of these diplomatic principles in the face of geopolitical competition and territorial disputes. The conflict forced India to rethink its security priorities and sparked a significant shift toward military modernization and strategic realism.

220. (B) 2 and 3 are correct.
Sun Tzu's strategic advice is characterized by the pursuit of efficiency through intelligence and surprise. He advocated for the use of spies

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to create discord within an enemy's government, believing that internal collapse is a superior way to achieve victory. He also emphasized the importance of launching surprise attacks on an unprepared opponent to gain a decisive advantage. In contrast, Sun Tzu warned against engaging in prolonged wars that drain national resources and argued against sharing battle plans, as secrecy and misdirection are essential for achieving success with the least possible effort.

221. (C) The king's duty is state security, and actions are judged by results.
Kautilya's Arthashastra is a work of political realism that prioritizes the security and stability of the state over conventional personal morality. He argued that a king's primary duty is to protect the kingdom and ensure the welfare of the people. Therefore, actions taken in the pursuit of state security are judged by their effectiveness rather than by their adherence to traditional ethical standards. Kautilya believed that a ruler must be prepared to use any necessary means, including deception and force, if it serves the higher purpose of maintaining and expanding the power of the realm.

222. (D) A ruler seeking to acquire and maintain power in a dangerous and unstable world.
Machiavelli's The Prince is a pragmatic handbook written for a ruler who must navigate a political environment characterized by instability and constant threats. He argued that in such a world, traditional morality is often a luxury that a prince cannot afford. Instead, a successful leader must possess virtù—the skill and courage to use any means necessary, including deceit and ruthlessness, to secure their state and maintain their authority. The work focuses on the practicalities of power and statecraft, prioritizing the survival of the political order over idealized philosophical or moral considerations.

223. (A) There is no fundamental difference; war is simply another means available to politics.
Carl von Clausewitz famously argued that war is not a separate or isolated military activity but is a continuation of politics by other means. He believed that the political objective provides the fundamental logic and purpose for any conflict. Therefore, there is no fundamental difference between the two; war is simply one tool among several that a government can use to achieve its policy goals. This perspective emphasizes that the conduct of military operations must always be subordinated to the rational objectives and political direction of the state, which initiated and guides the hostilities.

224. (B) Strategic air warfare
Putting the theories of Giulio Douhet into practice would lead directly to a strategy of strategic air warfare. Douhet believed that the advent of aviation had fundamentally changed the nature of conflict, making traditional land and sea forces obsolete. He argued that an independent air force should focus on achieving total command of the air and conducting relentless bombing raids against an enemy's industrial heartland and civilian population. In his view, this capability allowed for a decisive strike that could shatter the opponent's will to resist and force a surrender through air power alone.

225. (B) 1, 2, and 3 only
Several pairs of strategic thinkers share common foundational perspectives. Kautilya and Machiavelli both emphasized political realism and the separation of statecraft from conventional morality. Similarly, Jomini and Clausewitz were both veterans of the Napoleonic Wars whose theories were profoundly shaped by those conflicts. Furthermore, Douhet and Mitchell were both pioneering and radical advocates for the strategic importance of air power. These associations provide a clear framework for understanding how different historical contexts and technological developments have influenced the evolution of strategic thought across various eras and domains of warfare.

226. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
J.F.C. Fuller and B.H. Liddell Hart were both British military thinkers whose theories emerged as a direct reaction against the attritional and costly strategies of the First World War. They were highly critical of mass infantry assaults on prepared defenses, which they saw as wasteful and ineffective. Instead, both thinkers became proponents of mechanized warfare, emphasizing the use of tanks, mobility, and surprise to achieve a decisive breakthrough. They sought to replace the slow slaughter of trench warfare with a faster

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and more efficient style of combat that focused on maneuver and the psychological dislocation of the enemy.

227. (C) The soldiers, the peasants, and the urban workers.
Vladimir Lenin's powerful slogan Peace, Land, and Bread was carefully designed to appeal to the fundamental demands of the key social groups in Russia during the revolutionary period. Peace promised an end to the devastating war for the exhausted soldiers. Land addressed the primary grievance of the peasantry who sought the redistribution of large estates. Bread focused on the desperate need for food and economic stability among the urban workers. By combining these essential demands into a clear political program, the Bolsheviks were able to mobilize a broad base of support and seize political power.

228. (D) The two opposing wills of the adversaries.
In Andre Beaufre's strategic thought, conflict is viewed as a dialectical interplay between the two opposing wills of the adversaries. He argued that strategy is the art of using force and threat to influence an opponent's behavior and eventually force their will to submit. This relationship is dynamic and psychological, as each side tries to anticipate and counter the other's moves while manipulating risk and resolve. For Beaufre, achieving victory requires more than just military power; it requires mastering this intellectual and psychological contest to overcome the will of the opposing leader or state.

229. (C) Manage the superpower arms race and reduce the risk of nuclear war.
The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, negotiated in part by Henry Kissinger, were a central element of the policy of détente with the Soviet Union during the 1970s. The goal of these treaties was to create a more stable international environment by placing limits on the growth of superpower nuclear arsenals. By establishing a framework for communication and arms control, both sides sought to manage their rivalry and reduce the risk of a devastating nuclear war. These agreements reflected a realist desire to stabilize the balance of power and maintain predictable relations between the two primary nuclear actors.

230. (B) The welfare of all, including the weakest.
Sarvodaya is a term used by Mahatma Gandhi to describe his vision for an ideal social order characterized by the welfare of all people. This concept emphasizes that the progress of a society should be measured by the well-being of its most vulnerable and marginalized members. Sarvodaya seeks to achieve social justice through cooperation, non-violence, and the development of self-sufficient communities. In this model, every individual has a responsibility to contribute to the common good, ensuring that the needs of all are met through a system of mutual aid and moral development rather than through competition and exploitation.

231. (D) Mao Zedong
Mao Zedong's famous aphorism summarizes the essence of his guerrilla tactics during the Chinese Civil War. He argued that a weaker revolutionary force must avoid decisive conventional battles and instead use high mobility and harassment to wear down a stronger enemy. By retreating when the enemy advances and attacking only when they are tired or vulnerable, the guerrilla force can maintain its strength while gradually eroding the opponent's resources and will. This approach relies on using the geography and the support of the local population to conduct a protracted struggle that eventually shifts the balance of power.

232. (A) Lenin sought to apply and adapt Marx's general theory to the specific historical conditions of imperial Russia.
The relationship between the theories of Marx and Lenin is characterized by adaptation and application. While Karl Marx provided the foundational economic and historical analysis of class struggle and the inevitable fall of capitalism, Vladimir Lenin expanded these ideas to fit the specific conditions of the early twentieth century. Lenin introduced the concepts of the vanguard party and the theory of imperialism to explain how a revolution could occur in a relatively backward country like Russia. In this view, Leninism is the practical application of Marxism to the age of international capitalism and revolutionary struggle.

233. (B) Utilizing all means—political, economic, psychological—to bring about the desired result without a decisive military confrontation.

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are not primarily for use on the battlefield but serve as a critical tool for preventing external pressure and securing a nation's place within the global hierarchy.

294. (B) Political and strategic.
The passage emphasizes that India's nuclear doctrine is rooted in long-term political and strategic considerations. Unlike military doctrines focused on tactical battlefield advantages, India's approach is designed to safeguard its sovereignty and strategic autonomy. The possession of a nuclear deterrent serves as a powerful political instrument to manage international relations and ensure national security in a complex and often discriminatory global environment.

295. (C) Discriminatory and did not serve India's national security interests.
K. Subrahmanyam was a vocal critic of the international non-proliferation framework, viewing it as fundamentally unfair. He argued that the regime divided the world into nuclear "haves" and "have-nots," which hindered the security of developing nations. For Subrahmanyam, India's refusal to accept these discriminatory rules was a necessary step to protect its national interests and ensure its strategic survival.

296. (D) Satyagraha is an active method aimed at converting the opponent, not just resisting.
Mahatma Gandhi's concept of Satyagraha differs significantly from passive resistance. While the latter may involve non-action out of weakness, Satyagraha is a powerful and active soul-force. It seeks to achieve a moral victory by transforming the opponent's heart through self-suffering and truth. This ethical approach focuses on mutual understanding and conversion rather than simply opposing or coercing the adversary.

297. (A) Maximize India's autonomy by avoiding military alliances in the Cold War.
Jawaharlal Nehru established the policy of Non-Alignment to protect India's newly won independence from the pressures of the Cold War. By refusing to join either military bloc, India maintained its strategic autonomy to focus on development. This pragmatic choice allowed the nation to interact with both sides while avoiding entanglement in ideological and military conflicts.

298. (B) Envisioned a self-reliant, decentralized polity of village republics.
Gandhi's vision of Swaraj represented a radical departure from the centralized, industrial model of the modern Western state. He advocated for a decentralized political system where power resided in self-sufficient village communities. This ideal emphasized local self-reliance and ethical governance over the militarism and bureaucracy typically associated with large, centralized nations, reflecting his commitment to a non-violent and sustainable social order.

299. (B) His idealist aspirations for peace and the pragmatic need for a strong military.
Nehru's leadership was characterized by a complex balance between Gandhian ideals and the harsh realities of international politics. While he championed peaceful coexistence and non-violence, he also understood that the state required a modern military to defend its territory. This tension between high moral aspirations for global peace and the practical necessity of national defense was a central feature of his statesmanship.

300. (A) A framework for conducting foreign relations with other nations.
The Panchsheel principles were promoted by Nehru as a foundation for ethical and peaceful international diplomacy. These five principles, including mutual respect for territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs, provided a framework for harmonious relations between states. They reflected Nehru's desire to establish a global order based on cooperation and peaceful coexistence rather than military confrontation or imperialist dominance.

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fortified Japanese garrisons, Allied forces were able to advance toward the Japanese heartland with significantly fewer casualties. This maneuver focused on attacking along the line of least expectation and striking at vulnerabilities rather than engaging in direct, attritional battles against the enemy's strongest positions. This approach allowed the Allies to achieve their strategic objectives more efficiently by dislocating the enemy's entire defensive network through maneuver and surprise.

240. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Several foundational figures in political and military thought are synonymous with specific core areas of focus. Mahatma Gandhi is the primary proponent of non-violence and satyagraha as tools for social and political change. Kautilya's Arthashastra provides a comprehensive framework for statecraft and the Mandala theory. Henry Kissinger is a leading figure in the realist school of international relations, associated with Realpolitik and détente. Finally, William Mitchell was a tireless and controversial advocate for the strategic importance and independence of air power. These associations illustrate the diverse ways in which power and conflict have been analyzed.

241. (B) That to prevent a nuclear war, one must be credibly willing to fight one.
The central paradox of nuclear deterrence lies in the requirement for credibility. To successfully prevent a nuclear attack, a nation must convince its adversary that it possesses both the capability and the absolute willingness to retaliate with its own nuclear weapons. This means that to ensure peace and stability, a leader must maintain a posture and a doctrine that clearly demonstrates a readiness to engage in a devastating nuclear exchange. This complex and inherently dangerous relationship relies on the rational fear of total destruction to discourage both sides from ever taking the first step toward direct conflict.

242. (A) Anarchy and a struggle for power among states.
Realism is a school of thought in international relations that views the world as a system of sovereign states operating in an environment of anarchy. Because there is no overarching global authority to enforce rules or resolve disputes, realists like Henry Kissinger argue that states are primarily driven by their own national interests and a constant struggle for power. In this view, security is achieved through a balance of power and a pragmatic approach to diplomacy. Cooperation is possible only when it serves the interests of the states involved, and conflict remains a permanent possibility.

243. (C) Foundational figure and chronicler of modern Indian strategy.
K. Subrahmanyam's extensive and influential career makes him the foundational figure of modern Indian strategic studies. For several decades, his writings and policy advocacy provided a comprehensive chronicling of India's security challenges and the development of its strategic thought. From the early years of independence through the nuclear tests and the Kargil conflict, Subrahmanyam was a dominant voice who shaped the nation's nuclear doctrine and pushed for strategic autonomy. His intellectual legacy continues to influence India's national security apparatus and the way the country navigates the complexities of power politics in the modern international system.

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244. (D) The state should be neutral towards all religions and not have a state religion.
Jawaharlal Nehru's vision of secularism for independent India was based on the principle of state neutrality toward all religions. He believed that to maintain the unity of the nation's diverse population, the government should not officially promote any single faith or have a state religion. Instead, secularism meant that all religious communities should be treated with equal respect and granted the same rights and freedoms. For Nehru, this approach was essential for preventing communal conflict and building a modern, progressive, and inclusive democracy where every citizen, regardless of their religious beliefs, could fully participate in national life.

245. (B) 2 and 3 are correct.
B.H. Liddell Hart's indirect approach is built on the belief that direct attacks on a prepared and strong enemy are rarely successful and lead to unnecessary losses. He argued that victory is best achieved through maneuver and the psychological dislocation of the opponent. This involves using surprise and attacking along the

Mao Zedong's doctrine of protracted people's war was specifically tailored for revolutionary forces that lacked modern weaponry. This strategy allowed an agrarian, technologically disadvantaged army to eventually overcome a much stronger opponent. By extending the duration of the conflict and utilizing the vastness of the countryside, the revolutionaries could gradually wear down the enemy's resources and political will.

278. (B) Defensive, Stalemate, Counter-offensive.
Maoist strategy follows a specific three-phase progression designed to build strength over time. It begins with the strategic defensive, where guerrillas focus on survival and mobilization. This is followed by a strategic stalemate, where the conflict expands to exhaust the enemy. Finally, the movement transitions into a strategic counter-offensive, utilizing conventional military force to achieve total victory.

279. (C) The revolutionary force's dependence on the support of the civilian population.
The famous metaphor of the fish and the sea illustrates the critical relationship between guerrilla fighters and the people. Mao emphasized that revolutionaries must be deeply integrated into the civilian population to survive and succeed. Without the active support, protection, and resources provided by the masses, a guerrilla force cannot sustain its operations or effectively hide from a superior conventional enemy.

280. (D) He linked war to the competition among capitalist powers, which created revolutionary situations.
In his analysis of imperialism, Lenin argued that the inherent nature of global capitalism leads to inevitable conflict between major powers. He believed that this economic competition for markets and resources would result in large-scale wars. These international crises, in turn, weaken the capitalist states and create unique opportunities for the proletariat and the vanguard party to initiate a successful revolution.

281. (A) A small guerrilla group can create the conditions for a revolution through armed action.
Che Guevara's foco theory is based on the premise that revolutionary action does not need to wait for ideal circumstances. Instead, a small, mobile band of dedicated fighters can ignite a rebellion by demonstrating the government's vulnerability. Through their exemplary actions and military strikes, this nucleus inspires the oppressed population to join the struggle and eventually creates a full-scale revolution.

282. (B) Guevara believed in creating revolutionary conditions, while Mao believed in waiting for them to mature.
While both thinkers advocated for guerrilla warfare, they differed on the timing of the struggle. Mao emphasized a patient approach, allowing objective social and political conditions to mature before launching a widespread rebellion. In contrast, Guevara's focalism was more proactive, suggesting that the subjective will of a small group could actively generate the necessary conditions for a successful revolutionary movement.

283. (B) A political and moral catalyst to inspire the masses.
In the foco model, the guerrilla band serves as more than just a military unit. It functions as a political and moral catalyst designed to awaken the revolutionary consciousness of the people. By acting as the vanguard, the foco demonstrates that the existing state can be challenged, thereby encouraging the broader masses to mobilize and participate in the eventual overthrow of the regime.

284. (A) The will and conscious decision to fight were considered more important than objective conditions.
The voluntarist approach in Guevara's thought prioritizes human agency and the determination of the revolutionary over material or historical circumstances. It suggests that a successful uprising depends primarily on the subjective choice to engage in armed struggle. This perspective argues that the sheer will of dedicated revolutionaries can overcome unfavorable political environments and spark a broader movement for social change.

285. (C) Prioritized subjective action over objective material conditions.
Guevara's strategy departed from traditional Marxist-Leninist thought by de-emphasizing the requirement for specific historical or economic

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252. (A) Kautilya's framework was more comprehensive, integrating various aspects of state policy beyond just warfare.
While both strategists emphasized intelligence, Kautilya provided a broader systemic framework for statecraft. His approach integrated internal administration, economic policy, and foreign relations into a holistic science. Unlike the narrower military focus often attributed to other thinkers, the Arthashastra addresses the total survival and expansion of the state through multifaceted strategies, including the complex Mandala theory of interstate relations.

253. (C) Interstate relations based on geographical positioning and rivalries.
The Mandala theory serves as a foundational model for understanding geopolitics in ancient Indian strategy. It describes a complex system of interstate relations where a ruler's foreign policy is dictated by the geographical proximity of neighbors. This model assumes that neighboring states are inherent rivals, while those beyond them may serve as potential allies in a shifting strategic landscape.

254. (D) The importance of intelligence and deception in statecraft.
Despite their different geographical and historical contexts, Sun Tzu and Kautilya share a fundamental belief in the efficacy of non-traditional warfare. Both strategists argue that successful statecraft relies heavily on the use of intelligence, espionage, and deception. They value guile and psychological manipulation as essential tools to outmaneuver opponents and achieve political objectives with maximum efficiency and minimal risk.

255. (C) A collection of six diplomatic and strategic policies for managing foreign relations.
Within the Kautilyan framework, the Shadgunya represents a sophisticated six-fold policy designed to manage a state's interactions with its neighbors. It encompasses a range of strategic choices, including peace, war, neutrality, marching, seeking shelter, and dual policy. This comprehensive system allows a ruler to adapt their diplomatic and military stance based on the specific geopolitical circumstances they face.

256. (B) The mastery of the art of war.
Niccolò Machiavelli argued that for a prince to successfully secure and maintain political power, they must prioritize military expertise. He believed that political stability is inextricably linked to military strength. By mastering warfare and abandoning reliance on untrustworthy mercenaries in favor of citizen-militias, a leader demonstrates the necessary prowess to navigate the unpredictable nature of political survival.

257. (D) Jomini sought scientific, geometric principles of war, while Machiavelli's analysis was more political and historical.
These two influential thinkers represent different analytical traditions in Western military thought. Machiavelli viewed war primarily through a political and historical lens, focusing on its role in state survival. In contrast, Jomini attempted to professionalize the study of conflict by identifying objective, mathematical, and geometric principles. He treated warfare as a scientific puzzle that could be solved through systematic logic.

258. (A) The skill, ability, and prowess a leader uses to shape events.
In the Machiavellian worldview, the concept of virtù signifies the individual skill, ability, and decisiveness required of a successful leader. It represents the human agency and prowess used to overcome the unpredictable forces of chance. A ruler possessing this quality can effectively manipulate circumstances and maintain control over the state, even when faced with the volatile nature of fortune.

259. (C) Defeat a numerically superior enemy by engaging parts of their army sequentially.
The strategic concept of operating on interior lines involves positioning forces so they can move more quickly than the enemy. This maneuver allows a commander to concentrate their mass against isolated sections of a larger opposing force. By engaging and defeating these components sequentially, a smaller army can effectively overcome a numerically superior adversary through superior movement and decisive timing.

260. (A) Promoted a more systematic and secular analysis of military power.

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In Andre Beaufre's strategic framework, the indirect strategy is one where a decision is obtained through the coordinated use of all national instruments other than massive military force. This approach relies on political, economic, and psychological maneuvers to influence an adversary's behavior and achieve objectives. By manipulating risk and resolve without engaging in a potentially devastating direct confrontation, a nation can achieve its goals more efficiently. This strategy is particularly relevant in the nuclear age, where the costs of total war are irrational and the psychological contest between wills becomes the primary theater of operation for strategists.

234. (A) Large dams, steel plants, and scientific research institutes.
Jawaharlal Nehru famously used the phrase temples of modern India to refer to the large-scale industrial and scientific projects that were the centerpieces of his development plans. These included major dams, steel plants, and research institutions like the Indian Institutes of Technology. Nehru believed that these public sector projects were essential for achieving national self-reliance and modernization. By investing in heavy industry and science, he sought to build a resilient and progressive nation. For him, these projects were sacred symbols of India's commitment to progress and its efforts to overcome poverty and underdevelopment through modern technology.

235. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In The Prince, Machiavelli argues that a ruler should not worry about being considered cruel if it allows him to maintain the stability of the state. He suggests that a few well-targeted and decisive acts of cruelty at the beginning of a reign are actually more merciful than excessive leniency. This is because weakness and disorder harm the entire community through widespread crime and chaos, whereas the ruler's targeted punishments only affect a few individuals. For Machiavelli, the primary responsibility of a prince is to ensure the security and order of the state, which is a greater moral good.

236. (B) An attack becomes so overextended that it begins to weaken and risks a counter-attack.
The culminating point of victory is a critical concept in Clausewitzian military theory. It refers to the moment during an offensive campaign when the attacking force has achieved its maximum success but has also become so overextended and weakened that it can no longer sustain its advance. At this point, the attacker's superiority has been exhausted, and any further effort risks a decisive counter-attack from the enemy. A skilled commander must be able to recognize this turning point and transition to the defensive or consolidate their gains before their momentum completely fades and leaves them vulnerable to defeat.

237. (C) Carl von Clausewitz
Carl von Clausewitz famously emphasized the fundamental distinction between tactical success and strategic failure. He argued that while a specific battle may be won through superior military execution, the outcome is ultimately judged by whether it serves the overarching political objective of the war. The bombing of Pearl Harbor is a spectacular example of this distinction; while it was a brilliant tactical achievement that destroyed a significant portion of the US fleet, it was a strategic catastrophe because it unified American public opinion and led to a total war that eventually destroyed the Japanese Empire.

238. (D) The people
In Carl von Clausewitz's fascinating trinity, the people represent the irrational and primordial force of violence, hatred, and enmity. He argued that this element provides the emotional fuel for conflict and is essential for sustaining a war effort. The other two elements of the trinity are the commander and his army, who handle the play of chance and probability with creative spirit, and the government, which provides the rational political object. For Clausewitz, war is a complex social phenomenon where these three forces—the irrational passions of the people, the skill of the military, and the policy of the state—constantly interact.

239. (A) The indirect approach.
The strategy of island hopping in the Pacific during the Second World War is a classic example of the indirect approach as envisioned by B.H. Liddell Hart. By bypassing and isolating heavily

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thereby avoiding the prolonged attrition of surface warfare.

269. (C) The vulnerability of capital naval ships to attack from the air.
Billy Mitchell conducted high-profile tests to prove that traditional naval vessels, including heavily armored battleships, were highly susceptible to aerial bombardment. These demonstrations were intended to challenge the existing military hierarchy and prove the dominance of air power. By showing that aircraft could sink major warships, he successfully argued for the creation of an independent and powerful air force.

270. (D) Argued that traditional surface warfare had been rendered obsolete by the airplane.
These early twentieth-century theories were considered radical because they fundamentally challenged established military doctrines centered on land and sea power. Douhet and Mitchell proposed that the airplane had fundamentally changed the nature of conflict, making traditional armies and navies less relevant. Their vision of war prioritized independent air operations over the conventional methods used in previous historical periods.

271. (C) To cause a systemic collapse by destroying the enemy's command and control.
J.F.C. Fuller's strategy of paralysis focused on disabling the opponent rather than engaging in a war of annihilation. By using mechanized forces to strike deep into the rear, he aimed to destroy the enemy's "brain," or its command-and-control centers. This approach sought to create a state of total organizational chaos, leading to a swift and comprehensive collapse of the entire army.

272. (B) Dislocating the enemy physically and psychologically by avoiding their main strength.
The indirect approach emphasizes the importance of psychological and physical dislocation over direct confrontation. Liddell Hart argued that attacking an enemy's strongest point is often futile and costly. Instead, a commander should seek the line of least resistance, using surprise and maneuver to unbalance the opponent. This strategy forces the enemy to react to unexpected threats, ultimately leading to their defeat.

273. (D) Fast-moving tank formations for deep penetration.
In his theoretical blueprint known as Plan 1919, J.F.C. Fuller introduced the revolutionary idea of using massed, fast-moving tank formations. These mechanized units were intended to bypass static trench defenses and penetrate deep into the enemy's rear areas. This innovation was designed to restore mobility to the battlefield and achieve a decisive victory through speed and sudden, overwhelming technical superiority.

274. (A) To find an alternative to the costly stalemate and attrition of World War I.
Both Fuller and Liddell Hart were deeply affected by the horrific casualties and lack of progress during the Great War. Their theoretical work was driven by a desire to avoid the repetitive, frontal infantry assaults that characterized trench warfare. They sought to develop new doctrines based on maneuver, speed, and technology to ensure that future conflicts would be more decisive.

275. (C) Mechanized forces exploiting a breach in the enemy line and fanning out.
The concept of the expanding torrent describes a dynamic tactical maneuver where mechanized forces capitalize on a breakthrough in the opponent's defenses. Once a breach is made, these units pour through like a rushing stream, fanning out to attack the enemy's vulnerable rear and flanks. This rapid movement prevents the adversary from regrouping and causes a widespread collapse of their position.

276. (A) The concept of a "vanguard party" to lead the revolution.
Vladimir Lenin adapted Marxist theory by introducing the necessity of a disciplined vanguard party. He argued that the working class required a professional group of revolutionaries to provide leadership and direction. This organizational innovation was essential for transforming spontaneous mass discontent into a successful, coordinated political movement capable of seizing power from the existing capitalist and state structures.

277. (D) A technologically inferior force to defeat a superior one over a long period.

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line of least resistance and least expectation. By creating a series of dilemmas for the enemy commander and striking at their vulnerabilities, a strategist can shatter their balance and force a concession. This approach seeks a decisive result through intellectual and operational efficiency rather than through brute force.

246. (B) Avoid forcing a surrounded and desperate enemy to fight to the death.
Sun Tzu's advice to build a golden bridge for a retreating enemy is a pragmatic strategic principle designed to achieve victory with the least possible effort. He argued that if an opponent is completely surrounded and has no way to escape, they will be forced to fight with desperate courage, knowing they have nothing left to lose. By providing a clear path for retreat, a commander can avoid a bloody and costly battle to the death. This allows the strategist to achieve his goal of subduing the enemy army while preserving his own forces and resources for future operations.

247. (D) Conventional state-on-state warfare.
Antoine-Henri Jomini's military theories are most effectively applied to the analysis and conduct of conventional state-on-state warfare. His emphasis on scientific principles, such as lines of operation, the concentration of mass at decisive points, and the importance of logistics, provides a comprehensive framework for planning large-scale military maneuvers between regular armies. These concepts, developed from his study of the Napoleonic Wars, focus on the material and geometric aspects of combat. While Jomini's work remains foundational for conventional strategy, it is less suited for understanding the more complex and asymmetric nature of guerrilla insurgencies or nuclear deterrence.

248. (A) Concept of the vanguard party and the theory of imperialism.
Vladimir Lenin made significant and revolutionary contributions to Marxist theory by adapting it to the conditions of the early twentieth century. He introduced the concept of the vanguard party, arguing that a disciplined elite of professional revolutionaries is required to lead the proletariat to a successful uprising. Furthermore, his theory of imperialism provided a comprehensive analysis of the global economic system, identifying it as the final and most unstable stage of capitalism characterized by international conflict. These two contributions provided the theoretical and organizational framework for the Bolshevik seizure of power and the eventual creation of a socialist state.

249. (C) Andre Beaufre
Andre Beaufre's strategic thought emphasized the importance of using all national instruments—political, economic, and psychological—to achieve objectives in the modern age. He argued that strategy should aim to make an opponent's military action politically unsustainable by raising the costs and mobilizing international opinion. This indirect approach operates in the psychological realm, seeking to influence the adversary's will and resolve. Modern applications of this idea can be seen in the use of international pressure, economic sanctions, and information warfare to undermine a government's ability to maintain a conflict, reflecting Beaufre's focus on the dialectical contest between opposing wills.

250. (D) All 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are correct.
Several core principles in strategic thought have shaped the understanding of conflict across history. Sun Tzu taught that the acme of skill is to win without fighting, and Clausewitz famously defined war as a continuation of politics. Mao Zedong emphasized the necessity of popular support for guerrilla forces, while B.H. Liddell Hart championed the indirect approach over direct attacks. Finally, Giulio Douhet argued that achieving total command of the air would be the decisive factor in modern warfare. These foundational ideas illustrate the diverse and evolving ways in which military and political strategy have been analyzed and conducted by influential thinkers.

251. (B) The supreme art of war
Sun Tzu posits in his seminal work that the supreme art of war consists of subduing an adversary without resorting to direct combat. This principle prioritizes psychological dominance, intelligence, and deception over physical force. By achieving victory through intellectual superiority and calculation, a state can minimize the immense costs and duration associated with traditional military engagements.

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prerequisites. Classical doctrine typically required mature objective conditions, such as a developed proletariat or severe economic crisis. By focusing on the vanguard's subjective action to trigger a revolution, focalism offered a more immediate and proactive model for change in developing nations.

286. (D) Psychological contest based on the credibility of threats and resolve.
André Beaufre viewed nuclear deterrence as a sophisticated "dialectic of wills" rather than a purely technical military problem. He argued that the success of deterrence depends on the psychological impact of a threat on an opponent's mind. The credibility of a nation's response and the perceived resolve of its leadership are the critical factors that prevent an adversary from initiating conflict.

287. (C) Direct deterrence applies to one's own territory, while indirect deterrence applies to allies or interests.
Beaufre refined the understanding of deterrence by distinguishing between different strategic objectives. Direct deterrence is the act of dissuading an attack against a nation's own sovereign territory. Indirect deterrence, often referred to as extended deterrence, involves using one's nuclear capabilities to protect allies or safeguard vital interests abroad, thereby complicating the adversary's calculations regarding broader geopolitical provocations.

288. (B) Inflexible and not credible for responding to smaller-scale aggressions.
Henry Kissinger criticized the doctrine of massive retaliation because it provided only one extreme response to any level of aggression. He argued that threatening a total nuclear strike in response to minor provocations was neither practical nor believable. This lack of credibility could embolden an adversary to engage in limited conflicts, knowing that a full-scale nuclear response was highly unlikely.

289. (D) Provide a range of military options, including limited nuclear war, between inaction and all-out war.
The policy of flexible response was designed to give leaders multiple strategic choices when facing aggression. By moving away from an "all or nothing" approach, it allowed for tailored military actions ranging from conventional force to limited nuclear strikes. This framework aimed to enhance deterrence by making the threat of a response more credible across a wide spectrum of possible scenarios.

290. (A) Manage rivalry and reduce the risk of nuclear war with the Soviet Union through diplomacy.
As a key architect of détente, Henry Kissinger sought to stabilize the relationship between the superpowers during the Cold War. This policy aimed to manage their ongoing rivalry through negotiation, arms control agreements, and diplomatic linkage. By fostering a more predictable international environment, détente served to reduce the immediate danger of nuclear confrontation while still pursuing national interests through diplomacy.

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291. (C) To achieve strategic autonomy and deter nuclear blackmail.
K. Subrahmanyam argued that India's nuclear capability was essential for maintaining its independence in a world dominated by nuclear-armed powers. For a non-aligned nation, possessing such weapons was a means to prevent coercion and ensure that its foreign policy remained autonomous. The primary goal was to deter potential nuclear blackmail from established powers rather than engaging in traditional war-fighting.

292. (A) A small but survivable force capable of inflicting unacceptable retaliatory damage.
The doctrine of credible minimum deterrence suggests that a country does not need a massive arsenal to protect itself. Instead, it requires a limited number of nuclear weapons that are resilient enough to survive an initial attack. This force must be sufficient to deliver a retaliatory strike that would inflict unacceptable damage on any aggressor, effectively discouraging them from initiating a conflict.

293. (D) As a "currency of power" that confers status and prevents coercion.
Subrahmanyam characterized nuclear weapons as a unique form of international currency. He believed that their possession provided a state with significant political leverage and enhanced its global status. In this view, nuclear weapons

Both Machiavelli and Jomini played critical roles in the transition toward modern strategic thought in the West. Their works shifted the focus away from religious or moral interpretations of conflict toward a more systematic and secular analysis. By treating military power as a subject for rigorous study, they established a foundation for viewing warfare as a rational tool of the state.

261. (D) War is a rational instrument of state policy, subordinate to political aims.
Carl von Clausewitz's famous dictum emphasizes that conflict is not an isolated or mindless act of violence. Instead, it serves as a purposeful tool designed to achieve specific political objectives. This perspective asserts that military actions must always be guided and limited by the government's broader goals, ensuring that the use of force remains a rational extension of diplomacy.

262. (B) Passion, Chance, and Reason.
The fascinating trinity is a core concept used to explain the complex and volatile nature of warfare. It consists of three interacting elements: primordial violence and passion, the play of chance and probability, and the rational subordination of war to policy. These forces represent the diverse roles of the people, the military commander, and the government in any given conflict.

263. (C) It represents the element of rational policy that directs the war.
Within the framework of the Clausewitzian trinity, the government is the primary source of reason. Its responsibility is to ensure that the war remains a controlled instrument of state policy. By defining clear objectives and providing rational direction, the government prevents the inherent passions of the people or the uncertainties of the battlefield from dictating the overall strategic course.

264. (D) It makes simple actions in war extremely difficult to perform.
Friction represents the collection of unforeseen obstacles that distinguish real war from theoretical models. It includes factors like poor weather, unreliable intelligence, and human exhaustion. This pervasive force ensures that even the most basic military operations become complex and unpredictable. Clausewitz used this concept to highlight why commanders must account for uncertainty and the inevitable difficulties of actual combat.

265. (A) Real-world conflicts are typically moderated and do not reach their theoretical extreme of violence.
The distinction between absolute and real war highlights the difference between theory and practice. While absolute war is a logical extreme where violence is unchecked, real war is moderated by political constraints and practical limitations. This recognition explains why actual conflicts rarely escalate to their ultimate theoretical potential, as they are shaped by human fallibility and the specific political context.

266. (B) Gaining "command of the air" by defeating the enemy's air force.
Giulio Douhet argued that achieving total air supremacy was the essential first step in modern warfare. By destroying the adversary's air force, a nation could operate without opposition. Once this command of the air was secured, the victorious forces could bypass traditional ground and naval defenses to strike directly at the enemy's domestic heartland, ensuring a rapid and decisive victory.

267. (B) The belief in the offensive and the decisive power of strategic bombing.
Both Douhet and Mitchell were revolutionary prophets of air power who shared a strong conviction in the superiority of the offensive. They believed that strategic bombing could independently win wars by targeting an enemy's industrial and population centers. Their theories advocated for an independent air force capable of delivering decisive blows that traditional armies and navies were unable to achieve.

268. (A) To shatter the enemy's morale and will to fight, leading to a swift collapse.
Douhet's theory suggested that direct aerial attacks on an enemy's civilian population and industrial infrastructure would have a devastating psychological impact. He believed that such strategic bombing would destroy the public's morale and their willingness to support the war effort. This internal collapse would force the opposing government to surrender quickly,

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CHAPTER 03

War as an Instrument in International Relations

1. Which of the following best defines war as an instrument in international relations from a Clausewitzian perspective?
(A) An act of irrational violence resulting from failed diplomacy.
(B) The continuation of policy by other means.
(C) A necessary evil to establish a new world order.
(D) The final stage of economic competition between states.

2. According to the traditional principles of war, what is the purpose of 'Offensive'?
(A) To seize, retain, and exploit the initiative.
(B) To minimize casualties by adopting a defensive posture.
(C) To ensure all actions are directed towards a common goal.
(D) To use the minimum combat power necessary for the task.

3. Consider the following global nuclear doctrines and their emergence:
I. Massive Retaliation
II. Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)
III. Flexible Response
IV. Nuclear Utilization Target Selection (NUTS)
Which of the following is the correct chronological order of their emergence?
(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) III, IV, I, II

4. Which of the following statements about 'Limited War' is correct?
(A) It involves the use of all available military resources to achieve total victory.
(B) It is a type of warfare that exclusively uses non-conventional weapons.
(C) It is synonymous with 'Total War' but conducted on a smaller geographical scale.
(D) It is fought with limited means for limited political objectives.

5. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Ideology)
P. Militarism
Q. Separatism
R. Irredentism
S. Fundamentalism
List II: (Core Concept)
1. Seeking to detach a territory from a state to form a new state.
2. Glorification of military virtues and the belief in using force to solve problems.
3. Strict adherence to religious doctrines as a basis for the political system.
4. A policy of seeking to recover lost territory or populations.
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

6. A state develops a highly advanced, non-nuclear precision missile system capable of neutralizing an adversary's command and control centers. This is an example of enhancing which element of conventional deterrence?
(A) Communication
(B) Capability
(C) Reciprocity
(D) Fundamentalism

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Democratic Peace Theory:
Statement I: The Democratic Peace Theory posits that democratic states are inherently more peaceful than non-democratic states.
Statement II: The dyadic version of the Democratic Peace Theory argues that

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democracies are unlikely to go to war with other democracies.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

8. All of the following are considered primary drivers of an arms race EXCEPT:
(A) The successful implementation of multilateral disarmament treaties.
(B) The security dilemma between rival states.
(C) The influence of a domestic military-industrial complex.
(D) The pursuit of international prestige and status.

9. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of a 'Strategic Partnership'?
(A) A formal military alliance involving a mutual defense commitment between states.
(B) A non-binding agreement focused exclusively on cultural and economic exchange.
(C) A broad security and political cooperative relationship without a formal treaty.
(D) A short-term pact between forces to conduct a single joint military exercise.

10. Select the correct answer using the codes given below regarding the following statements:
Assertion (A): The proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) is a significant threat to stability in many developing regions.
Reason (R): Small arms are inexpensive, durable, and easy to conceal, making them the weapons of choice for insurgents and criminal groups.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

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11. What is the defining characteristic that distinguishes 'Cross-border Terrorism' from other forms of terrorism?
(A) The tactical use of unconventional or non-standard weapons systems.
(B) The deliberate targeting of exclusively civilian or non-combatant groups.
(C) The primary motivation being the advancement of religious fundamentalism.
(D) The state-led sponsorship of terrorist activities within a foreign territory.

12. The principle of 'Economy of Force' in warfare suggests that a commander should:
(A) Use the most economical and cheapest weapons available.
(B) Allocate minimum essential combat power to secondary efforts.
(C) Launch an offensive with the smallest possible force.
(D) Conserve all forces until the final phase of battle.

13. Which of the following statements regarding the nuclear doctrine of 'Mutually Assured Destruction' (MAD) is incorrect?
(A) It relies on both sides possessing a credible second-strike capability.
(B) It assumes rational actors on both sides who wish to avoid their own destruction.
(C) It promotes building effective anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems for survival.
(D) It creates a situation of stable deterrence by making nuclear war unwinnable.

14. What is the most likely cause-and-effect relationship concerning arms aid?
(A) Increased arms aid to a region directly causes the resolution of long-standing conflicts.
(B) The receipt of arms aid invariably leads to a state developing its own indigenous arms industry.
(C) Arms aid is primarily driven by humanitarian concerns rather than strategic interests.
(D) A donor state providing arms aid may gain political influence over the recipient state.

15. Consider the following statements about Guerilla Warfare:
I. It is typically waged by irregular, non-state actors against a conventional state military.

II. Its primary goal is to win decisive, large-scale battles in the early stages of a conflict.
III. It relies on mobility, surprise, and knowledge of the local terrain.
IV. It seeks to erode the enemy's will to fight over a prolonged period.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only

16. Consider the following statements related to the Democratic Peace Theory:
Statement I: The "structural" explanation for democratic peace focuses on the institutional constraints like checks and balances that make it harder for democratic leaders to declare war.
Statement II: The "normative" explanation suggests that democracies share norms of peaceful conflict resolution and mutual respect, which they externalize in their foreign relations.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

17. If a country publicly declares that an attack on its key ally will be considered an attack on itself, it is primarily attempting to strengthen which element of deterrence?
(A) Capability, by demonstrating its military power.
(B) Credibility, by linking its own reputation to the defense of another.
(C) Secrecy, by hiding its true intentions from the adversary.
(D) Reciprocity, by offering a similar guarantee in return.

18. The desire of a state to annex territories of another state that are inhabited by people who are ethnically or linguistically related to its own population is known as:
(A) Irredentism
(B) Separatism
(C) Militarism
(D) Fundamentalism

19. What is a key characteristic of a 'Peace Treaty'?
(A) It is a temporary agreement to cease hostilities.
(B) It is a pact for mutual defense against a common enemy.
(C) It is a formal agreement that officially ends a state of war.
(D) It is an informal understanding for security dialogue.

20. Which of the following elements regarding definitions of terrorism are commonly included in comprehensive academic and legal definitions?
I. The use or threat of violence.
II. A political, religious, or ideological motive.
III. An intention to create fear in a wider audience.
IV. The deliberate targeting of civilians.
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, II, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

21. Which statement correctly reflects a Realist theory of the causes of war?
(A) Wars result from weak international institutions and a lack of cooperation.
(B) Wars are caused by personal misperceptions between individual world leaders.
(C) Wars result from international anarchy and the struggle for power among states.
(D) Wars are caused by the inherently aggressive nature of authoritarian regimes.

22. The principles of war include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Mass
(B) Retaliation
(C) Surprise
(D) Simplicity

23. The most appropriate objective of 'Counter-Insurgency' (COIN) operations is to:
(A) Use purely military force to eliminate all active insurgent fighters.
(B) Establish fortified bases to protect the state's critical infrastructure.

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(C) Engage in large-scale conventional battles to destroy enemy forces.
(D) Win the "hearts and minds" of the population to deny support to rebels.

24. A developing country, rich in natural resources, is experiencing a violent uprising in one of its provinces. The rebels use hit-and-run tactics and are funded by a neighbor wishing to destabilize the region. This is a classic example of:
(A) An insurgency with elements of cross-border terrorism and guerilla warfare.
(B) Conventional warfare in a nuclear age.
(C) A limited war between two major powers.
(D) A revolutionary war aimed at ideological transformation of the entire country.

25. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Armament Concept)
P. Arms Race
Q. Arms Trade
R. Arms Aid
S. Arms Proliferation
List II: (Description)
1. The spread of weapons and weapon technology to new actors.
2. The transfer of weapons from one state to another as a form of assistance.
3. A competitive acquisition of military capability between two or more states.
4. The commercial sale and transfer of weaponry between countries.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

26. From a liberal perspective, what is a primary cause of war?
(A) A lack of democratic governance and economic interdependence.
(B) The unchangeable, aggressive nature of human beings.
(C) The anarchic structure of the international system.
(D) The constant struggle for relative power gains.

27. The principle of 'Unity of Command' implies that:
(A) All forces must be concentrated at a single point.
(B) The political and military leadership must be the same person.
(C) The plan of attack must be simple and easy to understand.
(D) Every objective should have one responsible commander.

28. What distinguishes 'Revolutionary Warfare' from other forms of conflict?
(A) Its exclusive reliance on conventional military tactics.
(B) Its goal, which is the fundamental overthrow of the existing political and social order.
(C) Its limited geographical scope, confined to border regions.
(D) Its strict adherence to the laws of armed conflict.

29. A 'Security Dialogue' is best understood as:
(A) A formal treaty establishing a military alliance.
(B) A binding agreement to reduce armament levels.
(C) A process of communication and consultation between states on security matters to build trust.
(D) The exchange of military attachés between embassies.

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30. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Democratic Peace Theory's dyadic claim is that democracies do not fight wars against other democracies.
Reason (R): Democratic leaders are constrained by public opinion and a system of checks and balances, which makes initiating war against a fellow democracy difficult and politically costly.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

31. Which of the following is NOT a core element of the concept of deterrence?
(A) Conciliation
(B) Capability
(C) Credibility

(D) Communication

32. The ideology that promotes the interests of a particular ethnic or national group, often asserting its superiority and seeking political independence or dominance, is known as:
(A) Militarism
(B) Nationalism
(C) Separatism
(D) Fundamentalism

33. What is 'Low Intensity Operations' (LIO)?
(A) Full-scale warfare using low-technology weapons.
(B) The use of military force at a level below conventional warfare, including peacekeeping and counter-terrorism.
(C) A secret war conducted entirely by special forces.
(D) A conflict that results in a low number of casualties.

34. A key difference between 'Conventional Warfare' and 'Nuclear Warfare' in the contemporary era is that:
(A) The prospect of nuclear retaliation restrains how conventional wars are fought.
(B) Conventional warfare aims for total annihilation, while nuclear warfare has limited aims.
(C) Conventional warfare is illegal under international law, whereas nuclear warfare is permitted.
(D) Conventional warfare only involves armies, while nuclear warfare involves navies and air forces.

35. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of 'Defence Cooperation':
I. It is always formalized through a mutual defense treaty.
II. It can include activities like joint military exercises and training.
III. It often involves intelligence sharing between the participating countries.
IV. It is exclusively practiced by members of the same military alliance.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) II, III, and IV only

36. Which theory of war focuses on individual-level causes, such as the psychological motivations and cognitive biases of political leaders?
(A) Structural Realism
(B) Liberal Institutionalism
(C) Constructivism
(D) Political Psychology approach to foreign policy analysis.

37. The principle of war known as 'Security' emphasizes the importance of:
(A) Ensuring the physical security of the nation's capital.
(B) Securing international legal sanction for military operations.
(C) Never permitting an enemy to acquire an unexpected advantage.
(D) Only engaging in military action for reasons of national security.

38. Which of the following is the best example of 'International Terrorism'?
(A) An ethnic group carrying out bombings within its own country for a separate state.
(B) A transnational group attacking a target in a third country to influence the policies of a first country.
(C) A politically motivated assassination of a state leader by one of his own citizens.
(D) A government using its secret police to suppress internal dissent.

39. The evolution from the doctrine of 'Massive Retaliation' to 'Flexible Response' by the United States reflected:
(A) A growing belief that any conflict would inevitably become nuclear.
(B) The abandonment of nuclear weapons as a tool of statecraft.
(C) A shift in focus from the Soviet threat to counter-insurgency operations.
(D) A desire to create a wider range of military options to respond to aggression.

40. Consider the following statements about 'Militarism':
I. It is the belief that a state should maintain a strong military capability.
II. It involves the glorification of military ideals

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59. The act of a minority ethnic group within a country campaigning to create its own independent state is an example of:
(A) Irredentism
(B) Militarism
(C) Fundamentalism
(D) Separatism

60. Consider the following events related to warfare and international security:
I. Formation of the Warsaw Pact
II. The Korean War begins
III. The Cuban Missile Crisis
IV. Formation of NATO
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) IV, II, I, III
(B) II, IV, I, III
(C) IV, I, II, III
(D) I, IV, II, III

61. What is 'National Terrorism'?
(A) Terrorism carried out by a state against its own citizens.
(B) Terrorism that is sponsored and directed by a foreign nation.
(C) Terrorism that is confined within the borders of a single state, often involving conflict between the state and an internal group.
(D) A global terrorist movement with nationalist objectives.

62. The nuclear doctrine known as "NUTS" (Nuclear Utilization Target Selection) implies that:
(A) Nuclear war is completely unwinnable and must be avoided at all costs.
(B) Nuclear weapons should only be used in a massive, single retaliatory strike.
(C) Nuclear weapons are obsolete in modern warfare.
(D) It is possible to win a limited nuclear war by targeting specific military assets.

63. The concept of 'Defence Cooperation' differs from a 'Military Alliance' in that it:
(A) Is generally less formal and does not typically include a commitment to collective defense.
(B) Is always more binding and involves a mutual defense clause.
(C) Focuses exclusively on arms trade and procurement.
(D) Is only practiced between countries with identical political systems.

64. A state-level explanation for the cause of war would focus on:
(A) The anarchic nature of the international system.
(B) The type of government or economic system of a country.
(C) The personality and beliefs of a specific national leader.
(D) The evolution of human aggression.

65. Consider the following statements about conventional warfare in the nuclear age:
I. The presence of nuclear weapons can restrain the scale and objectives of conventional conflicts between nuclear-armed states.
II. Conventional warfare has become obsolete and has been entirely replaced by nuclear strategy.
III. There is a persistent danger that a large-scale conventional war between nuclear powers could escalate to the nuclear level.
IV. Nuclear weapons have no influence on how conventional wars are planned or fought.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) II and III only

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66. The principle of 'Objective' states that every military operation should:
(A) Be directed towards a clearly defined, decisive, and attainable objective.
(B) Remain flexible and change goals based on battlefield conditions.
(C) Aim to achieve its goals with minimum loss of life.
(D) Be objectively justifiable under international law.

67. Which of the following is a primary feature of 'Low Intensity Operations'?
(A) The use of overwhelming force to achieve a quick victory.
(B) A focus on large-scale, decisive battles

1. Asymmetrical tactics like raids and ambushes by irregular forces.
2. Aimed at winning the loyalty of the population.
3. Fought for objectives less than the total subjugation of the enemy.
4. Seeks to fundamentally transform the political and social system.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

51. Religious 'Fundamentalism' can become a cause of conflict when:
(A) It encourages inter-faith dialogue and religious tolerance.
(B) It remains a matter of personal belief and private practice.
(C) Adherents use force to impose doctrines on society or other nations.
(D) It promotes charity and community social welfare activities.

52. The US nuclear doctrine of 'Massive Retaliation', prominent in the 1950s, threatened:
(A) A proportional conventional response to any level of aggression.
(B) The use of tactical nuclear weapons only in battlefield situations.
(C) The abandonment of nuclear weapons in favor of larger conventional forces.
(D) An all-out nuclear response to any aggression, regardless of scale.

53. Which of the following is an example of a military pact?
(A) The United Nations Charter
(B) The Kyoto Protocol
(C) The Warsaw Pact
(D) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

54. The idea that war is rooted in the selfish and aggressive aspects of human nature is an example of a theory of war at which level of analysis?
(A) The state level
(B) The individual level
(C) The international system level
(D) The organizational level

55. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Credibility is a crucial component of a successful deterrence strategy.
Reason (R): An adversary must believe that the threat of retaliation is not a bluff and will be carried out if the specified action is taken.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

56. The principle of 'Simplicity' in war planning advocates for:
(A) Clear, uncomplicated plans and concise orders to ensure thorough understanding.
(B) Complex and multi-layered operational plans to confuse the enemy.
(C) Using only the simplest, most basic weaponry.
(D) A simple political objective, such as unconditional surrender.

57. Which of the following accurately describes the challenge posed by the 'Proliferation of Small Arms'?
(A) It is primarily a concern for major military powers, not developing countries.
(B) It is effectively controlled by international treaties like the NPT.
(C) It escalates and prolongs internal conflicts, fuels crime, and destabilizes societies.
(D) It refers to the spread of large-scale weapons like tanks and artillery.

58. Which of the following best describes the 'normative' explanation for the Democratic Peace?
(A) Democracies expect to resolve disputes with other democracies through peaceful force.
(B) Democracies have institutional checks and balances that constrain leaders.
(C) Democracies are economically interdependent, making war too costly.
(D) Democratic leaders are afraid of being voted out of office if they lose a war.

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(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

76. The concept of "communication" in deterrence theory refers to:
(A) The secret development of new weapons.
(B) The ability to clearly signal one's intentions and red lines to an adversary.
(C) The use of propaganda to demoralize an enemy population.
(D) The establishment of secure communication lines for military command.

77. An ideology based on a literal interpretation of a scripture, which becomes a source of conflict when it seeks to impose its views on others, is known as:
(A) Nationalism
(B) Separatism
(C) Fundamentalism
(D) Irredentism

78. Which statement about the causes of war is most consistent with the Constructivist school of thought?
(A) War is a natural result of the struggle for power in an anarchic system.
(B) War is caused by the lack of international institutions to mediate disputes.
(C) War is a product of aggressive human nature.
(D) War is a social institution dependent on shared norms and identities.

79. The term 'Limited War' in the nuclear age implies that:
(A) Superpowers deliberately constrain their objectives and means to avoid escalation to a nuclear exchange.
(B) All wars are now fought on a small scale.
(C) Only non-nuclear weapons are used.
(D) The duration of warfare is strictly limited by international law.

80. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Counter-insurgency (COIN) campaigns are often long, complex, and politically focused.
Reason (R): The primary objective of COIN is not simply to defeat enemy fighters, but to win the support of the local population, thereby isolating the insurgents from their base of support.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

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81. Which of the following is NOT a traditional Principle of War?
(A) Maneuver
(B) Proportionality
(C) Offensive
(D) Surprise

82. The 'arms trade' is a significant issue in international relations primarily because:
(A) It can fuel regional conflicts and empower actors that threaten international stability.
(B) It always leads to the peaceful resolution of conflicts.
(C) It is the main source of funding for the United Nations.
(D) It exclusively involves the transfer of non-lethal equipment.

83. A country declares that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons in a conflict. This is an example of what kind of nuclear doctrine?
(A) Pre-emption
(B) Massive Retaliation
(C) No First Use (NFU)
(D) Flexible Response

84. The core argument of Democratic Peace Theory is that:
(A) Democracies are less likely to go to war in general (monadic theory).
(B) Democratic states are more likely to win the wars they fight.
(C) Democracies are more prone to engaging in civil wars.
(D) Pairs of democratic states are highly unlikely to go to war with each other (dyadic theory).

85. Consider the following statements about military alliances:
I. They are formal agreements between states concerning national security.
II. A key feature is a commitment to collective

between armies.
(C) The restrained use of military power to achieve political objectives.
(D) The complete absence of combat.

68. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Arms aid is the transfer of military equipment to another country, often to support a shared strategic interest or gain influence.
Statement II: Arms trade is the competitive buildup of armaments between two rival states.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

69. The credibility of a deterrent threat depends most heavily on:
(A) The sheer size of the deterrer's military.
(B) The number of allies the deterrer has.
(C) The adversary's perception of the deterrer's capability and will.
(D) The economic strength of the deterrer.

70. Consider the following potential consequences of arms proliferation:
I. Increased likelihood and intensity of conflicts.
II. Destabilization of regional balances of power.
III. Empowerment of non-state actors like terrorist groups.
IV. Diversion of resources from development to military spending.
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

71. The 'structural' or 'institutional' explanation for the Democratic Peace Theory emphasizes:
(A) The shared liberal norms between democracies.
(B) The economic benefits of trade that make war between democracies too costly.
(C) The inherent peacefulness of democratic citizens.
(D) The role of public accountability and checks and balances in constraining leaders.

72. What is a defining feature of 'Guerilla Warfare'?
(A) Reliance on irregular forces using tactics of ambush, sabotage, and mobility.
(B) The use of a standing, professional army.
(C) Holding and defending fixed territory against the enemy.
(D) Seeking decisive battle with the enemy's main force.

73. The concept of 'Militarism' is best defined as:
(A) The professional management of a country's armed forces.
(B) The belief in peaceful resolution of conflicts.
(C) The domination of society by military values and the belief in force as a primary tool of policy.
(D) The study of military history and strategy.

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74. A 'Strategic Partnership' between two nations typically involves:
(A) Broad and multi-faceted long-term cooperation on security issues.
(B) Only economic and trade agreements.
(C) A formal, binding mutual defense commitment.
(D) A temporary ceasefire agreement.

75. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Nuclear Doctrine/Concept)
P. Massive Retaliation
Q. Flexible Response
R. MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction)
S. Second-Strike Capability
List II: (Key Idea)
1. Having a range of military options, including conventional and limited nuclear responses.
2. The ability to withstand an initial nuclear attack and still be able to launch a devastating counter-attack.
3. Responding to any aggression with an all-out nuclear attack.
4. A situation where a full-scale use of nuclear weapons by two opposing sides would cause the annihilation of both.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

and preparedness for war.
III. It often leads to the military having a high degree of influence in policy-making.
IV. It is an ideology that exclusively promotes peace and diplomacy.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

41. A country that seeks to reclaim territory it considers to be a part of its 'historical homeland' but which is currently part of another state is pursuing a policy of:
(A) Separatism
(B) Nationalism
(C) Irredentism
(D) Isolationism

42. What is the primary function of a 'Military Alliance'?
(A) To provide for mutual defense and enhance the collective security of its members.
(B) To promote economic trade between member states.
(C) To facilitate cultural exchanges.
(D) To serve as a forum for resolving international legal disputes.

43. Which of the following is NOT a recognized kind of terrorism?
(A) National
(B) International
(C) Cross border
(D) Economic

44. The concept of the "security dilemma" is a core driver of which of the following?
(A) Peace treaties
(B) Arms races
(C) Security dialogues
(D) Democratic peace

45. Which of the following statements represent valid criticisms regarding the Democratic Peace Theory?
I. Inconsistent or biased definitions of democracy.
II. Statistical insignificance due to the small number of democracies historically.
III. Peace being an artifact of Cold War shared interests rather than governance.
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and III only

46. What is meant by 'conventional deterrence'?
(A) Preventing war by threatening the immediate use of nuclear weapons.
(B) Deterring an adversary through economic sanctions and diplomatic isolation.
(C) Convincing an enemy not to attack through acts of goodwill and appeasement.
(D) Preventing war by threatening damage using non-nuclear military forces.

47. The principle of war that emphasizes concentrating combat power at the decisive place and time is known as:
(A) Mass
(B) Objective
(C) Offensive
(D) Maneuver

48. A primary characteristic of 'Insurgency' is that it is a:
(A) Conventional war between two state armies.
(B) Struggle for control and influence over a population.
(C) Conflict fought exclusively in urban environments.
(D) Short, decisive military campaign.

49. An "arms trade" refers to the:
(A) Granting of weapons to an ally for free or at a reduced cost.
(B) Commercial sale of weapons and military equipment between countries or entities.
(C) Uncontrolled spread of weapons to non-state actors.
(D) Competitive buildup of weapons between rival nations.

50. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Warfare Type)
P. Limited War
Q. Revolutionary Warfare
R. Guerilla Warfare
S. Counter-Insurgency
List II: (Primary Characteristic)

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defense.
III. NATO is a prominent example of a military alliance.
IV. They are always temporary and dissolve after one year.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

86. Which of the following best describes 'cross-border' terrorism?
(A) Terrorist acts that occur in multiple countries simultaneously.
(B) Terrorism carried out by a group operating from and with the support of a neighboring country.
(C) A terrorist group with members from many different nationalities.
(D) Terrorism that exclusively targets international border crossings.

87. What is the fundamental goal of an 'insurgency'?
(A) To win a single decisive battle against the state.
(B) To conduct sporadic raids for economic gain.
(C) To seek international recognition at the United Nations.
(D) To challenge the legitimacy and control of the incumbent government.

88. "Arms proliferation" refers to:
(A) The spread of weapons, particularly weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.
(B) The process of designing new types of weapons.
(C) The reduction and dismantling of weapons stockpiles.
(D) The commercial sale of weapons by governments.

89. A key difference between 'separatism' and 'irredentism' is that:
(A) Separatism seeks to form a new state, while irredentism seeks to join an existing one.
(B) Separatism is violent, while irredentism is peaceful.
(C) Separatism seeks to create a new state from an existing one, while irredentism seeks to annex territory from another state.
(D) Separatism is based on ethnicity, while irredentism is based on religion.

90. Consider the following statements about the principles of deterrence:
I. Capability refers to possessing the means to inflict unacceptable costs on an adversary.
II. Credibility refers to the adversary's belief that the threat will actually be carried out.
III. Communication involves clearly conveying the threat and the actions that will trigger it.
IV. Complacence is the fourth and most important principle of deterrence.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

91. The principle of 'Maneuver' in warfare seeks to:
(A) Maintain a static defensive line to exhaust the enemy.
(B) Concentrate all forces in one location for a decisive attack.
(C) Keep plans simple and easy to follow.
(D) Place the enemy in a position of disadvantage through the flexible application of combat power.

92. The Cold War doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) was based on the premise that:
(A) A limited nuclear war could be fought and won.
(B) Both superpowers possessed a credible second-strike capability.
(C) An effective anti-ballistic missile shield was possible.
(D) Conventional forces were irrelevant in the nuclear age.

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93. A primary motivation for a state to provide 'arms aid' to another is to:
(A) Fulfill its obligations under international humanitarian law.
(B) Dispose of obsolete military equipment.
(C) Gain political influence and support its foreign policy objectives.
(D) Promote pacifism and disarmament in the

recipient country.

94. Which of the following is a key element of 'Revolutionary Warfare'?
(A) The strict separation of political and military activities.
(B) The aim to achieve limited, specific concessions from the government.
(C) The exclusive use of conventional, set-piece battles.
(D) The mobilization of a large segment of the population in support of the revolutionary cause.

95. Which of the following are typically considered conflicting ideologies that can lead to war?
I. Aggressive Nationalism
II. Religious Fundamentalism
III. Irredentism
IV. Militarism
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

96. The theory that war is caused by the distribution of power in the international system (e.g., unipolar, bipolar, multipolar) is a:
(A) State-level theory
(B) System-level theory
(C) Individual-level theory
(D) Cognitive theory

97. The concept of a 'Peace Treaty' is best defined as:
(A) A temporary cessation of hostilities to allow for negotiation.
(B) A formal, legally binding agreement that officially terminates a state of war between belligerents.
(C) An agreement for joint military exercises.
(D) A non-binding declaration of friendship between two countries.

98. A state developing and deploying a robust anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system challenges which core concept of nuclear deterrence?
(A) Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)
(B) Massive Retaliation
(C) Flexible Response
(D) No First Use (NFU)

99. In the context of contemporary warfare, 'Low Intensity Operations' would include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Peacekeeping missions
(B) Counter-drug operations
(C) Full-scale invasion of another country
(D) Counter-terrorism support

100. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Military Alliance
Q. Peace Treaty
R. Strategic Partnership
S. Security Dialogue
List II: (Example/Concept)
1. Treaty of Versailles
2. NATO
3. The Shangri-La Dialogue
4. India-U.S. Civil Nuclear Agreement framework
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

101. The 'dyadic' claim of the Democratic Peace Theory is that:
(A) All democracies are inherently peaceful.
(B) Two democracies are unlikely to fight a war against each other.
(C) Democracies are more likely to win wars.
(D) A world full of democracies would be a world without war.

102. An 'arms race' is characterized by:
(A) A cooperative process of disarmament between two states.
(B) A competitive, reciprocal process of acquiring more and better weapons between two or more rival states.
(C) The commercial sale of weapons for profit.
(D) The transfer of weapons as a form of foreign aid.

103. The term 'insurgency' primarily refers to:
(A) A conventional war between two neighboring countries.
(B) A single act of political assassination.
(C) A non-violent protest movement.
(D) An armed rebellion aimed at overthrowing a constituted authority.

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104. Which principle of war suggests that all efforts should be focused on a common, clearly defined goal?
(A) Objective
(B) Mass
(C) Security
(D) Offensive

105. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Irredentism has been a significant cause of conflict throughout history.
Reason (R): The desire to annex territory from a neighboring state on the grounds of shared ethnicity or historical claims often leads to international disputes and war.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

106. A key tactic of 'guerilla warfare' is:
(A) The use of hit-and-run attacks, ambushes, and sabotage.
(B) The construction of extensive fortifications.
(C) Engaging the enemy in large, set-piece battles.
(D) The reliance on heavy artillery and air power.

107. Which of the following is NOT an element of deterrence?
(A) Capability
(B) Communication
(C) Credibility
(D) Capitulation

108. The main objective of Counter-Insurgency (COIN) is to:
(A) Punish the civilian population for supporting rebels.
(B) Win the loyalty of the population and strengthen the legitimacy of the government.
(C) Seize and hold strategically important cities at all costs.
(D) Force the insurgents into a single, decisive conventional battle.

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109. 'Proliferation of small arms' is a major concern because:
(A) These weapons can challenge the military dominance of superpowers.
(B) They are extremely expensive and drain national budgets.
(C) They are the primary weapons used in most internal conflicts and by criminal organizations.
(D) They are more destructive than nuclear weapons.

110. Consider the following warfare concepts:
I. Conventional Warfare
II. Low Intensity Operations
III. Limited War
IV. Total War
Which of the following represents the typical order from lowest to highest intensity of violence?
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) III, II, IV, I
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV

111. Which of the following best describes the ideology of 'separatism'?
(A) The aim of a subnational group to break away from an existing state to form its own independent state.
(B) The desire to join with another state that shares a common ethnicity.
(C) The advocacy of a strong military and its use in foreign policy.
(D) The belief that religious law should be the basis of government.

112. The US nuclear doctrine of 'Flexible Response' was intended to:
(A) Respond to all threats with an all-out nuclear attack.
(B) Give the President a range of options, from conventional to limited nuclear responses, to counter aggression.
(C) Abandon the use of nuclear weapons entirely.
(D) Focus solely on developing a defensive missile shield.

113. A 'security dialogue' like the Shangri-La Dialogue serves the purpose of:

(C) An attempt to gain and hold territory like a conventional army
(D) The intention to create a psychological impact beyond the immediate victims

132. The 'monadic' version of the Democratic Peace Theory, which is less widely supported than the dyadic version, claims that:
(A) Democracies only fight against non-democracies.
(B) Democracies never fight wars.
(C) Autocracies are peaceful.
(D) Democracies are less war-prone in general, regardless of their opponent.

133. The principle of 'Economy of Force' requires a commander to:
(A) Use the cheapest weapons available.
(B) Avoid conflict to save money.
(C) Employ the minimum necessary combat power on secondary objectives to economize for the main effort.
(D) Fight with a smaller army than the enemy.

134. Which of the following scenarios best exemplifies 'irredentism'?
(A) A province with a distinct ethnic identity demanding independence.
(B) Country A claiming a province in Country B because the majority of that province's population is ethnically related to Country A.
(C) A government prioritizing military spending over social welfare.
(D) A religious group trying to establish a theocracy.

135. Consider the following statements about 'Low Intensity Operations' (LIO):
I. They are characterized by the use of overwhelming and massive force.
II. They operate at the lower end of the conflict spectrum.
III. Peacekeeping and counter-insurgency can be forms of LIO.
IV. The primary goal is always the unconditional surrender of the enemy state.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) II, III and IV only

136. Which of the following best defines a 'military pact'?
(A) A formal treaty of alliance and mutual defense between two or more states.
(B) A non-binding agreement for cultural exchange.
(C) A forum for discussing economic policies.
(D) An agreement to cease fire during a conflict.

137. The doctrine of 'Massive Retaliation' was criticized for:
(A) Being too flexible and offering too many options.
(B) Relying too heavily on conventional forces.
(C) Lacking credibility, as it was unlikely the US would risk its own annihilation for a minor transgression.
(D) Being too weak to deter Soviet aggression.

138. The proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) is particularly destabilizing because they:
(A) Are cheap, durable, and easily accessible to non-state actors.
(B) Are capable of causing mass destruction on the scale of nuclear weapons.
(C) Require extensive training and logistical support to operate.
(D) Are controlled by a strict international export regime.

139. In a counter-insurgency campaign, success is most often measured by:
(A) The number of insurgents killed.
(B) The amount of territory captured.
(C) The size of the counter-insurgent force deployed.
(D) The level of popular support for the government and the decline in insurgent activity.

140. Which of the following are recognized principles of war?
I. Objective
II. Offensive
III. Mass
IV. Maneuver
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only

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law.
(D) Glorify the military and advocate for war.

123. The doctrine of 'Mutually Assured Destruction' (MAD) creates stability by:
(A) Ensuring that one side can win a nuclear war with minimal damage.
(B) Eliminating nuclear weapons altogether.
(C) Relying on defensive systems to shoot down all incoming missiles.
(D) Making nuclear war unwinnable and thus irrational to initiate.

124. 'Conventional warfare in the nuclear age' is often characterized by:
(A) The unrestrained use of all available military power.
(B) A deliberate limitation of war aims to prevent escalation.
(C) The complete absence of conflict between nuclear-armed states.
(D) The replacement of soldiers with autonomous drones.

125. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Deterrence
Q. Insurgency
R. Militarism
S. Separatism
List II: (Description)
1. An organized rebellion aimed at overthrowing a government through subversion and armed conflict.
2. Preventing an action by threatening a potential aggressor with unacceptable costs.
3. The aim of a group to break away from an existing state.
4. A societal belief that military power is the primary source of national strength and a legitimate tool of policy.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

126. Which of the following is the best example of a 'low intensity operation'?
(A) The D-Day landings in World War II.
(B) The strategic bombing of cities during a total war.
(C) A full-scale armored division clash on an open plain.
(D) A UN peacekeeping mission in a post-conflict zone.

127. The primary difference between 'arms trade' and 'arms aid' is:
(A) The commercial versus political nature of the transaction.
(B) The type of weapons involved.
(C) The legality of the transfer under international law.
(D) The speed of delivery.

128. In the context of causes of war, a 'system-level' explanation would emphasize:
(A) The aggressive foreign policy of a particular state.
(B) The structure of the international system, such as anarchy and the balance of power.
(C) The irrational decisions of a single leader.
(D) The economic competition between multinational corporations.

129. The term 'second-strike capability' is central to which nuclear doctrine?
(A) Massive Retaliation
(B) Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)
(C) Pre-emptive Strike
(D) Conventional Deterrence

130. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The principle of 'Unity of Command' is crucial for effective military operations.
Reason (R): Placing all forces under a single responsible commander ensures concerted action and avoids confusion and conflicting orders.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

131. Which of the following is NOT a defining feature of terrorism?
(A) Political motivation
(B) The use of violence or threat of violence

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(A) Signing legally binding arms control treaties.
(B) Providing a forum for defense ministers to discuss regional security issues and build confidence.
(C) Forming a new military alliance.
(D) Mediating active military conflicts between nations.

114. The theory that wars are sometimes caused by the misperceptions and cognitive biases of leaders is an example of what kind of explanation?
(A) Individual-level
(B) System-level
(C) State-level
(D) Cultural-level

115. Consider the following statements regarding the characteristics of terrorism:
I. It is a form of psychological warfare.
II. It invariably seeks to minimize civilian casualties.
III. It is designed to create a mood of fear and alarm in a target audience.
IV. The perpetrators are always state actors.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I and IV only

116. Consider the following statements regarding guerilla warfare:
Statement I: In guerilla warfare, the political objective is often more important than the military objective.
Statement II: Guerilla forces usually seek to win by physically annihilating the enemy's conventional army in a single campaign.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

117. 'Arms aid' primarily serves the donor country's:
(A) Economic development goals.
(B) Humanitarian and philanthropic values.
(C) Strategic and foreign policy interests.
(D) Legal obligations under the UN Charter.

118. Which principle of war relates to placing the enemy in a position of disadvantage through the flexible application of combat power?
(A) Security
(B) Maneuver
(C) Objective
(D) Economy of Force

119. A key assumption of the Democratic Peace Theory is that:
(A) Democratic leaders are morally superior to authoritarian leaders.
(B) Democratic publics are generally pacifistic and oppose all wars.
(C) Democracies have weaker militaries than non-democracies.
(D) The institutions and norms of democratic governance constrain the use of force, especially against other democracies.

120. Which of the following factors are considered key elements of nuclear deterrence?
I. Having a credible second-strike capability.
II. Clearly communicating 'red lines' to an adversary.
III. The perceived rationality of the actors involved.
IV. The possession of a survivable nuclear arsenal.
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

121. The NATO charter's Article 5, which states that an attack on one member is an attack on all, is a classic example of:
(A) A security dialogue
(B) A strategic partnership
(C) A collective defense clause in a military alliance
(D) A peace treaty

122. 'Irredentism' is a political ideology that seeks to:
(A) Reclaim and re-annex a 'lost' territory that is currently part of another state.
(B) Separate a territory from a state.
(C) Establish a government based on religious

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(C) I, II, III, and IV only
(D) III and IV only

141. A cause of war that is based on a state's internal political structure, such as an authoritarian regime seeking to use external conflict to distract from domestic problems, is a:
(A) System-level cause
(B) Individual-level cause
(C) State-level cause
(D) Global-level cause

142. What is 'conventional deterrence'?
(A) Using the threat of nuclear retaliation to prevent an attack.
(B) Using economic sanctions to deter aggression.
(C) A commitment to never use military force.
(D) Using the threat of non-nuclear military force to prevent an attack.

143. Which statement about 'Revolutionary Warfare' is most accurate?
(A) It integrates political, social, and military strategies to overthrow the existing order.
(B) It seeks limited political goals.
(C) It relies primarily on conventional military tactics.
(D) It is always a short and swift conflict.

144. The key difference between a formal 'military alliance' and a 'strategic partnership' lies in the:
(A) Number of countries involved.
(B) Type of weaponry shared.
(C) Duration of the agreement.
(D) Presence or absence of a binding mutual defense commitment.

145. Which of the following are correct regarding the characteristics of contemporary warfare?
I. Blurring of lines between combatants and non-combatants.
II. Rise of non-state actors as significant players.
III. Constraints on conventional war by nuclear weapons.
IV. Importance of information warfare.
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) I, II, III, and IV only
(D) II, III, and IV only

146. The principle of 'Surprise' in warfare aims to:
(A) Attack the enemy at a time, place, or in a manner for which they are unprepared.
(B) Always follow predictable and well-established military doctrine.
(C) Inform the enemy of an impending attack to demonstrate confidence.
(D) Only use new and untested technologies.

147. A core tenet of 'fundamentalism' as a conflicting ideology is:
(A) The promotion of secularism and pluralism in politics.
(B) The focus on economic equality as the primary goal of the state.
(C) The belief in the literal truth of a sacred text and the desire to align society with its principles.
(D) The acceptance of multiple paths to truth and salvation.

148. Consider the following statements regarding the proliferation of small arms:
Statement I: The proliferation of small arms primarily affects the strategic balance between major world powers.
Statement II: The proliferation of small arms is a major factor in the lethality and duration of civil wars and intra-state conflicts.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

149. The 'security dilemma' describes a situation where:
(A) Two states cooperate to enhance their mutual security.
(B) A military alliance is so powerful that it creates insecurity for its own members.
(C) A state's defensive buildup is perceived as a threat by another, causing a spiral of insecurity.
(D) A state cannot decide whether to invest in its military or its economy.

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(A) The objective is the fundamental transformation of the political and social system.
(B) The war is fought for limited, negotiable goals.
(C) The conflict is short and involves only conventional armies.
(D) Political mobilization of the population is considered unimportant.

169. What is the function of a peace treaty?
(A) To initiate a war.
(B) To declare a temporary truce.
(C) To formally end a state of war and establish new terms of relations.
(D) To create a military alliance.

170. Which of the following are recognized forms of contemporary warfare?
I. Limited War
II. Guerilla Warfare
III. Counter-Insurgency
IV. Revolutionary Warfare
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III, and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) III and IV only

171. Nationalism, fundamentalism, and separatism are all classified as:
(A) Principles of War
(B) Kinds of Terrorism
(C) Elements of Deterrence
(D) Conflicting Ideologies

172. The "security dilemma" is most closely associated with which theory of international relations?
(A) Liberalism
(B) Realism
(C) Constructivism
(D) Feminism

173. The effectiveness of conventional deterrence rests on an adversary's belief in the deterrer's:
(A) Diplomatic skill and economic power.
(B) Moral superiority and just cause.
(C) Capability to inflict unacceptable damage and the credibility of the threat to do so.
(D) Peaceful intentions and willingness to compromise.

174. Which of the following best describes 'arms proliferation'?
(A) The act of selling arms for profit.
(B) The process of reducing the number of arms.
(C) The granting of weapons as a form of aid.
(D) The spread of weapons and weapons technology to new states or non-state actors.

175. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Warfare/Conflict Type)
P. Counter-Insurgency
Q. Limited War
R. Guerilla Warfare
S. Conventional Warfare
List II: (Core Focus)
1. State-on-state conflict with constrained objectives and means.
2. Winning popular support and legitimacy against non-state rebels.
3. Large-scale combat between regular state armed forces.
4. Asymmetrical tactics used by irregular forces against a state.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

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176. Which of the following is a critique of the Realist explanation of war?
(A) It overemphasizes economic factors.
(B) It cannot easily explain periods of prolonged peace or cooperation.
(C) It places too much importance on the role of individuals.
(D) It ignores the anarchic nature of the international system.

177. The principle of war known as 'Offensive' suggests that:
(A) A defensive posture is always the most advantageous.
(B) The attacker generally has the initiative and can dictate the course of the battle.
(C) Political offensives are more important than military ones.
(D) One should never attack a stronger enemy.

(C) The entire army acts as one large, indivisible unit.
(D) For every objective, there is a single commander with the requisite authority.

159. The main purpose of a 'Strategic Partnership' is to:
(A) Foster long-term, multi-faceted cooperation between two countries on issues of shared importance.
(B) Create a formal military bloc against a third country.
(C) Exclusively promote trade and economic ties.
(D) Serve as a precursor to a formal peace treaty.

160. Consider the following concepts in warfare:
I. Guerilla Warfare
II. Conventional Warfare in the Napoleonic style
III. Limited War in the Nuclear Age
IV. Chivalric warfare of medieval knights
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their historical prominence?
(A) IV, II, I, III
(B) I, IV, II, III
(C) IV, I, III, II
(D) II, IV, I, III

161. A situation in which Country X provides weapons, training, and sanctuary to a terrorist group that carries out attacks in Country Y is an example of:
(A) National Terrorism
(B) Cross-border Terrorism
(C) International Terrorism
(D) Separatist Terrorism

162. The 'structural' explanation for democratic peace is based on:
(A) Institutional constraints like checks and balances and public opinion.
(B) Shared norms and values.
(C) The economic benefits of trade.
(D) The natural pacifism of democratic peoples.

163. The concept of 'arms control' is different from 'disarmament' in that it seeks to:
(A) Eliminate all weapons completely.
(B) Increase the number of weapons held by all states.
(C) Regulate the production, deployment, or use of weapons to enhance stability.
(D) Transfer weapons from powerful states to weaker ones.

164. In the context of the principles of war, 'Mass' refers to:
(A) The total population of a country.
(B) The overall weight of the military's equipment.
(C) The number of casualties inflicted on the enemy.
(D) The concentration of the effects of combat power at the decisive place and time.

165. Consider the following statements about Counter-Insurgency (COIN):
I. It is primarily a military, not political, activity.
II. A key goal is to secure the population and provide essential services.
III. It often involves a "clear, hold, build" strategy.
IV. Success depends on isolating the insurgents from their sources of support.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I and II only

166. A state's ability to absorb a nuclear first strike and still deliver a devastating retaliatory blow is known as:
(A) First-strike advantage
(B) Second-strike capability
(C) Pre-emptive capability
(D) Massive retaliation

167. A group within a multi-ethnic state demanding its own independent nation-state based on a distinct cultural and linguistic identity is an expression of:
(A) Militarism
(B) Irredentism
(C) Fundamentalism
(D) Separatism

168. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of 'Revolutionary Warfare'?

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150. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Ideology)
P. Separatism
Q. Irredentism
R. Nationalism
S. Militarism
List II: (Political Goal)
1. Annexation of territory from another state based on ethnic kinship.
2. Creation of an independent state by breaking away from a larger one.
3. Promotion of national interests and identity, often in opposition to others.
4. Belief in the primacy of military strength and its use to achieve state goals.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

151. A 'second-strike capability' refers to the ability to:
(A) Launch a pre-emptive nuclear attack.
(B) Fight and win a conventional war after a nuclear exchange.
(C) Launch two nuclear missiles simultaneously.
(D) Absorb an enemy's nuclear first strike and still be able to retaliate with a devastating nuclear attack.

152. Which of the following is NOT a primary characteristic of guerilla warfare?
(A) Maintaining fixed front lines and defensive positions.
(B) Mobility and surprise.
(C) Strong popular support.
(D) Knowledge of the local terrain.

153. One of the main criticisms leveled against the Democratic Peace Theory is that:
(A) The definition of "war" is too narrow.
(B) Democracies are actually more warlike than autocracies.
(C) Correlation does not equal causation; the peace may be caused by other factors like shared interests.
(D) There have been numerous clear-cut wars between established democracies.

154. What is the most significant difference between an insurgency and terrorism?
(A) Insurgents often seek to hold territory and function as a quasi-government, while terrorists typically do not.
(B) Insurgents use violence while terrorists do not.
(C) Terrorism is political, while insurgency is not.
(D) Insurgency is legal under international law, while terrorism is not.

155. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The shift from Massive Retaliation to Flexible Response represented a major change in U.S. nuclear strategy.
Reason (R): Flexible Response was developed to provide a wider range of responses to aggression, reducing the risk of being trapped in a choice between inaction and global nuclear war.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

156. The Treaty of Westphalia is often cited in the study of war because it:
(A) Outlawed war as an instrument of national policy.
(B) Established the principle of state sovereignty, central to the modern international system of states that go to war.
(C) Created the first global military alliance.
(D) Was the first major arms control treaty.

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157. A 'limited war' is one that is restrained in terms of:
(A) The number of soldiers participating.
(B) The time of day during which fighting is allowed.
(C) The objectives pursued, the means employed, and the geographical area involved.
(D) The approval of the United Nations.

158. The principle of 'Unity of Command' ensures that:
(A) All soldiers wear the same uniform.
(B) The political and military goals of a war are identical.

178. The nuclear doctrine advocating for a range of military options, from conventional to strategic nuclear, to counter aggression is known as:
(A) Flexible Response
(B) Massive Retaliation
(C) Mutually Assured Destruction
(D) No First Use

179. A key goal of a 'Security Dialogue' is:
(A) To form a military alliance.
(B) To sign a peace treaty.
(C) To build confidence and prevent miscalculation among participants.
(D) To coordinate a joint military attack.

180. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Nationalism can be both a unifying and a divisive force in international relations.
Reason (R): While it can unite the people of a state, aggressive or ethno-nationalism often leads to conflict with other groups or states.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

181. What is the primary focus of 'Low Intensity Operations'?
(A) Achieving victory through overwhelming military force.
(B) Conducting warfare only in low-altitude environments.
(C) Using controlled military force for political goals short of total war.
(D) Engaging in nuclear warfare on a small scale.

182. Which of the following scenarios best represents a successful application of deterrence?
(A) Country A attacks Country B after Country B threatens retaliation.
(B) Country A refrains from attacking Country B because it fears a devastating counter-attack from Country B.
(C) Country A and Country B sign a comprehensive disarmament treaty.
(D) Country A attacks and defeats Country B.

183. The proliferation of what category of weapons is considered a grave threat due to its role in fueling intra-state conflicts and organized crime?
(A) Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs)
(B) Aircraft Carriers
(C) Main Battle Tanks
(D) Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)

184. The 'normative' explanation for the Democratic Peace Theory argues that:
(A) Democratic leaders apply shared norms of peaceful resolution with other democracies.
(B) Democracies are forced to be peaceful by their institutional design.
(C) War is too expensive for democratic economies.
(D) Democratic citizens are biologically less aggressive.

185. Consider the following statements about the causes of war:
I. Individual-level analysis focuses on the role of human nature and leaders' psychology.
II. State-level analysis examines factors like political regime type and economic systems.
III. System-level analysis concentrates on the anarchic structure of international relations and the distribution of power.
IV. Economic determinism is the only valid theory of war.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

186. The main difference between a 'Peace Treaty' and an 'Armistice' is that:
(A) A peace treaty formally ends a state of war, while an armistice is primarily a suspension of military operations.
(B) An armistice is a formal end to war, while a peace treaty is a temporary cessation of hostilities.
(C) A peace treaty involves only two countries, while an armistice involves many.
(D) There is no significant difference between the two terms.

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(C) Believed all-out nuclear war was the only option.
(D) Were shifting their focus entirely to economic competition.

249. Which of the following is a key component of a successful conventional deterrence posture?
(A) A public declaration of peaceful intent under all circumstances.
(B) The possession of a large but technologically obsolete army.
(C) Possessing the capability to inflict damage and a credible will to act.
(D) A reliance on international law to prevent attacks.

250. Which of the following best defines 'terrorism' as a concept in international relations?
(A) The use of violence by non-state actors against civilians to create fear for political ends.
(B) Any act of violence committed for political reasons.
(C) A conventional war fought between two or more states.
(D) A non-violent protest that challenges state authority.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of war in international relations necessitates a multi-faceted theoretical approach to understand its complex causality. Theories on the causes of war can be broadly categorized based on their level of analysis, examining factors at the individual, state, and international system levels. At the individual level, some theories attribute the origins of war to flawed human nature, innate aggression, or the psychological biases of political leaders. At the state level, the focus shifts to the internal characteristics of states, such as their political systems, economic structures, or dominant ideologies. For instance, certain arguments posit that non-democratic or revisionist states are more prone to initiating conflict. Finally, at the international system level, theories emphasize the anarchic structure of the global system, where the absence of a central authority compels states to rely on self-help for their security. This systemic pressure, combined with the security dilemma, can lead to competition, arms races, and ultimately, war, irrespective of the specific nature of the states or their leaders. A comprehensive understanding therefore requires integrating insights from all three levels rather than relying on a single, deterministic explanation for the phenomenon of war.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the source, which level of analysis would focus on a leader's psychological biases as a cause of war?
(A) The systemic level
(B) The individual level
(C) The state level
(D) The ideological level

252. The source suggests that a comprehensive understanding of war's causes requires:
(A) Integrating insights from the individual, state, and international system levels.
(B) Prioritizing the international system level over others.
(C) Focusing exclusively on the internal politics of states.
(D) Accepting that flawed human nature is the sole determinant of conflict.

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253. What concept does the paragraph associate with the international system level of analysis?
(A) The internal characteristics of states.
(B) The psychological makeup of leaders.
(C) The anarchic structure of the global system.
(D) The economic dominance of certain nations.

254. Based on the text, an argument that a country's non-democratic political system makes it more likely to start a war would be classified under which level of analysis?
(A) The individual level
(B) The systemic level
(C) The psychological level
(D) The state level

255. The paragraph implies that the "security dilemma" is a consequence of which of the following?
(A) The aggressive nature of political leaders.
(B) The revisionist ideologies within certain states.

198. The core idea behind 'Mutually Assured Destruction' (MAD) is that:
(A) A nuclear war can be limited and won.
(B) The prospect of total annihilation for both sides deters either side from initiating a nuclear attack.
(C) Missile defense systems can provide perfect security.
(D) Conventional forces are the key to winning a conflict.

199. Terrorism that is directed and supported by a state against another state is known as:
(A) National terrorism
(B) Separatist terrorism
(C) Ideological terrorism
(D) Cross-border terrorism

200. Match the items in List I with those in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Arms race
Q. Arms trade
R. Arms proliferation
S. Arms aid
List II: (Definition)
1. Commercial transfer of weapons
2. Competitive acquisition of weapons
3. Spread of weapons to new actors
4. Transfer of weapons as assistance
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

201. Which of the following is a central component of 'Counter-Insurgency' (COIN) strategy?
(A) The exclusive use of air power.
(B) The establishment of a fixed defensive line.
(C) The political effort to win the "hearts and minds" of the population.
(D) The goal of complete physical annihilation of the enemy.

202. The existence of nuclear weapons has made 'limited war' a key concept because:
(A) States seek to keep conflicts below the threshold that would risk nuclear escalation.
(B) Nuclear weapons are not very powerful.
(C) Limited wars are more profitable for the arms industry.
(D) International law prohibits all other forms of war.

203. A 'strategic partnership' differs from a military alliance because it:
(A) Is more formal and legally binding.
(B) Focuses only on economic matters.
(C) Is always a short-term arrangement.
(D) Lacks a formal mutual-defense clause but involves broad cooperation.

204. The desire of the Chechen people for their own state independent of Russia is an example of:
(A) Irredentism
(B) Separatism
(C) Militarism
(D) Fundamentalism

205. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Democratic Peace Theory suggests that democracies are hesitant to go to war with other democracies.
Reason (R): The shared norms of peaceful conflict resolution and institutional constraints on executive power in democracies make war between them a less likely foreign policy choice.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

206. 'Deterrence by punishment' relies on:
(A) Preventing an attack by making the costs of defeat too high.
(B) Preventing an attack by making a successful offensive impossible (denial).
(C) Offering rewards for not attacking.
(D) Threatening unacceptable damage in retaliation to prevent an attack.

207. A state-level theory of war might argue that capitalist states are prone to war for economic reasons. This reflects the thinking of which school of thought?
(A) Marxism-Leninism
(B) Realism
(C) Liberalism
(D) Constructivism

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187. The glorification of the military and a preference for using force to solve political problems is a central tenet of:
(A) Nationalism
(B) Fundamentalism
(C) Separatism
(D) Militarism

188. Which of the following is a core characteristic of an 'insurgency'?
(A) The use of heavy armor and artillery in open battle.
(B) A fight for control over a population.
(C) A conflict that is resolved within a few weeks.
(D) An exclusive focus on targets outside the country.

189. A state building up its conventional military forces to dissuade a neighbor from invading is an example of:
(A) Nuclear deterrence
(B) Economic sanctions
(C) Conventional deterrence
(D) Appeasement

190. Consider the following statements about 'Guerilla Warfare':
I. It is a form of symmetrical warfare.
II. It relies on speed, surprise, and the support of the local population.
III. The aim is to wear down a technologically superior and larger conventional force.
IV. Guerilla forces typically seek to engage the enemy in decisive, set-piece battles.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) II, III and IV only

191. The concept that democracies are unlikely to fight each other is known as:
(A) The Democratic Peace Theory
(B) Democratic Socialism
(C) The Democratic Deficit
(D) Democratic Centralism

192. Which of the following is the best example of 'irredentism'?
(A) The Basque separatist movement in Spain.
(B) Nazi Germany's claim on the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia.
(C) The American Civil War.
(D) The rise of a religious fundamentalist party in a state.

193. The primary purpose of a 'military alliance' is to:
(A) Promote economic integration.
(B) Aggregate military power for collective defense or deterrence.
(C) Foster cultural understanding.
(D) Adjudicate international legal disputes.

194. The shift in US nuclear strategy from 'Massive Retaliation' to 'Flexible Response' was a response to the need for:
(A) More credible options to handle crises less severe than an all-out Soviet invasion of Europe.
(B) A larger nuclear arsenal.
(C) A way to win a total nuclear war.
(D) The complete elimination of conventional forces.

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195. Which of the following potential destabilizing effects of an 'arms race' are correct?
I. Creation of a security dilemma.
II. Increased risk of accidental or pre-emptive war.
III. Diversion of economic resources from social and development sectors.
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and III only

196. "The continuation of policy by other means" is a famous definition of war by:
(A) Sun Tzu
(B) Jomini
(C) Mao Zedong
(D) Carl von Clausewitz

197. Which of the following is NOT one of the traditional 'Principles of War'?
(A) Simplicity
(B) Security
(C) Unity of Command
(D) Legitimacy

(B) A democracy and an autocracy.
(C) Two autocracies.
(D) A rich country and a poor country.

219. The NATO and the former Warsaw Pact are prime examples of:
(A) Peace Treaties
(B) Security Dialogues
(C) Strategic Partnerships
(D) Military Alliances

220. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Counter-insurgency (COIN) is often described as a struggle for the "hearts and minds" of the population.
Reason (R): COIN doctrine recognizes that insurgencies thrive on popular support, and military victory is impossible without separating the insurgents from the population by gaining the latter's trust and cooperation.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

221. Which principle of war emphasizes directing every military operation toward a clearly defined, decisive, and attainable goal?
(A) Offensive
(B) Mass
(C) Objective
(D) Simplicity

222. Which of the following is NOT a cause of war rooted in conflicting ideologies?
(A) Nationalism
(B) Fundamentalism
(C) Irredentism
(D) Economic Interdependence

223. What does 'deterrence by denial' seek to do?
(A) Convince an adversary that a potential attack will fail to achieve its objective.
(B) Threaten overwhelming punishment in retaliation for an attack.
(C) Deny the existence of a conflict.
(D) Punish an entire population for the actions of its government.

224. A key feature of 'limited war' in the post-1945 era is:
(A) The universal ban on the use of artillery.
(B) The limitation of all conflicts to a maximum of 90 days.
(C) The exclusive use of mercenary soldiers.
(D) Avoiding actions that could trigger a superpower nuclear exchange.

225. Consider the following statements regarding the concept and evolution of nuclear doctrines:
I. 'Massive Retaliation' threatened an all-out nuclear response.
II. 'Flexible Response' created options between inaction and total war.
III. 'MAD' is a condition arising from second-strike capabilities.
IV. 'NUTS' suggests a limited nuclear war can be fought and won.
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

226. A 'system-level' theory of war, such as neorealism, would attribute the cause of war to:
(A) The anarchic structure of the international system.
(B) The evil nature of man.
(C) The internal politics of aggressive states.
(D) The failure of diplomatic communication.

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227. In counter-insurgency, the phrase "clear, hold, and build" refers to a strategy of:
(A) Clearing out civilians, holding territory, and building forts.
(B) Clearing forests, holding prisoners, and building propaganda.
(C) Clearing insurgents from an area, holding it to provide security, and building local governance and infrastructure.
(D) Clearing a path, holding a parade, and building morale.

228. Which of the following is the clearest example of a 'military alliance'?
(A) The European Union (EU)
(B) The United Nations (UN)
(C) The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
(D) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization

208. The principle of 'Security' in warfare is about:
(A) Protecting the national economy.
(B) Taking measures to prevent surprise, disruption, and sabotage by the enemy.
(C) Enhancing the job security of military personnel.
(D) Ensuring that all military actions are legal.

209. What is the key difference between 'international terrorism' and 'national terrorism'?
(A) The weapons used.
(B) The location and scope of the activities and targets, crossing national borders.
(C) The ideology of the group.
(D) The number of casualties.

210. Consider the following US nuclear postures:
I. Flexible Response
II. Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars") announcement
III. Massive Retaliation
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their adoption?
(A) III, I, II
(B) I, III, II
(C) II, I, III
(D) III, II, I

211. An 'arms race' between two countries is a clear manifestation of:
(A) A successful security dialogue.
(B) A functioning collective security system.
(C) The security dilemma.
(D) Democratic peace theory.

212. Which of the following is the most accurate description of 'asymmetric warfare'?
(A) Warfare between two sides of equal military strength.
(B) Warfare that is fought in a symmetrical pattern on the battlefield.
(C) Warfare that is considered morally and ethically balanced.
(D) Conflict between belligerents with significant differences in power or tactics.

213. A 'Peace Treaty' aims to establish:
(A) A temporary ceasefire.
(B) A 'negative peace' by just ending the fighting.
(C) A 'positive peace' by resolving underlying issues and establishing new relations.
(D) A military alliance between the former enemies.

214. The credibility of a nuclear deterrent is most enhanced by:
(A) Publicly announcing the exact location of all nuclear weapons.
(B) Possessing a survivable second-strike capability.
(C) Signing a no-first-use pledge.
(D) Having the largest number of warheads, regardless of their survivability.

215. Consider the following statements about 'Militarism' as an ideology:
I. It subordinates civilian interests to military ones.
II. It promotes the idea that military force is a primary and effective tool of statecraft.
III. It often cultivates a culture where military virtues are highly esteemed.
IV. It is an ideology that advocates for global disarmament.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

216. The primary actors in a 'guerilla war' are typically:
(A) Irregular, often non-state, forces.
(B) Regular, uniformed state armies.
(C) Naval fleets.
(D) Air forces engaged in strategic bombing.

217. The most significant challenge posed by the proliferation of small arms is their:
(A) Potential to be used in a strategic nuclear exchange.
(B) High cost, which bankrupts states.
(C) Role in enabling and prolonging violence at the sub-state level.
(D) Difficulty in being transported across borders.

218. According to the 'dyadic' democratic peace theory, a war is LEAST likely to occur between which pair of countries?
(A) Two democracies.

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239. 'Revolutionary warfare' aims for:
(A) The complete overthrow and replacement of the political and social order.
(B) A limited territorial gain.
(C) A negotiated settlement with the existing government.
(D) The enforcement of a UN resolution.

240. Consider the following types of international agreements:
I. Military Alliance
II. Peace Treaty
III. Strategic Partnership
IV. Security Dialogue
Which of the following correctly describes their typical nature?
(A) I and II are binding legal agreements, while III and IV are typically less formal cooperative frameworks.
(B) I, II, III, and IV are all formal, legally binding military pacts.
(C) I is a military pact, while II, III, and IV are exclusively economic agreements.
(D) IV is the most binding agreement, while I is the least formal.

241. The condition of 'Mutually Assured Destruction' (MAD) is destabilized by:
(A) An increase in the number of nuclear submarines.
(B) The development of a credible anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense system.
(C) A commitment to a 'No First Use' policy.
(D) A reduction in the accuracy of missiles.

242. The main target of a 'counter-insurgency' campaign is the:
(A) Population, whose loyalty must be won.
(B) Insurgent leadership, to be eliminated at all costs.
(C) Neighboring country that supports the insurgency.
(D) Insurgent's financial assets.

243. The primary difference between 'insurgency' and 'guerilla warfare' is that:
(A) Insurgency is legal, while guerilla warfare is not.
(B) Guerilla warfare is used by states, while insurgency is used by non-state actors.
(C) Guerilla warfare is a set of tactics, while insurgency is the overall political-military struggle.
(D) Insurgency is peaceful, while guerilla warfare is violent.

244. An ideology that advocates for a state to annex parts of a neighboring state on the grounds that the population there is ethnically related is called:
(A) Nationalism
(B) Separatism
(C) Militarism
(D) Irredentism

245. Which of the following are correct regarding the characteristics of contemporary warfare?
I. Blurring of lines between combatants and non-combatants.
II. Rise of non-state actors as significant players.
III. Constraints on conventional war by nuclear weapons.
IV. Importance of information warfare.
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) I, II, III, and IV only
(D) II, III, and IV only

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246. What does the principle of 'Maneuver' prioritize in warfare?
(A) Concentrating overwhelming force on a single point.
(B) Achieving a positional advantage over the enemy through flexible movement.
(C) Maintaining a strong, static defense.
(D) Keeping the operational plan as possible.

247. A 'security dialogue' is a mechanism for:
(A) Declaring war.
(B) Enforcing peace treaties.
(C) Conducting covert operations.
(D) Building confidence and transparency on military matters.

248. The transition from 'Massive Retaliation' to 'Flexible Response' demonstrated that US policymakers:
(A) Recognized the need for a wider range of military options to handle different levels of aggression.
(B) Were abandoning nuclear weapons.

existing social, economic, and political order of a state. It is not merely a military endeavor but an integrated strategy that combines political mobilization, social subversion, propaganda, and armed violence. Insurgency is a key component of this, representing an organized movement of armed and unarmed actors using subversion and violence to challenge or overthrow a governing authority. Insurgents often seek to erode the state's legitimacy and control by establishing parallel governance structures and winning the support of the local population. In response, states engage in counter-insurgency (COIN), which is a similarly complex set of operations. Effective COIN strategies are not limited to military action against insurgent fighters; they encompass a wide range of political, economic, social, and informational measures. The central objective of COIN is to reinforce the legitimacy of the government and secure the population, often summarized by the goal of winning their "hearts and minds," thereby denying the insurgents their most critical resource: popular support.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the ultimate goal of revolutionary warfare as described in the text?
(A) To achieve a limited military victory.
(B) To negotiate a favorable peace treaty.
(C) To engage in a prolonged campaign of terror.
(D) To seize political power and transform the state's entire order.

262. According to the source, what is a primary tactic of insurgency?
(A) Engaging in large-scale conventional battles with the state army.
(B) Using subversion and violence to erode the state's legitimacy.
(C) Relying solely on external state support for funding.
(D) Seeking immediate recognition from international bodies.

263. The paragraph defines counter-insurgency (COIN) as:
(A) A purely military strategy focused on eliminating insurgents.
(B) A diplomatic effort to negotiate with insurgent leaders.
(C) A comprehensive set of operations including political, economic, and social measures.
(D) A short-term security operation to restore order.

264. The phrase "hearts and minds" in the context of COIN refers to the objective of:
(A) Indoctrinating the population with state propaganda.
(B) Providing financial incentives to all citizens.
(C) Interrogating the local populace to find insurgents.
(D) Reinforcing government legitimacy and securing the population's support.

265. What does the text suggest is the most critical resource for insurgents?
(A) Support from the local population.
(B) Advanced military technology.
(C) A large financial reserve.
(D) A charismatic leader.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The dynamics of armaments play a critical role in shaping international security and the potential for conflict. This includes interconnected phenomena such as the arms race, arms aid, and the arms trade. An arms race is a competitive acquisition of military capabilities between two or more states, driven by mutual suspicion and the desire for security or superiority. Arms aid involves one state providing military equipment or training to another to support a mutual ally or proxy, while the arms trade is the commercial sale of weaponry on a global market. A significant concern arising from these activities is arms proliferation, which refers to the spread of weapons and weapon technologies. Proliferation can be categorized as vertical, which is the qualitative improvement and quantitative increase of armaments by an existing weapons-possessing state, and horizontal, which is the acquisition of such weapons by states that did not previously have them. A particularly destabilizing subset of this issue is the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. Unlike major conventional or nuclear weapons, small arms are inexpensive and easily transportable, making them the primary instruments of violence in many low-intensity conflicts, civil wars, and organized crime, thereby

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(C) The absence of a central authority in the international system.
(D) The economic competition between capitalist states.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The advent of the nuclear age fundamentally transformed the nature of interstate conflict, giving rise to new concepts of warfare. Conventional warfare in the nuclear age refers to armed conflict between states using non-nuclear, non-biological, and non-chemical weapons, but conducted under the overarching shadow of potential nuclear escalation. The presence of nuclear arsenals imposes significant restraints on the scale and intensity of conventional operations between nuclear-armed powers or their allies, as there is a constant risk of a conventional conflict crossing the nuclear threshold. This strategic environment has made limited war a more prevalent form of conflict. A limited war is one in which the belligerents deliberately exercise restraint and do not expend all of the resources at their disposal. The limitations can be on the objectives sought, the geographical area of conflict, the means and weapons employed, or the level of mobilization. The primary rationale for fighting a limited war, especially between major powers, is to achieve specific political goals without triggering a catastrophic, all-out confrontation that could culminate in a nuclear exchange. Thus, conventional warfare and limited war are intrinsically linked in the contemporary era, shaped by the logic of nuclear deterrence.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is the primary characteristic of "conventional warfare in the nuclear age" as described in the text?
(A) It is fought exclusively with nuclear weapons.
(B) It uses non-nuclear weapons but is influenced by the possibility of nuclear use.
(C) It is conducted without regard to potential escalation.
(D) It is only fought between non-nuclear states.

257. According to the source, what is the principal reason for the prevalence of limited war in the contemporary era?
(A) A global scarcity of military resources.
(B) The ineffectiveness of conventional weapons.
(C) The global ban on total war by international law.
(D) A desire to avoid escalating to a catastrophic nuclear conflict.

258. The source suggests that in a limited war, belligerents might impose restraints on which of the following?
(A) On objectives, geography, and means employed.
(B) Only on the geographical area of conflict.
(C) Only on the types of weapons used.
(D) Only on the political objectives being sought.

259. What relationship between conventional warfare and limited war in the nuclear age is implied by the text?
(A) They are mutually exclusive concepts.
(B) Conventional warfare has been completely replaced by limited war.
(C) The risk of nuclear escalation makes many conventional wars inherently limited.
(D) Limited war is a new term for conventional warfare.

260. According to the paragraph, the "overarching shadow of potential nuclear escalation" has what effect on conventional operations?
(A) It imposes significant restraints on their scale and intensity.
(B) It encourages their rapid expansion.
(C) It makes them more frequent and widespread.
(D) It has eliminated the use of conventional forces entirely.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Contemporary conflict landscapes are often defined by asymmetric struggles, including revolutionary warfare, insurgency, and counter-insurgency. Revolutionary warfare is a comprehensive type of conflict that aims to seize political power and fundamentally transform the

(NATO)

229. The term 'arms trade' specifically refers to:
(A) A competition to build up weapons.
(B) The spread of weapons technology.
(C) The commercial sale of weapons.
(D) The provision of weapons as foreign aid.

230. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) is a major obstacle to peace and development in many parts of the world.
Reason (R): These weapons are primarily used by major state armies for conventional warfare, not by irregular forces.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

231. The ability to choose from a range of military responses, from conventional strikes to limited or full-scale nuclear attacks, is the core of which doctrine?
(A) Massive Retaliation
(B) Zero-Sum Game
(C) Containment
(D) Flexible Response

232. 'National terrorism' is distinguished by the fact that its activities are:
(A) Primarily confined within the borders of a single state.
(B) Funded and directed by a foreign government.
(C) Aimed at creating a new nation.
(D) Carried out by the national army.

233. The 'security dilemma' is an important concept in the study of:
(A) Peace treaties
(B) Democratic peace
(C) Arms races
(D) Counter-insurgency

234. A key element of success in 'guerilla warfare' for the guerilla force is:
(A) Securing the support and sympathy of the local population.
(B) Maintaining air superiority.
(C) Possessing technologically advanced weaponry.
(D) Engaging in large-scale, decisive battles.

235. Consider the following statements related to conflicting ideologies:
I. Militarism is the glorification of military power.
II. Irredentism is the desire to reclaim lost territory.
III. Separatism is the desire to break away from a state.
IV. Fundamentalism involves strict adherence to religious texts as a political guide.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

236. The principle of 'Simplicity' is important in military planning because:
(A) Soldiers are not intelligent enough to understand complex orders.
(B) Friction and the fog of war make complex plans more likely to fail.
(C) Simple plans require less equipment.
(D) The enemy is more easily deceived by simple plans.

237. Which of the following is NOT an element of deterrence?
(A) Communication of the threat.
(B) Credibility of the threat.
(C) Conciliation towards the adversary.
(D) Capability to carry out the threat.

238. The Democratic Peace Theory is most often criticized for:
(A) Being too simplistic and ignoring the role of power politics.
(B) Incorrectly stating that autocracies are peaceful.
(C) Being a purely Marxist interpretation of international relations.
(D) Having too few historical examples and confusing correlation with causation.

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posing a persistent threat to human security and state stability.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which of the following best defines a "vertical proliferation" of arms?
(A) The acquisition of weapons by states that previously had none.
(B) The improvement and increase of armaments by a state that already possesses them.
(C) The commercial sale of weaponry on the global market.
(D) The provision of military training and equipment to an ally.

267. According to the passage, an "arms race" is primarily driven by:
(A) The desire for economic profit from weapon sales.
(B) Mutual suspicion and the pursuit of security or superiority.
(C) A global treaty mandating military expansion.
(D) The need to dispose of obsolete military hardware.

268. What distinguishes "horizontal proliferation" from "vertical proliferation"?
(A) Horizontal proliferation refers to the spread of weapons to new actors, while vertical refers to the build-up within an existing actor.
(B) Horizontal proliferation involves nuclear weapons, while vertical involves conventional ones.
(C) Horizontal proliferation is legal, while vertical proliferation is not.
(D) Horizontal proliferation concerns small arms, while vertical concerns major weapon systems.

269. The text highlights the proliferation of small arms as particularly destabilizing because they are:
(A) More technologically advanced than major weapon systems.
(B) The subject of most international arms control treaties.
(C) The primary instruments of violence in many low-intensity conflicts and civil wars.
(D) Exclusively traded by governments in formal arms aid programs.

270. The provision of military equipment by one state to a friendly nation to support its military is an example of:
(A) Arms trade.
(B) Arms race.
(C) Arms proliferation.
(D) Arms aid.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

States engage in a variety of cooperative arrangements to manage their security concerns, ranging from formal, binding commitments to more flexible, informal consultations. Military alliances and pacts represent the most structured form of security cooperation, typically involving a formal treaty that obligates signatories to come to each other's defense in the event of an armed attack. These arrangements are designed to aggregate power and deter potential aggressors. In contrast, a strategic partnership is a less formal, more adaptable relationship between two or more states that agree to cooperate on a broad range of issues, including but not limited to defense. It does not usually contain the rigid, automatic mutual-defense clauses of a military alliance. Defence cooperation is a more specific subset of this, focusing on practical collaboration like joint military exercises, intelligence sharing, and arms co-development. Complementing these are security dialogues, which are forums for regular consultation between officials to build confidence, enhance transparency, and manage potential disputes before they escalate into crises. Finally, peace treaties are formal agreements that legally terminate a state of war, often redrawing boundaries, settling claims, and establishing new security frameworks to prevent future conflict between the former belligerents.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the key feature that distinguishes a military alliance from a strategic partnership, according to the text?
(A) Strategic partnerships are always multilateral.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond nationalism and militarism, several other conflicting ideologies can fuel political violence and war by challenging state sovereignty and existing international borders. Religious fundamentalism, in this context, is an ideology that asserts the absolute authority and inerrancy of a particular sacred text or religious doctrine. It often rejects the pluralism of modern society and seeks to order political and social life exclusively according to its religious tenets. This can lead to intense conflict with secular states or adherents of other faiths, who are seen as obstacles to the realization of a divinely mandated order. Separatism is another powerful ideology, representing the desire of a distinct cultural, ethnic, or religious group within a larger state to break away and form its own independent political entity. This directly challenges the territorial integrity of the parent state. Finally, irredentism is a specific nationalist ideology and political movement aimed at reclaiming and reoccupying a territory that its proponents believe "unredeemed"—that is, it rightfully belongs to their nation but is currently part of another state. Irredentist claims are often based on historical possession or the presence of co-ethnic populations in the neighboring state, making them a direct and potent source of interstate conflict.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which ideology is defined as a movement to reclaim territory from another state that is believed to rightfully belong to one's own nation?
(A) Separatism
(B) Fundamentalism
(C) Militarism
(D) Irredentism

287. According to the text, what is the primary goal of separatism?
(A) To reform the political system of the existing state.
(B) To conquer and annex territory from a neighboring country.
(C) To have a group break away from a larger state to form a new one.
(D) To impose a single religious doctrine on the entire state.

288. The passage describes religious fundamentalism as an ideology that can lead to conflict because it often:
(A) Promotes scientific inquiry and rationalism.
(B) Rejects the pluralism of modern society.
(C) Encourages inter-faith dialogue and cooperation.
(D) Advocates for the separation of church and state.

289. A political claim based on the argument that a province in a neighboring country is populated by one's own co-ethnics and should therefore be part of one's own state is an example of:
(A) Separatism
(B) Fundamentalism
(C) Pacifism
(D) Irredentism

290. How does separatism primarily challenge a state?
(A) By challenging its territorial integrity.
(B) By promoting military values within the government.
(C) By seeking to change its economic policy.
(D) By demanding the reclamation of lost lands from another state.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Deterrence is a pivotal strategic concept in international relations, aimed at preventing an adversary from taking a hostile action by convincing them that the costs and risks of the action outweigh any potential benefits. Effective deterrence does not rest on a single factor but on the interplay of several crucial elements. The first is capability: a state must possess the means to inflict unacceptable damage on the adversary. Second is credibility, which is arguably the most critical and psychological component. Credibility means the adversary must believe that the deterring state has both the resolve and the will to actually use its capability if its warnings are ignored. Without this belief, the capability itself is strategically useless. The third element is communication, which involves clearly signaling to the adversary what specific actions are unacceptable and what the consequences will be, thereby ensuring the threat

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national identity.
(D) The use of the internet for planning terrorist acts globally.

279. Based on the definition provided, the targets of terrorism are typically:
(A) Military installations and personnel.
(B) The leaders of the terrorist organization.
(C) Non-combatant or civilian populations.
(D) The infrastructure of the global financial system.

280. What ultimate goal do terrorists seek to achieve through their actions, as mentioned in the source?
(A) Personal wealth and fame.
(B) The establishment of a global government.
(C) The complete destruction of the state.
(D) A political, religious, or ideological objective.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Ideologies often provide the normative and intellectual framework that can justify and precipitate inter-group and international conflict. Among these, militarism and nationalism are particularly potent and often intertwined. Militarism is an ideology that glorifies military power and values, promoting the belief that a state should maintain a powerful military and be prepared to use it aggressively to advance national interests or policies. It elevates military virtues and efficiency to a position of preeminence in state and society, often leading to the dominance of military personnel and thinking in civilian government. Nationalism is the ideology centered on the nation, demanding supreme loyalty from individuals to their national group. While it can be a force for unity and self-determination, nationalism can also become aggressive and exclusionary. This happens when it fosters a sense of national superiority and an 'us versus them' mentality, which can be used to legitimize hostility and conflict against other nations or minority groups perceived as threats to the nation's identity or interests. When aggressive nationalism and militarism converge, they create a highly combustible ideological mix, where the nation's perceived destiny or grievances are sought to be resolved through the celebrated instrument of military force.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the text, what is militarism?
(A) An ideology that glorifies military power and advocates for its aggressive use.
(B) The professional conduct of a state's armed forces in peacetime.
(C) A political system ruled exclusively by military generals.
(D) The study of military history and tactics in academic institutions.

282. The passage suggests that nationalism can become a source of conflict when it:
(A) Promotes national unity and self-determination.
(B) Fosters a sense of national superiority and an 'us versus them' mentality.
(C) Encourages cultural exchange with other nations.
(D) Demands loyalty from individuals to their national group.

283. What is the relationship between militarism and nationalism as described in the source?
(A) They are mutually exclusive and cannot coexist.
(B) They can converge to create an ideology that resolves national issues through military force.
(C) Nationalism is a sub-category of militarism.
(D) Militarism always leads to the decline of nationalist sentiment.

284. The elevation of military virtues to a position of preeminence in society is a characteristic of which ideology mentioned in the text?
(A) Militarism
(B) Separatism
(C) Nationalism
(D) Fundamentalism

285. The source implies that the 'us versus them' mentality is a feature of:
(A) A healthy and inclusive form of patriotism.
(B) The standard practice of international diplomacy.
(C) An aggressive and exclusionary form of nationalism.
(D) The core principles of a military alliance.

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(B) Strategic partnerships focus exclusively on economic cooperation.
(C) Military alliances typically include binding mutual-defense obligations.
(D) Military alliances are temporary, while strategic partnerships are permanent.

272. According to the source, what is the primary purpose of a security dialogue?
(A) To sign a formal mutual-defense pact.
(B) To build confidence and manage disputes through consultation.
(C) To coordinate an immediate military attack.
(D) To arrange the commercial sale of weapons.

273. Which of the following would be an example of "defence cooperation" as defined in the passage?
(A) Two states signing a treaty to end a war.
(B) Two states forming a rigid mutual-defense alliance.
(C) Two states engaging in a public debate.
(D) Two states holding joint military exercises.

274. The source describes peace treaties as formal agreements that:
(A) Legally terminate a state of war and establish new security arrangements.
(B) Initiate a state of war between nations.
(C) Create a strategic partnership for economic gain.
(D) Form a security dialogue for confidence-building.

275. Based on the passage, which form of cooperation is described as the most structured and binding?
(A) Security dialogue
(B) Strategic partnership
(C) Military alliance
(D) Defence cooperation

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Terrorism is a complex and contested concept, but it is broadly understood in international relations as the calculated use of violence, or the threat of violence, against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents. The primary purpose of such acts is not military victory but to create a pervasive atmosphere of fear and intimidation to influence an audience beyond the immediate victims. The ultimate goal is to attain a political, religious, or ideological objective that the perpetrators feel cannot be achieved through legitimate political processes. Terrorism can be classified based on its operational scope and geographic focus. National terrorism refers to terrorist acts that are confined within the borders of a single country, where the perpetrators, victims, and objectives are all domestic. International terrorism, in contrast, transcends national boundaries; the act, perpetrators, or victims involve more than one country, or it is aimed at influencing a foreign government's policies. A specific variant is cross-border terrorism, which typically involves terrorist activities in one country that are actively supported, sponsored, or directed by actors, often state or non-state, from a neighboring country. This form of terrorism directly implicates interstate relations and can be a major source of conflict.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. According to the source, what is the primary purpose of terrorist violence?
(A) To create an atmosphere of fear to influence a wider audience.
(B) To achieve a decisive military victory over a state army.
(C) To acquire territory through conventional conquest.
(D) To engage in legitimate political processes for change.

277. How does the passage distinguish "international terrorism" from "national terrorism"?
(A) International terrorism uses more violent methods.
(B) International terrorism is always state-sponsored.
(C) National terrorism is not aimed at political goals.
(D) International terrorism transcends national boundaries in its scope, actors, or victims.

278. The text defines "cross-border terrorism" as involving:
(A) Terrorist acts that occur in multiple countries simultaneously.
(B) Terrorist activities in one country supported by actors from a neighboring country.
(C) Terrorist groups that have no specific

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is understood. Deterrence can be differentiated by the means employed. Nuclear deterrence relies on the threat of using nuclear weapons, promising catastrophic destruction that is intended to be so terrifying as to prevent any major war between nuclear-armed states. In contrast, conventional deterrence uses the threat of deploying non-nuclear military forces—such as armies, navies, and air forces—to dissuade an attack or other hostile act.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What are the three essential elements of deterrence mentioned in the text?
(A) Capability, capacity, and communication
(B) Credibility, diplomacy, and strategy
(C) Capability, credibility, and communication
(D) Communication, convention, and capability

292. According to the source, which element of deterrence is described as the most critical and psychological component?
(A) Credibility
(B) Capability
(C) Communication
(D) Capacity

293. How does the passage distinguish between nuclear deterrence and conventional deterrence?
(A) Nuclear deterrence is offensive, while conventional deterrence is defensive.
(B) Nuclear deterrence is only practiced by superpowers, while conventional deterrence is for smaller states.
(C) Nuclear deterrence is no longer considered effective, while conventional deterrence is.
(D) Nuclear deterrence is based on the threat of nuclear weapons, while conventional deterrence uses non-nuclear forces.

294. The primary goal of deterrence, as defined in the paragraph, is to:
(A) Win a war quickly and decisively.
(B) Prevent an adversary from taking a hostile action.
(C) Force an adversary to surrender unconditionally.
(D) Punish an adversary for a past transgression.

295. The text suggests that possessing a powerful military (capability) is not enough for deterrence if:
(A) The military is composed of conventional forces only.
(B) The capability is not clearly communicated through diplomatic channels.
(C) The adversary does not believe the threat to use it is real.
(D) The adversary possesses a similar level of military power.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Democratic Peace Theory is a prominent theory in the study of international relations that centers on a specific empirical observation: established democracies are highly unlikely to engage in war with one another. This proposition is often referred to as the 'dyadic' democratic peace, as it applies to pairs of democratic states. It is important to note that the theory does not assert that democracies are inherently more peaceful in general; the historical record shows that democracies frequently wage wars, but they tend to do so against non-democratic states. Two principal explanations have been advanced to account for this phenomenon of mutual peace among democracies. The first is the normative explanation, which posits that democracies share common norms of peaceful conflict resolution, compromise, and mutual respect for self-determination. When dealing with other democracies, leaders are inclined to externalize these internal norms. The second is the institutional explanation, which argues that the political structures and institutions within democracies—such as the need for public approval, checks and balances, and the regular rotation of power—act as constraints on leaders, making it difficult for them to decide to go to war, particularly against another state that is similarly constrained.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the central claim of the Democratic Peace Theory, as described in the text?
(A) Democratic states are more peaceful than all other states.

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24. (A) An insurgency with elements of cross-border terrorism and guerilla warfare.
The scenario describes a multi-faceted internal conflict where rebels use hit-and-run tactics against the government. This reliance on mobile, irregular forces is a hallmark of guerilla warfare. Additionally, the involvement of a neighboring state providing funds to destabilize the region introduces the element of cross-border support. Collectively, these features define a modern insurgency where non-state actors challenge the state's authority using asymmetric methods supported by external political or financial interests.

25. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Armament concepts cover various aspects of military acquisition and transfer. An arms race involves states competing to increase their military strength. Arms trade refers to the commercial sale of weapons between entities. Arms aid involves the transfer of equipment as part of a political or strategic assistance package. Finally, arms proliferation describes the spread of weapons technology to new countries or groups. Each concept highlights a different dynamic within the global security environment.

26. (A) A lack of democratic governance and economic interdependence.
Liberal international relations theory argues that war is not an inevitable outcome of the international system. Instead, it suggests that conflict arises when states lack democratic institutions and have few economic ties with one another. According to this view, democracies are more likely to resolve disputes peacefully, and strong trade relationships make the cost of war prohibitively high. Therefore, promoting global democracy and free trade are seen as primary paths to enduring peace.

27. (D) Every objective should have one responsible commander.
The principle of unity of command is essential for maintaining order and efficiency during military operations. It dictates that all forces assigned to a specific goal should report to a single leader who has the authority to direct their actions. This structure prevents conflicting orders and ensures that all units work together toward a common purpose. By centralizing decision-making, a military can respond more effectively to changing conditions on the battlefield.

28. (B) Its goal, which is the fundamental overthrow of the existing political and social order.
Revolutionary warfare is distinguished by its radical and comprehensive objectives. Unlike conventional wars fought for territory or limited concessions, this type of conflict seeks to completely dismantle the current government and replace it with an entirely new ideological system. It integrates political mobilization with military action, involving the entire population in a struggle for total social transformation. This comprehensive approach makes revolutionary conflicts particularly intense, prolonged, and difficult to resolve through negotiation.

29. (C) A process of communication and consultation between states on security matters to build trust.
A security dialogue is a diplomatic tool used to enhance stability by facilitating open communication between nations. These dialogues are typically non-binding and focus on sharing information, discussing potential threats, and clarifying military intentions. The primary goal is to build mutual trust and prevent the misunderstandings that can lead to unintended conflict. By maintaining regular contact, states can manage regional tensions and find common ground on security challenges without forming formal alliances.

30. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
The dyadic version of democratic peace theory claims that democracies rarely engage in war with one another. This phenomenon is explained by the institutional structure of democratic governance. Leaders in these systems are accountable to their citizens and must navigate internal checks and balances before initiating conflict. Because the public typically bears the costs of war, they are hesitant to support military action against other nations that share similar peaceful norms and values.

31. (A) Conciliation
Successful deterrence depends on three main pillars that influence an adversary's decision-making process. Capability involves having the actual military strength to inflict damage.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The continuation of policy by other means.
Carl von Clausewitz famously argued that war should never be viewed as an independent act of violence. Instead, he maintained that military conflict serves as a tool for achieving state objectives when diplomatic efforts reach their limits. This perspective emphasizes that political leaders must remain in control of military operations to ensure that the intensity and duration of the conflict align strictly with the underlying political goals.

2. (A) To seize, retain, and exploit the initiative.
The principle of offensive action focuses on maintaining control over the battlefield by forcing the adversary to react rather than act. By seizing the initiative, a commander dictates the terms of engagement and keeps the opponent off balance. This proactive approach is essential for achieving decisive results, as it allows military forces to exploit weaknesses in enemy defenses and maintain momentum throughout the combat operation.

3. (A) I, III, II, IV
Nuclear strategies evolved significantly during the Cold War era. The 1950s focused on massive retaliation to deter aggression through total nuclear strikes. This shifted to flexible response in the 1960s to provide multiple military options. By the late 1960s, mutually assured destruction became the dominant reality. Finally, concepts like nuclear utilization target selection emerged in the late 1970s and 1980s, focusing on winnable nuclear exchanges.

4. (D) It is fought with limited means for limited political objectives.
Limited warfare represents a strategic choice by states to constrain the scope of military conflict. Unlike total war, which seeks the complete destruction of the adversary, limited wars involve specific, narrow goals and controlled use of force. This approach prevents unnecessary escalation, particularly in the nuclear age, by ensuring that the resources deployed and the geographical reach of the fighting remain within manageable boundaries.

5. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different ideologies shape global security dynamics in unique ways. Militarism glorifies combat power as the primary solution to state problems. Separatism involves subnational groups striving to break away and form independent nations. Irredentism focuses on reclaiming lost or ancestral territories held by other states. Meanwhile, fundamentalism demands strict adherence to religious doctrines within the political sphere. Understanding these distinctions is vital for analyzing the various drivers of international conflict.

6. (B) Capability
Deterrence relies on convincing an opponent that an attack would be unsuccessful or prohibitively costly. Capability refers specifically to the military assets, technological tools, and logistical support required to carry out a credible threat. Developing precision missile systems enhances this element by demonstrating that a state possesses the practical means to destroy high-value targets. This physical readiness forces adversaries to reconsider the potential success of any aggression.

7. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Democratic peace theory does not suggest that democracies are generally more peaceful in all their foreign relations. Instead, research shows that while democratic states frequently engage in wars with non-democratic regimes, they rarely if ever go to war with one another. This dyadic observation suggests that shared values, transparency, and institutional constraints create a unique zone of peace specific to interactions between pairs of democratic governments.

8. (A) The successful implementation of multilateral disarmament treaties.
Arms races are driven by competitive interactions between rival states seeking security or status. The

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(B) Democracies have never engaged in any form of warfare.
(C) The number of democracies in the world is decreasing.
(D) Democratic states are highly unlikely to go to war with each other.

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297. The "dyadic" aspect of the democratic peace refers to the observation that peace is maintained between:
(A) A pair of democratic states.
(B) A democracy and a non-democracy.
(C) Two neighboring states, regardless of regime type.
(D) Two powerful states.

298. According to the normative explanation for the democratic peace, why do democracies avoid war with each other?
(A) They share a common military alliance against non-democracies.
(B) They externalize their shared internal norms of peaceful conflict resolution.
(C) They are economically dependent on each other and cannot afford war.
(D) They lack the military capability to fight each other effectively.

299. The institutional explanation for the democratic peace suggests that war is constrained by:
(A) The personal peacefulness of democratic leaders.
(B) Political structures like checks and balances and public approval.
(C) A lack of public interest in foreign policy.
(D) International laws that apply only to democracies.

300. Based on the source, the Democratic Peace Theory implies which of the following?
(A) Democracies may still wage wars against non-democratic states.
(B) Democracies are entirely pacifist in their foreign policy.
(C) The theory explains peace between all types of states.
(D) The theory is based on a single historical event.

Scholars use different lenses to explain the lack of conflict between democracies. The structural perspective emphasizes the internal architecture of democratic states, where legislative oversight and public accountability prevent leaders from acting impulsively. Simultaneously, the normative view suggests that democracies externalize their domestic culture of peaceful negotiation and mutual respect. Both institutional constraints and shared values work together to make war between democratic nations an extremely rare occurrence.

17. (B) Credibility, by linking its own reputation to the defense of another.
Deterrence is effective only if the adversary believes a threat will be carried out. When a state makes a public commitment to defend an ally, it puts its international reputation and honor at stake. This linking of its own interests with those of the ally makes the threat more believable in the eyes of an opponent. By reducing the perceived likelihood of a bluff, the state strengthens its overall deterrent posture.

18. (A) Irredentism
Irredentism describes a political movement where a nation seeks to annex territory currently under the control of another state. This claim is typically based on historical ties or the presence of ethnically related populations living in the targeted region. Such ideologies often lead to international tension and conflict, as they challenge existing borders and the sovereignty of other countries in the pursuit of reuniting people with their perceived historical homeland.

19. (C) It is a formal agreement that officially ends a state of war.
A peace treaty is a legally binding document that moves nations beyond a mere cessation of hostilities toward a permanent resolution of conflict. Unlike an armistice or ceasefire, which only pauses the fighting, a peace treaty addresses the root causes of the war and establishes the terms for future relations. It often includes provisions for border adjustments, reparations, and the restoration of diplomatic ties between the formerly belligerent states.

20. (B) I, II, III, and IV only
Terrorism is a complex phenomenon defined by several core characteristics in academic and legal contexts. It involves the actual use or threat of violence to achieve political, religious, or ideological goals. Furthermore, terrorist acts are specifically designed to spread fear among a broad audience beyond the immediate victims. The deliberate targeting of civilians and non-combatants is also a primary feature used to distinguish terrorism from conventional military operations or legitimate resistance movements.

21. (C) Wars result from international anarchy and the struggle for power among states.
Realist theory posits that the international system is anarchic, meaning there is no central authority to enforce rules. In this environment, states are the primary actors and must rely on themselves for survival. This lack of security leads to a constant struggle for power and influence. Consequently, war is viewed as an inevitable outcome of states pursuing their national interests and attempting to maximize their relative strength against potential rivals.

22. (B) Retaliation
Traditional military doctrines are guided by several fundamental principles designed to ensure operational success. Concepts such as mass, surprise, and simplicity help commanders organize forces and execute plans effectively. While retaliation is a concept found in deterrence theory and political strategy, it is not listed as one of the core tactical principles of war. These principles focus on the efficient application of force rather than the motivation for initiating a military response.

23. (D) Win the "hearts and minds" of the population to deny support to rebels.
Counter-insurgency is as much a political struggle as it is a military one. Because insurgents rely on the local population for food, intelligence, and recruits, the state must focus on gaining the trust of its citizens. By providing security and essential services, the government aims to isolate the rebels and undermine their legitimacy. Success in these operations is defined by the permanent removal of insurgent influence rather than just killing enemy fighters.

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primary catalyst is often the security dilemma, where one state's defensive buildup triggers fear in others. Domestic factors, such as the economic interests of the military-industrial complex, and the pursuit of international prestige also fuel this competition. Conversely, the implementation of disarmament treaties serves to reduce stockpiles and de-escalate tensions.

9. (C) A broad security and political cooperative relationship without a formal treaty.
Strategic partnerships represent a flexible form of international cooperation that falls short of a formal military alliance. These relationships involve ongoing consultation, joint exercises, and policy coordination on issues of mutual concern, such as trade or security. Unlike alliances, they typically do not include legally binding mutual defense obligations. This allows states to collaborate on shared interests while maintaining greater autonomy in their independent foreign policy decisions.

10. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Small arms and light weapons pose a major challenge to global stability due to their accessibility and durability. Because these weapons are easy to smuggle and require minimal training to operate, they are frequently utilized by insurgent groups and criminal networks. This direct link explains why the widespread availability of such weaponry fuels prolonged internal conflicts and undermines the ability of developing nations to maintain law and order.

11. (D) The state-led sponsorship of terrorist activities within a foreign territory.
Cross-border terrorism is defined by the involvement of an external state in supporting or directing violence against another country. Unlike purely domestic terrorism, this form involves the use of proxies, funding, and safe havens provided by a neighboring or rival government. This state sponsorship transforms localized violence into a significant international security issue, often leading to diplomatic crises or military escalation between the states involved.

12. (B) Allocate minimum essential combat power to secondary efforts.
Economy of force is a fundamental principle of war that requires commanders to use their resources efficiently. It does not suggest using low-quality equipment, but rather involves minimizing the forces assigned to non-decisive areas. This strategic allocation ensures that the maximum possible combat power is available for the primary objective. By balancing forces across different theaters, a military can maintain a strong defense while concentrating for success elsewhere.

13. (C) It promotes building effective anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems for survival.
Mutually assured destruction is based on the premise that neither side can win a nuclear war. This strategy requires both nations to remain vulnerable to a retaliatory strike, ensuring that any first attack results in total self-destruction. The development of effective anti-ballistic missile systems is seen as destabilizing under this doctrine because it could protect a nation from retaliation, potentially encouraging them to initiate a nuclear strike.

14. (D) A donor state providing arms aid may gain political influence over the recipient state.
Arms aid is a significant tool of foreign policy used by powerful nations to achieve strategic goals. By providing military equipment and training, a donor state can strengthen the security of an ally while simultaneously gaining leverage over their political and military decisions. This relationship often creates a level of dependency, allowing the donor to align the recipient's actions with its own international interests and regional security objectives.

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15. (C) I, III and IV only
Guerilla warfare is an asymmetrical strategy employed by irregular forces to combat a more powerful conventional military. These actors avoid large-scale battles, instead using the local terrain to conduct surprise raids and ambushes. The goal is to gradually exhaust the enemy's resources and political will through a prolonged conflict. Because guerilla fighters lack the strength for decisive confrontations, they rely on mobility and local support to survive and succeed.

16. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

Credibility ensures the opponent believes the threat will be carried out. Communication allows a state to clearly signal its red lines and the consequences of crossing them. While conciliation may be a useful diplomatic strategy to reduce tensions, it is not a core requirement for a threat-based strategy like deterrence.

32. (B) Nationalism
Nationalism is a powerful ideology that centers on the identity and interests of a specific national group. It often involves the belief that the nation should have its own sovereign state and may include assertions of cultural or political superiority. While it can be a source of social cohesion, extreme nationalism can also lead to conflict when different groups compete for territory, independence, or regional dominance at the expense of other ethnicities.

33. (B) The use of military force at a level below conventional warfare, including peacekeeping and counter-terrorism.
Low intensity operations describe military actions that do not reach the scale of total or conventional war. These missions often involve managing internal security, conducting counter-insurgency campaigns, or participating in international peacekeeping efforts. The emphasis is on using limited force to achieve specific political and social objectives while avoiding large-scale destruction. Such operations require soldiers to be highly adaptable, as they must often perform policing and diplomatic roles alongside traditional combat duties.

34. (A) The prospect of nuclear retaliation restrains how conventional wars are fought.
The existence of nuclear weapons has fundamentally altered the conduct of conventional warfare between major powers. Because any large-scale clash could potentially escalate into a nuclear exchange, states often impose strict limits on their military objectives and the weapons they deploy. This "shadow" of nuclear devastation encourages restraint and forces leaders to seek limited outcomes through conventional means, preventing localized conflicts from spiraling into global catastrophes that could destroy all parties involved.

35. (B) II and III only
Defence cooperation is a broad term for collaborative military activities between nations. It is often less formal than a military alliance and does not always include mutual defense guarantees. Common examples of cooperation include holding joint training exercises, sharing intelligence on common threats, and engaging in personnel exchanges. Such activities help build trust and improve the ability of different militaries to work together, even if they are not part of a formal, legally binding security pact.

36. (D) Political Psychology approach to foreign policy analysis.
While system-level and state-level theories focus on broad structures, the political psychology approach examines the individuals who make critical decisions. This perspective explores how the personal beliefs, childhood experiences, and cognitive biases of leaders shape their foreign policy choices. By analyzing how decision-makers perceive threats and process information, researchers can gain insights into why some leaders choose war while others seek diplomatic solutions. This approach highlights the human element in global politics.

37. (C) Never permitting an enemy to acquire an unexpected advantage.
Security is a fundamental principle of war aimed at protecting a force from surprise and sabotage. It requires commanders to take constant precautions to hide their intentions and safeguard their troops, supplies, and information. By maintaining effective security, a military ensures that the enemy cannot gain a sudden advantage through unexpected maneuvers or intelligence gathering. This protection is vital for maintaining the initiative and ensuring that operational plans can be executed without interference.

38. (B) A transnational group attacking a target in a third country to influence the policies of a first country.
International terrorism is characterized by acts that transcend national boundaries in terms of their targets, perpetrators, or locations. This form of violence often involves groups operating in several countries to pressure a specific government. By striking targets in third-party nations, terrorists seek to gain global attention and influence the behavior of their primary

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enough to launch a nuclear first strike without fearing its destruction.

99. (C) Full-scale invasion of another country.
Low intensity operations refer to military actions that are limited in scope and intensity, typically falling between normal diplomatic relations and conventional war. These include peacekeeping missions, counter-drug operations, and providing support for counter-terrorism efforts. These missions focus on using restrained military power to achieve specific goals. In contrast, a full-scale invasion of another country is a high-intensity operation that involves the total use of a nation's military power and is a primary example of conventional warfare.

100. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
International security is managed through various types of agreements and dialogues. NATO is the most prominent example of a military alliance based on collective defense. The Treaty of Versailles is a historical peace treaty that ended World War I. Strategic partnerships, like the India-U.S. civil nuclear framework, involve deep cooperation on long-term interests. Finally, security dialogues such as the Shangri-La Dialogue provide forums for consultation. Each of these mechanisms plays a different role in maintaining global stability.

101. (B) Two democracies are unlikely to fight a war against each other.
The dyadic version of democratic peace theory argues that while democracies may frequently engage in conflict with non-democratic states, they almost never go to war with one another. This observation suggests that shared values, transparency, and institutional constraints create a unique zone of peace specific to interactions between pairs of democratic governments. This phenomenon is one of the most widely accepted and studied patterns in modern international relations, highlighting the importance of governance.

102. (B) A competitive, reciprocal process of acquiring more and better weapons between two or more rival states.
An arms race is a competitive dynamic where rival states increase their military capabilities in response to one another. This process is often driven by the security dilemma, where one state's defensive buildup is perceived as a threat by its neighbor, triggering a reciprocal response. This cycle can lead to rapidly growing stockpiles, heightened regional tensions, and a diversion of economic resources. Arms races are significant because they can increase the likelihood of accidental or pre-emptive war.

103. (D) An armed rebellion aimed at overthrowing a constituted authority.
An insurgency is a protracted political and military effort by non-state actors to challenge and replace an existing government. It is characterized by the use of subversion and armed conflict to undermine the state's legitimacy and control. Unlike a simple coup or an act of terrorism, an insurgency is a broad-based struggle that seeks to win the support of the population. Success depends on the rebels' ability to establish their own authority while making the state appear ineffective.

104. (A) Objective
The principle of objective is fundamental to military strategy, requiring that every operation be directed toward a clearly defined and attainable goal. Without a central purpose, military efforts become fragmented and less effective. By focusing all forces and resources on a common objective, a commander ensures that every action contributes to the overall success of the campaign. This clarity of purpose is essential for maintaining momentum and coordinating the complex activities of modern armed forces.

105. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Irredentism has historically been a major driver of international conflict and instability. This ideology involves a state's attempt to annex territory from a neighbor based on historical ties or shared ethnic identity. Because these claims challenge existing borders and national sovereignty, they often lead to diplomatic crises and war. The desire to "reunite" a perceived homeland or protect related populations provides a powerful political motivation for leaders to use military force against other states.

106. (A) The use of hit-and-run attacks, ambushes, and sabotage.

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conventional deterrence focuses on convincing an opponent that their offensive will either fail or be prohibitively expensive in terms of casualties and equipment lost. It requires maintaining high-quality, visible, and ready forces that demonstrate a clear capability to defend territory effectively.

47. (A) Mass
The principle of mass dictates that military success often depends on concentrating the effects of combat power at a critical point and time. This does not necessarily mean having the largest number of soldiers, but rather focusing firepower, technology, and logistical support where they can achieve a decisive breakthrough. By achieving superiority at the most important location on the battlefield, a commander can defeat a larger but more dispersed enemy force and gain a strategic advantage.

48. (B) Struggle for control and influence over a population.
An insurgency is a protracted political and military effort by non-state actors to overthrow a government or gain control of a region. Unlike conventional wars, the central battleground of an insurgency is the civilian population. Both the insurgents and the state compete for the loyalty and support of the people. This support provides the rebels with recruits, supplies, and information, making the political struggle for legitimacy just as important as the actual military engagements.

49. (B) Commercial sale of weapons and military equipment between countries or entities.
The arms trade involves the international business of buying and selling military hardware, technology, and services. These transactions are typically conducted for profit and are often regulated by national and international laws. While states are the primary buyers and sellers, private defense companies play a central role in manufacturing and distribution. The global arms trade is a significant part of the world economy and has profound implications for regional stability, security balances, and human rights.

50. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different types of warfare are defined by their specific goals and methods. Limited war involves constrained objectives to avoid total destruction. Revolutionary warfare aims to fundamentally change a society's political and social structure. Guerilla warfare utilizes irregular tactics like ambushes and raids by mobile forces. Counter-insurgency focuses on gaining the support of the population to defeat rebels. Understanding these distinct categories is essential for analyzing how modern conflicts are planned, executed, and eventually resolved.

51. (C) Adherents use force to impose doctrines on society or other nations.
Religious fundamentalism can lead to conflict when its followers move beyond personal faith to political activism that seeks to dominate others. When a group believes it has the absolute truth based on a literal reading of scripture, it may view compromise as impossible. Conflict arises if these adherents attempt to use the power of the state or military force to impose their religious views on diverse populations or neighboring countries with different beliefs or secular systems.

52. (D) An all-out nuclear response to any aggression, regardless of scale.
During the early Cold War, the United States adopted the doctrine of massive retaliation. This policy was designed to deter any form of Soviet aggression by threatening an immediate and overwhelming nuclear strike on the Soviet Union. The goal was to make the cost of even small-scale attacks prohibitively high. However, the doctrine eventually lost credibility because it was seen as an inflexible response that might lead to a global nuclear catastrophe over relatively minor international disputes.

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53. (C) The Warsaw Pact
A military pact is a formal agreement between nations to provide mutual military assistance and collective defense. The Warsaw Pact was a prominent example, established during the Cold War by the Soviet Union and several Eastern European states as a counterbalance to NATO. Unlike humanitarian charters or environmental protocols, a military pact focuses specifically on shared security interests, joint military planning, and the commitment to treat an attack on one member as an attack on all.

54. (B) The individual level

In the study of international relations, researchers use different levels of analysis to explain the causes of war. The individual level focuses on human nature and the specific traits of political leaders. This perspective suggests that biological instincts, psychological biases, and the personal ambitions of decision-makers are the primary drivers of conflict. By examining how individuals perceive the world and react to stress, this level of analysis provides insights into the human motivations behind the decision for war.

55. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Credibility is a cornerstone of any effective deterrence strategy. Even if a state possesses vast military power, its threats will not influence an adversary's behavior unless the opponent believes those threats are genuine. This belief is shaped by the state's past actions, its declared interests, and the perceived willingness of its leaders to follow through with retaliation. Without credibility, a deterrent posture becomes a hollow bluff, failing to prevent the very actions it was designed to stop.

56. (A) Clear, uncomplicated plans and concise orders to ensure thorough understanding.
Simplicity is a vital principle of war because the environment of combat is naturally chaotic and unpredictable. Complex plans are difficult to coordinate and more likely to fail when communication breaks down or unexpected events occur. By keeping orders clear and straightforward, commanders ensure that every soldier understands their specific role. This clarity reduces confusion and allows units to adapt more effectively to the "fog of war," ensuring that the overall objective remains achievable.

57. (C) It escalates and prolongs internal conflicts, fuels crime, and destabilizes societies.
The proliferation of small arms and light weapons poses a severe threat to human security worldwide. Because these weapons are inexpensive and easy to use, they are the primary tools in most modern civil wars and insurgencies. Their widespread availability makes it easier for conflicts to start and harder for them to end, as multiple factions can remain armed. Beyond war, the spread of these weapons fuels violent crime and undermines the rule of law in many regions.

58. (A) Democracies expect to resolve disputes with other democracies through peaceful force.
The normative explanation for democratic peace centers on the shared political culture of democratic nations. These societies are built on principles of negotiation, compromise, and the non-violent resolution of internal disagreements. When two democracies interact, they apply these same domestic norms to their international relationship. This mutual expectation of peaceful behavior, combined with a respect for the legitimacy of other democratic systems, creates a powerful barrier against the use of force between democratic states in the system.

59. (D) Separatism
Separatism is an ideological movement where a subnational group, often defined by a shared ethnicity, religion, or language, seeks to break away from an existing state. The ultimate goal is usually to establish an independent sovereign nation or gain significant political autonomy. Such movements can lead to conflict when the central government refuses to grant independence, resulting in civil wars or long-term insurgencies. Separatism highlights the tension between state sovereignty and the right to self-determination.

60. (A) IV, II, I, III
Significant Cold War events followed a specific chronological sequence as global tensions evolved. NATO was established in 1949 to provide collective security for Western nations. The Korean War began shortly after in 1950, marking the first major military conflict of the era. The Warsaw Pact was then formed by the Soviet Union in 1955 as a direct response to West Germany joining NATO. Finally, the Cuban Missile Crisis brought the world to the brink of nuclear war in 1962.

61. (C) Terrorism that is confined within the borders of a single state, often involving conflict between the state and an internal group.
National terrorism, also known as domestic terrorism, refers to violent acts committed by individuals or groups against their own government or fellow citizens. These acts are typically motivated by internal political, social, or ethnic grievances and take place entirely within the borders of one country. Unlike international terrorism, which involves foreign targets or cross-

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border operations, national terrorism focuses on local issues and seeks to influence the policies or structure of the specific state.

62. (D) It is possible to win a limited nuclear war by targeting specific military assets.
The doctrine of nuclear utilization target selection, often called NUTS, challenges the idea that nuclear weapons are only useful for deterrence. It suggests that if deterrence fails, nuclear weapons could be used in a controlled and precise manner to destroy an enemy's military capabilities without causing a global catastrophe. Proponents of this view believe that by focusing on specific targets, a nation could actually win a limited nuclear conflict and achieve its stated political and strategic objectives.

63. (A) Is generally less formal and does not typically include a commitment to collective defense.
Defence cooperation and military alliances represent different levels of security partnership. An alliance is a formal, legally binding agreement that requires members to defend one another if attacked. In contrast, defence cooperation involves less formal activities such as joint exercises, information sharing, and training programs. While cooperation builds trust and improves the ability of militaries to work together, it does not carry the same level of commitment to go to war on behalf of a partner.

64. (B) The type of government or economic system of a country.
State-level analysis focuses on the internal characteristics of individual nations to explain their foreign policy and the causes of war. This perspective examines how factors such as a country's political system, its economic structure, and the influence of domestic interest groups shape its international behavior. For example, some theories suggest that democratic states are more peaceful, while others argue that certain economic systems naturally lead to expansionist policies and conflict with other sovereign nations.

65. (A) I and III only
The presence of nuclear weapons has a profound impact on how conventional wars are fought. Because of the risk of nuclear escalation, states often limit their military goals and the intensity of their operations. However, conventional conflict remains a major feature of international relations, and there is a constant danger that a traditional war could spiral out of control and trigger a nuclear exchange. This reality forces leaders to balance military effectiveness with the need to avoid destruction.

66. (A) Be directed towards a clearly defined, decisive, and attainable objective.
The principle of objective is the most important rule in military planning. It requires that every operation have a clear and purposeful goal that contributes directly to the overall strategy. Without a well-defined objective, military efforts can become scattered and ineffective. A successful objective must be decisive enough to change the course of the conflict and attainable with the resources available. Clarity of purpose ensures that all forces are working toward the same end.

67. (C) The restrained use of military power to achieve political objectives.
Low intensity operations are characterized by the limited application of force in complex environments. These operations often take place in situations that fall between true peace and conventional war, such as counter-insurgency or peacekeeping missions. The primary focus is on achieving political and social goals rather than the total destruction of an enemy army. This requires soldiers to use restraint and often work closely with civilian authorities to address the underlying causes of a conflict and order.

68. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Arms aid and the arms trade involve different types of international transfers. Arms aid is the provision of military equipment to another country, usually as a form of strategic support to an ally. In contrast, the arms trade refers to the commercial sale of weapons for profit. While an arms race involves the competitive acquisition of weapons between rivals, it is a separate concept from the trade itself. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for analyzing global security dynamics.

69. (C) The adversary's perception of the deterrer's capability and will.

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opponent. This transnational nature complicates counter-terrorism efforts, as it requires extensive cooperation between multiple governments and international security agencies.

39. (D) A desire to create a wider range of military options to respond to aggression.
The shift from massive retaliation to flexible response reflected a realization that threatening total nuclear war for every transgression was not a credible strategy. By developing a wider array of military capabilities, including stronger conventional forces and tactical nuclear options, the United States aimed to provide leaders with more appropriate choices for different levels of conflict. This flexibility was intended to deter various forms of aggression without immediately risking a global nuclear catastrophe.

40. (B) I, II, and III only
Militarism is an ideology that places extreme importance on military power and the values of the armed forces. It involves maintaining a high state of military readiness and glorifying combat as a noble pursuit. In societies influenced by militarism, the military often exerts significant influence over government policy and social life. This mindset prioritizes force over diplomacy, viewing a strong defense as the primary source of national security and the most effective tool for achieving goals.

41. (C) Irredentism
Irredentism occurs when a state attempts to reclaim territory that it considers part of its historical or ethnic homeland. These claims are often based on past borders or the presence of shared ethnic and linguistic groups living in the targeted region. Because irredentist policies involve challenging the sovereignty of other states and demanding border changes, they are a frequent source of international tension and have historically led to numerous wars and diplomatic crises.

42. (A) To provide for mutual defense and enhance the collective security of its members.
A military alliance is a formal agreement between two or more states to collaborate on security issues. The primary function of such an alliance is to provide a guarantee of mutual defense, where an attack on one member is treated as an attack on all. By pooling their military resources, members can deter potential aggressors and improve their collective security. Alliances also facilitate joint military planning, intelligence sharing, and the standardization of military equipment.

43. (D) Economic
Terrorism is generally classified based on the nature of the actors involved and the geographical scope of their actions. Common categories include national terrorism, which occurs within one state, and international or cross-border terrorism, which involves multiple countries. While economic factors may motivate terrorist groups or be a target of their attacks, "economic terrorism" is not typically recognized as a distinct, formal category in the same way that ideological or nationalist types are identified in studies.

44. (B) Arms races
The security dilemma is a central concept in international relations that explains how states can fall into unintended competition. It occurs when actions taken by one state to increase its own security, such as building up its military, are perceived as a threat by its rivals. These rivals then respond with their own military buildup, leading to a spiral of increasing tension and armaments. This cycle is a primary driver behind the phenomenon of arms races.

45. (A) I, II, and III only
While widely influential, democratic peace theory faces several significant academic criticisms. Skeptics point out that definitions of democracy are often adjusted to exclude conflicting cases. Others argue that the historical rarity of democratic states makes the findings statistically questionable. Additionally, some researchers suggest that the peace observed among Western nations during the late twentieth century was more a result of shared Cold War strategic interests and economic ties than a common system of domestic governance.

46. (D) Preventing war by threatening damage using non-nuclear military forces.
Conventional deterrence is a strategy that uses traditional military assets, such as tanks, infantry, and aircraft, to dissuade an adversary from attacking. Unlike nuclear deterrence, which relies on the threat of total annihilation,

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consequences of violating them. This transparency helps prevent the misunderstandings and miscalculations that could lead to an unintended war. By signaling its resolve and the limits of its patience, a country can influence the opponent's decision-making process and convince them that the costs of aggression are too high.

77. (C) Fundamentalism
Fundamentalism is an ideology based on a strict and literal interpretation of sacred religious texts. It becomes a source of international conflict when its adherents attempt to use political power or military force to impose these beliefs on society or other nations. This uncompromising worldview often rejects pluralism and secular governance, leading to tension with those who hold different values. When fundamentalist groups seek to reorder the world according to their religious doctrines, they can challenge regional stability.

78. (D) War is a social institution dependent on shared norms and identities.
Constructivism argues that the international system is shaped by the ideas, identities, and social interactions of states rather than just material power. From this perspective, war is not an inevitable result of anarchy, but a social practice that arises from the way states perceive each other. If nations see one another as enemies based on their shared history and culture, conflict is more likely. Conversely, if they build an identity as friends, they can maintain peace.

79. (A) Superpowers deliberately constrain their objectives and means to avoid escalation to a nuclear exchange.
In the nuclear age, the concept of limited war has become essential for preventing global catastrophe. Because any direct conflict between nuclear-armed states could spiral out of control, these nations often agree to limit the scope of their fighting. They may restrict the geographic area of the war, the types of weapons used, and the political goals they pursue. This restraint allows states to compete for influence and protect their interests without risking total nuclear annihilation of all parties.

80. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Counter-insurgency operations are inherently long and complex because they target the social and political roots of a rebellion. Unlike conventional wars that focus on defeating an army, COIN aims to win the support of the local population. This requires providing security, improving governance, and building infrastructure. By gaining the trust of citizens, the government can deprive the insurgents of their essential base of support. This process is time-consuming but necessary for a lasting victory over rebels.

81. (B) Proportionality
The traditional principles of war are a set of guidelines developed over centuries to help commanders organize and execute military operations. Common principles include maneuver, the offensive, surprise, and simplicity. While proportionality is a critical concept in international law and the ethics of warfare, it is not historically listed as one of the core tactical principles of war used for operational planning. Instead, proportionality serves as a legal and moral constraint on how much force is used.

82. (A) It can fuel regional conflicts and empower actors that threaten international stability.
The global arms trade is a significant issue in international relations because of its impact on security and conflict. The transfer of modern weaponry can alter the balance of power between states, potentially encouraging aggression or leading to arms races. Furthermore, weapons sold to governments sometimes end up in the hands of insurgent groups or criminal organizations. By providing the means for violence, the arms trade can prolong civil wars, increase the lethality of conflicts, and destabilize entire regions.

83. (C) No First Use (NFU)
A "No First Use" policy is a pledge by a nuclear-armed state that it will only use its nuclear weapons in retaliation if it is attacked by another nuclear power. This doctrine is intended to reduce the risk of nuclear war by decreasing the incentives for a pre-emptive strike during a crisis. By publicly committing to this stance, a nation signals that its nuclear arsenal is purely for defense and deterrence, helping to build confidence and promote stability.

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Deterrence is a psychological strategy that works only if it influences the mind of the opponent. A state may have a massive military, but if its adversary believes it lacks the political will to use that power, the deterrent threat will fail. Credibility is built through consistent actions, clear communication, and the demonstration of a resolve to defend vital interests. Ultimately, it is the perception of the adversary, rather than the objective reality, that determines effectiveness.

70. (C) I, II, III and IV only
The proliferation of weapons has several dangerous consequences for international and human security. It can increase the frequency and intensity of wars and disrupt the balance of power in unstable regions. The spread of small arms particularly empowers non-state actors like terrorists and criminals, making them harder for governments to control. Additionally, high levels of military spending divert vital resources away from essential development programs, such as healthcare and education, hindering the long-term progress of many nations.

71. (D) The role of public accountability and checks and balances in constraining leaders.
The structural explanation for democratic peace focuses on the institutional design of democratic governments. These systems include features such as independent legislatures, free media, and regular elections, which hold leaders accountable for their actions. Before going to war, democratic leaders must build a broad consensus and convince a public that will bear the human and economic costs of conflict. These internal constraints make it much more difficult for democracies to initiate war, especially against other nations.

72. (A) Reliance on irregular forces using tactics of ambush, sabotage, and mobility.
Guerilla warfare is a strategy used by smaller, less-equipped forces to fight a more powerful conventional army. These irregular fighters avoid direct, large-scale confrontations and instead focus on hit-and-run attacks, ambushes, and sabotage. By staying mobile and hiding among the local population or in difficult terrain, they can wear down the enemy's resources and will over time. This asymmetric approach allows them to survive and even succeed against an opponent with superior technology and numbers.

73. (C) The domination of society by military values and the belief in force as a primary tool of policy.
Militarism is an ideology that elevates the military and its values to a central position in society. It involves the belief that maintaining a powerful defense is the most important national priority and that military force is the most effective way to solve international problems. In a militaristic society, military leaders often have great political influence, and civilian life may be organized around themes of discipline, hierarchy, and preparation for war, often at the expense of peaceful cooperation.

74. (A) Broad and multi-faceted long-term cooperation on security issues.
A strategic partnership is a framework for deep and ongoing collaboration between two nations. Unlike a simple trade agreement or a temporary alliance, these partnerships involve coordination across many areas, including defense, technology, and regional policy. While they do not typically include a legally binding mutual defense clause, they represent a significant commitment to work together on long-term security challenges. This arrangement allows states to align their interests and build trust without formal treaty requirements.

75. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Nuclear strategies have evolved through several key concepts. Massive retaliation involved threatening a total nuclear response to any attack. Flexible response introduced multiple military options to avoid immediate nuclear war. Mutually assured destruction is the situation where a full nuclear exchange would destroy both parties. Finally, a second-strike capability is the ability to survive an initial attack and still retaliate. Each idea represents a different approach to managing the danger of nuclear weapons during the Cold War.

76. (B) Toward a Clearly signal one's intentions and red lines to an adversary.
Communication is a vital part of deterrence because an adversary must understand exactly what actions will trigger a response. A state must clearly convey its vital interests and the

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on a direct assault against a strong defense, maneuver involves using speed and flexibility to strike at the enemy's weaknesses. By moving forces to unexpected locations or threatening the opponent's lines of communication, a commander can force the enemy to react and abandon their plans. This positional advantage allows a force to defeat an opponent.

92. (B) Both superpowers possessed a credible second-strike capability.
The doctrine of mutually assured destruction was the defining feature of Cold War nuclear strategy. It relied on the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union had enough nuclear weapons to survive an initial attack and still deliver a devastating counter-strike. This second-strike capability ensured that no matter who started a nuclear war, both sides would be completely destroyed. This balance of terror made it irrational for either side to use nuclear weapons against the other.

93. (C) Gain political influence and support its foreign policy objectives.
Arms aid is a key tool used by powerful nations to achieve their strategic goals on the global stage. By providing military equipment and training to another country, a donor state can strengthen an ally's security and build a long-term partnership. This assistance often allows the donor to gain significant political influence over the recipient's foreign and domestic policies. Ultimately, arms aid is used to promote the donor's interests, manage regional conflicts, and maintain a favorable balance.

94. (D) The mobilization of a large segment of the population in support of the revolutionary cause.
Revolutionary warfare is a total struggle that goes far beyond traditional military operations. A key element is the mobilization of the population to support the cause, which provides the revolutionaries with recruits, supplies, and information. By involving the people in the struggle, the movement can build its own political legitimacy while undermining the authority of the existing government. This broad popular support is essential for a long-term conflict that aims to fundamentally transform the political structure.

95. (C) I, II, III, and IV only
Several conflicting ideologies have historically acted as primary drivers of international conflict and war. Aggressive nationalism can lead states to seek dominance over their neighbors. Religious fundamentalism can trigger violence when groups try to impose their beliefs on others. Irredentism causes conflict through territorial claims based on ethnicity or history. Finally, militarism encourages the use of force as the primary way to solve problems. Together, these ideologies create deep divisions and competing interests between nations.

96. (B) System-level theory
System-level theories in international relations focus on the overall structure of the global arena rather than the internal traits of individual states. These theories, such as neorealism, argue that the distribution of power among major nations is the most important factor in determining the likelihood of war. From this perspective, states are forced to react to the anarchic nature of the international system and the constant struggle for security, making conflict a structural outcome of power imbalances.

97. (B) A formal, legally binding agreement that officially terminates a state of war between belligerents.
A peace treaty is the highest level of agreement for resolving a conflict between nations. Unlike a ceasefire or armistice, which only stops the fighting temporarily, a peace treaty is a permanent, legally binding document that officially ends the state of war. It sets the terms for a lasting peace by resolving territorial disputes, establishing new borders, and defining the rules for future relations. This document provides the framework for returning to a state of normal, peaceful interaction.

98. (A) Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)
The doctrine of mutually assured destruction is based on the idea that neither side can survive a nuclear war, which deters anyone from starting one. This strategy requires both sides to remain vulnerable to a retaliatory strike. If one nation develops a highly effective anti-ballistic missile system, it could potentially block an incoming counter-attack. This would undermine the balance of terror, as that nation might feel safe

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84. (D) Pairs of democratic states are highly unlikely to go to war with each other (dyadic theory).
The core of democratic peace theory is the dyadic observation that war is extremely rare between two democratic nations. This theory does not necessarily claim that democracies are more peaceful overall, as they often fight wars against non-democracies. Instead, it suggests that when both countries in a potential conflict share democratic institutions and values, they are much more likely to find a peaceful resolution. This unique relationship between democracies is a major focus in contemporary international relations.

85. (B) I, II and III only
Military alliances are formal agreements where states pledge to collaborate on security issues. A defining feature is the commitment to collective defense, where an attack on one member is considered an attack on all. NATO is the most well-known modern example of such an arrangement. Unlike temporary pacts, these alliances are often long-term and involve deep cooperation in military planning and training. They are designed to enhance the security of their members and deter potential threats collectively.

86. (B) Terrorism carried out by a group operating from and with the support of a neighboring country.
Cross-border terrorism involves violent acts committed by groups that are based in one country but strike targets in another. A key feature is the support these groups receive from an external state, which may provide them with funding, weapons, and safe havens. This state sponsorship allows terrorist organizations to operate more effectively and find refuge after their attacks. Because it involves crossing international boundaries, this form of terrorism often leads to diplomatic crises and military tension between states.

87. (D) To challenge the legitimacy and control of the incumbent government.
An insurgency is a organized political and military effort to overthrow an existing government or take control of a specific region. The fundamental goal is to undermine the state's authority and replace it with a new system of rule. Insurgents do this by competing for the loyalty of the population and attacking the government's ability to maintain order. It is a long-term struggle that combines military action with social and political programs designed to build support.

88. (A) The spread of weapons, particularly weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.
Arms proliferation refers to the process by which weapons and the technology to build them spread to new actors. This includes both the transfer of conventional weapons and the more dangerous spread of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. Proliferation can occur through the legal trade of arms or through illegal smuggling networks. When more states or non-state actors acquire advanced weaponry, it can increase the risk of conflict, lead to regional arms races, and threaten global stability.

89. (C) Separatism seeks to create a new state from an existing one, while irredentism seeks to annex territory from another state.
Separatism and irredentism are distinct ideologies focused on changing borders and state sovereignty. Separatism involves a group within a country trying to break away and form its own independent nation. In contrast, irredentism occurs when an existing state tries to take territory from a neighbor because of historical ties or shared ethnicity. While both can lead to conflict, they have different goals: one aims for a new state, while the other aims to expand an existing state.

90. (B) I, II and III only
Effective deterrence is built on three essential pillars that work together to influence an opponent's choices. Capability means having the actual military power to deliver on a threat. Credibility ensures that the adversary believes the state has the will to use that power. Communication is necessary to clearly signal the boundaries that must not be crossed. When these three elements are present, a state can successfully persuade an adversary that the costs of an attack far outweigh the benefits.

91. (D) Place the enemy in a position of disadvantage through the flexible application of combat power.
Maneuver is a core principle of war that focuses on movement and positioning to gain an advantage over the enemy. Rather than relying

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Guerilla warfare relies on asymmetric tactics designed to wear down a larger, conventional enemy force. Irregular fighters avoid direct, large-scale confrontations, instead using the local terrain to conduct hit-and-run attacks, ambushes, and sabotage. These methods allow them to remain mobile and minimize their own casualties while constantly disrupting the enemy's logistics and morale. By stay hidden among the population, guerillas can survive and continue the struggle over a prolonged period, even against technologically superior opponents.

107. (D) Capitulation
Deterrence is a strategic framework built on three essential pillars that influence an adversary's decision-making. Capability refers to having the actual military power to inflict damage. Credibility ensures the opponent believes the threat will be carried out. Communication allows a state to clearly signal its red lines and consequences. Capitulation, or surrender, is the opposite of deterrence, as it involves giving in to an adversary's demands rather than preventing their aggression through the threat of retaliation.

108. (B) Win the loyalty of the population and strengthen the legitimacy of the government.
Counter-insurgency is as much a political struggle as it is a military one. Because insurgents rely on the local population for support, the state's primary goal is to win the trust and loyalty of its citizens. By providing security, improving governance, and delivering essential services, the government can isolate the rebels and undermine their cause. Success in COIN is achieved by demonstrating that the government is the most legitimate and effective authority for the people.

109. (C) They are the primary weapons used in most internal conflicts and by criminal organizations.
The proliferation of small arms and light weapons poses a severe threat to global and human security. Because these weapons are inexpensive, durable, and easy to use, they are the tools of choice for insurgent groups and criminal networks. Their widespread availability fuels and prolongs civil wars, increases the lethality of localized violence, and destabilizes entire societies. Unlike major weapons systems, small arms are difficult to monitor and control, making them a persistent challenge for international peace.

110. (A) II, III, I, IV
Conflicts can be categorized by their scale and the intensity of the violence involved. Low intensity operations, such as peacekeeping, involve the most restrained use of force. Limited war follows, where states constrain their objectives and means to avoid escalation. Conventional warfare represents large-scale combat between regular armies for significant goals. Finally, total war involves the full mobilization of a nation's resources and the complete use of its military power to achieve absolute victory over an enemy.

111. (A) The aim of a subnational group to break away from an existing state to form its own independent state.
Separatism is an ideology where a group within a country seeks to gain independence and form its own sovereign state. These movements are often driven by a sense of distinct identity based on ethnicity, language, or religion. Separatism becomes a source of conflict when the central government refuses to grant autonomy or independence, leading to political tension, civil unrest, or armed rebellion. This struggle highlights the frequent conflict between state sovereignty and the right to self-determination.

112. (B) Give the President a range of options, from conventional to limited nuclear responses, to counter aggression.
The doctrine of flexible response was developed to provide leaders with more credible military options than the threat of total nuclear war. By strengthening conventional forces and developing tactical nuclear weapons, the United States aimed to be able to respond to different levels of aggression appropriately. This strategy was designed to deter various threats while reducing the risk of a minor conflict immediately escalating into a global nuclear catastrophe that would destroy all parties involved.

113. (B) Providing a forum for defense ministers to discuss regional security issues and build confidence.
A security dialogue is a diplomatic mechanism used to enhance stability by facilitating open communication between nations. These dialogues are typically non-binding and provide a forum for high-level officials to discuss common threats and clarify military intentions.

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different groups or states. When these ideologies clash, the resulting tension can lead to diplomatic crises, social unrest, and armed struggle. Understanding the role of these ideologies is essential for analyzing the underlying causes of many modern conflicts and wars.

172. (B) Realism
The security dilemma is a core concept in the realist school of international relations. Realism posits that the international system is anarchic and that states must rely on themselves for survival. In this environment, any action taken by one state to increase its own security is perceived as a threat by others, leading to a reciprocal response and a spiral of insecurity. This cycle is seen as a natural result of states pursuing their national interests in an anarchic system.

173. (C) Capability to inflict unacceptable damage and the credibility of the threat to do so.
Effective conventional deterrence depends on two essential pillars that work together to influence an adversary's decision-making. A state must possess the actual military capability to inflict unacceptable costs on an attacker, and the adversary must believe that the state has the will to carry out that threat. This credibility is built through consistent actions and a clear demonstration of the resolve to defend vital interests. Without both capability and credibility, a deterrent posture cannot effectively prevent aggression.

174. (D) The spread of weapons and weapons technology to new states or non-state actors.
Arms proliferation refers to the process by which weapons and the technology to build them spread to new actors in the international system. This includes both the transfer of conventional weapons and the more dangerous spread of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. Proliferation can occur through the legal arms trade or through clandestine networks. When more states or non-state actors acquire advanced weaponry, it can increase the risk of conflict, fuel regional arms races, and destabilize security balances.

175. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different types of warfare are defined by their specific goals and methods. Counter-insurgency focuses on winning popular support to defeat rebels. Limited war involves constrained objectives to avoid total destruction. Guerilla warfare utilizes asymmetric tactics by irregular forces against a state. Conventional warfare represents large-scale combat between regular state armed forces for major goals. Understanding these distinct categories is essential for analyzing how modern conflicts are planned and executed and for developing effective strategies to manage them.

176. (B) It cannot easily explain periods of prolonged peace or cooperation.
A primary critique of the realist explanation of war is its difficulty in accounting for long periods of peace and international cooperation. Realism's focus on the constant struggle for power and the inevitability of conflict can overlook the role of international institutions, trade, and shared values in building stability. Critics argue that states are often able to cooperate and resolve their differences through diplomacy and law, suggesting that the international system is not as purely anarchic as realism claims.

177. (B) The attacker generally has the initiative and can dictate the course of the battle.
The principle of offensive action focuses on maintaining control over the battlefield by seizing and retaining the initiative. By attacking, a commander dictates the terms of engagement and forces the enemy to react to their moves. This proactive approach allows a force to exploit the opponent's weaknesses and maintain momentum, which is essential for achieving decisive results. The offensive is seen as the primary way to achieve a victory and reach the stated military and political objectives.

178. (A) Flexible Response
The doctrine of flexible response was developed to provide leaders with more credible military options than the threat of total nuclear war. By strengthening conventional forces and developing tactical nuclear weapons, the United States aimed to be able to respond to different levels of aggression appropriately. This strategy was designed to deter various threats while reducing the risk that a minor conflict would immediately escalate into a global nuclear

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Article 5 of the NATO charter is a classic example of a collective defense commitment, which is the core feature of a military alliance. This clause states that an attack on one member country is considered an attack on all members, triggering a mutual military response. This agreement is designed to deter potential aggressors by demonstrating that they will face the combined strength of all alliance members. Collective defense is the primary mechanism for enhancing the security of states in an alliance.

122. (A) Reclaim and re-annex a 'lost' territory that is currently part of another state.
Irredentism is a political ideology where a state seeks to reclaim territory that it considers part of its historical or ethnic homeland. These claims are typically based on past borders or the presence of shared ethnic populations living in the targeted region. Because irredentist policies involve challenging the sovereignty of other states and demanding border changes, they are a frequent source of international tension and have historically led to diplomatic crises and wars between rival nations.

123. (D) Making nuclear war unwinnable and thus irrational to initiate.
The doctrine of mutually assured destruction creates stability by ensuring that any use of nuclear weapons would result in the total annihilation of both the attacker and the defender. This balance of terror relies on both sides possessing a credible second-strike capability. Because nuclear war is seen as unwinnable and suicidal, rational leaders are deterred from initiating an attack. This situation forces states to avoid direct military conflict and seek other ways to manage their competition in the international arena.

124. (B) A deliberate limitation of war aims to prevent escalation.
In the nuclear age, conventional warfare between major powers is often characterized by significant restraint. Because of the constant risk that a traditional conflict could escalate into a nuclear exchange, states often limit their military objectives and the amount of force they use. They may restrict the geographic area of the fighting and avoid targets that could trigger a wider catastrophe. This deliberate limitation allows states to compete and protect their interests without risking global destruction in the process.

125. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Several key concepts define different aspects of international security and conflict. Deterrence involves preventing an action by threatening unacceptable costs. Insurgency is an organized rebellion aimed at overthrowing a government through subversion and combat. Militarism is the belief that military power is the primary source of national strength. Separatism is the aim of a subnational group to break away from an existing state. Understanding these distinctions is essential for analyzing the various drivers of global instability and modern warfare.

126. (D) A UN peacekeeping mission in a post-conflict zone.
A UN peacekeeping mission is a primary example of a low intensity operation. These missions focus on maintaining stability and preventing the recurrence of conflict through the restrained use of military force. Peacekeepers often perform tasks such as monitoring ceasefires, protecting civilians, and supporting the delivery of humanitarian aid. Unlike high-intensity conventional warfare, the emphasis is on diplomacy, neutrality, and limited engagement to support political solutions. These operations require soldiers to be adaptable and skilled in non-combat roles.

127. (A) The commercial versus political nature of the transaction.
The primary difference between the arms trade and arms aid lies in the motivation behind the transfer of weapons. The arms trade is essentially a commercial activity where military equipment is sold for profit, regulated by national and international laws. In contrast, arms aid is a political and strategic tool where weapons are provided to another country as a form of assistance. Arms aid is used by donor states to support allies, gain influence, and achieve their foreign policy objectives.

128. (B) The structure of the international system, such as anarchy and the balance of power.
System-level explanations for the causes of war focus on the overall structure of the international arena. This perspective, often associated with

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157. (C) The objectives pursued, the means employed, and the geographical area involved.
A limited war is a conflict where the participants deliberately constrain their military objectives and the amount of force they use. Instead of seeking the total destruction of the enemy, states pursue specific and negotiable goals. They may also limit the types of weapons used and the geographic area of the fighting to prevent the conflict from escalating into a wider or more destructive war. Limited war is an essential concept in the nuclear age for managing international competition safely.

158. (D) For every objective, there is a single commander with the requisite authority.
The principle of unity of command is essential for the effective coordination of military forces. it requires that all units assigned to a specific goal report to one leader who has the authority to direct their actions. This centralized command structure prevents conflicting orders and ensures that all forces are working together toward a common objective. By avoiding confusion and duplication of effort, unity of command allows a military to respond more efficiently to challenges on the battlefield.

159. (A) Foster long-term, multi-faceted cooperation between two countries on issues of shared importance.
A strategic partnership is a broad framework for ongoing collaboration between two nations across several key areas. These partnerships often involve deep cooperation in areas such as defense, technology, trade, and regional security. Unlike a formal military alliance, they do not typically include a legally binding mutual defense commitment. Instead, they represent a significant investment in a long-term relationship based on shared interests and values, allowing states to coordinate their policies and build mutual trust over time.

160. (A) IV, II, I, III
Different forms of warfare have been prominent at various points in history. Medieval knights were central to the chivalric warfare of the Middle Ages. The Napoleonic era saw the rise of large-scale, conventional maneuvers and mass armies. Guerilla warfare became a major feature of revolutionary struggles in the twentieth century. Finally, the concept of limited war became essential in the nuclear age as superpowers sought to manage their competition without risking a global nuclear exchange.

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161. (B) Cross-border Terrorism
The scenario describes cross-border terrorism, which is characterized by the involvement of an external state in supporting or directing violence against another country. A key feature is the state sponsorship of terrorist groups, which may include providing them with funding, weapons, training, and safe havens. This support allows the groups to operate more effectively and find refuge across international borders. Cross-border terrorism is a major source of tension between neighboring states and a significant challenge for international security.

162. (A) Institutional constraints like checks and balances and public opinion.
The structural explanation for democratic peace focuses on the internal institutional design of democratic governments. These systems include features such as independent legislatures, free media, and regular elections, which hold leaders accountable. Before initiating conflict, democratic leaders must build a broad consensus and convince a public that bears the costs of war. These internal constraints make it much more difficult for democracies to go to war, especially against other nations that have similar transparent and accountable political processes.

163. (C) Regulate the production, deployment, or use of weapons to enhance stability.
Arms control is a strategy focused on regulating and limiting military capabilities rather than eliminating them entirely. It involves agreements between states to manage the numbers, types, or deployment of weapons to reduce the risk of war and enhance stability. Unlike disarmament, which seeks to dismantle arsenals, arms control aims to manage military competition safely. These agreements can include transparency measures, limits on testing, and the establishment of hotlines to prevent misunderstandings and accidental escalation between rivals.

164. (D) The concentration of the effects of combat power at the decisive place and time.

managing internal security and providing a safe environment for civilian activities rather than the total destruction of an enemy. Such operations require soldiers to be highly adaptable and skilled in non-combat roles.

136. (A) A formal treaty of alliance and mutual defense between two or more states.
A military pact is a formal and legally binding agreement between nations to provide mutual military assistance and collective defense. These pacts are the core of military alliances, where members agree to treat an attack on one as an attack on all. By pooling their military resources, states can deter potential aggressors and enhance their security. Military pacts also involve deep cooperation in areas such as joint planning, intelligence sharing, and the coordination of defense policies.

137. (C) Lacking credibility, as it was unlikely the US would risk its own annihilation for a minor transgression.
The doctrine of massive retaliation was criticized for its lack of flexibility and credibility. Because it threatened a total nuclear response to any form of aggression, many people doubted that the United States would actually follow through for minor international disputes. This lack of a credible middle ground was seen as dangerous, as it left leaders with a choice between doing nothing and risking global annihilation. This problem eventually led to the development of the more flexible response strategy.

138. (A) Are cheap, durable, and easily accessible to non-state actors.
The proliferation of small arms and light weapons poses a severe threat to global stability and human security. Because these weapons are inexpensive, easy to hide, and require minimal training to operate, they are the primary tools used by insurgent groups and criminal networks. Their widespread availability makes it easier for conflicts to start and harder for them to end, as multiple factions can remain armed. Small arms proliferation is a major factor in the lethality of modern wars.

139. (D) The level of popular support for the government and the decline in insurgent activity.
Success in counter-insurgency is measured by political and social indicators rather than just military ones. Because COIN is a struggle for the loyalty of the population, the ultimate goal is to win the trust of the people and strengthen the government's legitimacy. This is achieved by providing security, improving governance, and delivering essential services. As popular support for the government grows, the insurgents are isolated from their base of support, leading to a decline in their activity.

140. (C) I, II, III, and IV only
The traditional principles of war are a set of fundamental guidelines used to organize and execute military operations. Principles such as objective, the offensive, mass, and maneuver help commanders focus their efforts and achieve success on the battlefield. By following these rules, a military can coordinate its forces more effectively and respond to the challenges of combat. While modern warfare has changed, these basic principles remain central to military doctrine and the training of commanders around the world.

141. (C) State-level cause
State-level explanations for the causes of war focus on the internal characteristics of individual nations. This perspective examines how factors such as a country's political regime, economic system, and domestic social issues shape its foreign policy. For example, an authoritarian leader might initiate an external conflict to distract the public from problems at home or to strengthen their own power. These internal dynamics are seen as the primary drivers of a nation's decision to use military force.

142. (D) Using the threat of non-nuclear military force to prevent an attack.
Conventional deterrence is a strategy that uses traditional military assets, such as infantry, tanks, and aircraft, to dissuade an adversary from attacking. Unlike nuclear deterrence, which relies on the threat of total destruction, conventional deterrence focuses on convincing an opponent that their offensive will either fail or be prohibitively expensive. It requires maintaining high-quality, visible, and ready forces that demonstrate a clear capability to defend territory

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neorealism, argues that the anarchic nature of the system forces states to compete for power and security. In an environment with no central authority, states must rely on themselves for survival, leading to a constant struggle that can result in war. The distribution of power and the formation of alliances are seen as key factors shaping global stability.

129. (B) Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)
Second-strike capability is the central concept of the doctrine of mutually assured destruction. it refers to a state's ability to withstand an enemy's nuclear first strike and still deliver a devastating retaliatory blow. This capability ensures that any attempt to start a nuclear war would result in the destruction of both sides. By making victory impossible, second-strike capability creates a stable state of deterrence where neither side has an incentive to launch an attack, maintaining a balance of terror.

130. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
The principle of unity of command is essential for the effective management of military operations. It dictates that all forces assigned to a specific goal should report to a single responsible commander. This centralized structure ensures that actions are coordinated and that all units are working together toward a common objective. By avoiding conflicting orders and confusion, unity of command allows a military to respond more efficiently to changing conditions on the battlefield and achieve its stated goals.

131. (C) An attempt to gain and hold territory like a conventional army
Terrorism is defined by several core characteristics that distinguish it from conventional warfare. It is a politically motivated use or threat of violence designed to create fear among a wider audience. Unlike conventional armies, terrorist groups typically do not seek to gain and hold territory openly. Instead, they use clandestine tactics and strike at civilians and non-combatants to achieve their goals. Their impact is primarily psychological, aimed at forcing changes in policy or undermining the state's authority.

132. (D) Democracies are less war-prone in general, regardless of their opponent.
The monadic version of democratic peace theory argues that democratic states are inherently more peaceful and less likely to engage in war overall. This version is less widely supported than the dyadic version, which focuses on peace between pairs of democracies. Monadic theory suggests that the internal values and institutional constraints of democracies make them hesitant to use force against any state, whether democratic or autocratic. However, historical evidence shows that democracies frequently fight wars against non-democratic regimes.

133. (C) Employ the minimum necessary combat power on secondary objectives to economize for the main effort.
Economy of force is a fundamental principle of war that requires commanders to use their resources efficiently. It involves allocating the minimum essential combat power to secondary areas so that the maximum possible force can be concentrated at the decisive point and time. This principle does not mean using cheap equipment, but rather prioritizing the main effort to ensure success. By carefully balancing forces across different objectives, a military can maintain an effective defense while focusing on achieving a breakthrough.

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134. (B) Country A claiming a province in Country B because the majority of that province's population is ethnically related to Country A.
The scenario describes irredentism, where a state seeks to annex territory from a neighbor based on ethnic or historical ties. This ideology is a significant source of international tension, as it challenges established borders and national sovereignty. The desire to "reclaim" a perceived homeland or protect related populations living under foreign rule can lead to diplomatic crises and war. Irredentism highlights the powerful role that identity and history play in shaping the territorial goals of states.

135. (B) II and III only
Low intensity operations describe military actions that fall between true peace and conventional warfare. These operations are characterized by the restrained use of force to achieve specific political and security goals. Peacekeeping missions and counter-insurgency campaigns are common forms of LIO. The emphasis is on

Several ideologies shape the goals and actions of states in the international system. Separatism is the aim of a subnational group to break away and form an independent nation. Irredentism is the desire to annex territory based on ethnic or historical ties. Nationalism involves the promotion of a nation's identity and interests. Militarism is the belief in the primary importance of military strength. Each of these ideologies provides a powerful motivation for political action and can be a source of international conflict.

151. (D) Absorb an enemy's nuclear first strike and still be able to retaliate with a devastating nuclear attack.
Second-strike capability is the cornerstone of a stable nuclear deterrent, as it ensures that an attacker cannot destroy their opponent's ability to retaliate. This capability is typically achieved by placing nuclear weapons in hardened silos, on mobile launchers, or on submarines. By making a nuclear victory impossible, second-strike capability creates a balance of terror where neither side has an incentive to launch a first strike. This situation is the basis of the doctrine of mutually assured destruction.

152. (A) Maintaining fixed front lines and defensive positions.
Guerilla warfare is characterized by the use of asymmetric tactics that avoid the fixed positions of conventional combat. Instead of defending territory, guerilla fighters rely on speed, mobility, and surprise to conduct hit-and-run attacks and ambushes. They use their knowledge of the local terrain to hide and avoid direct confrontations with a superior enemy force. By staying mobile and clandestine, guerillas can survive and continue the struggle over a long period, even without the heavy weaponry of a traditional army.

153. (C) Correlation does not equal causation; the peace may be caused by other factors like shared interests.
One of the primary criticisms of democratic peace theory is the challenge of proving that democracy itself is the cause of peace. Skeptics argue that the lack of war between democratic states might be due to other factors, such as shared economic interests, participation in international organizations, or a common alliance during the Cold War. This "spurious relationship" critique suggests that the observed pattern of peace is a result of structural or strategic conditions rather than the internal nature of democratic governance.

154. (A) Insurgents often seek to hold territory and function as a quasi-government, while terrorists typically do not.
While both use violence for political goals, a key difference between an insurgency and terrorism is the relationship with the population and territory. Insurgencies are broad-based movements that seek to win popular support and establish their own control over a region, often acting as a quasi-government. Terrorism, on the other hand, is usually a clandestine activity aimed at creating fear through high-profile attacks without the goal of holding territory openly. Insurgencies are more comprehensive political-military struggles.

155. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
The shift from massive retaliation to flexible response represented a major evolution in U.S. nuclear strategy. Massive retaliation threatened a total nuclear response to any attack, which eventually lost credibility. Flexible response was developed to provide leaders with more credible options, from strengthened conventional forces to tactical nuclear weapons. This strategy was designed to deter a wider range of threats while reducing the risk that a minor international dispute would immediately escalate into a global nuclear war.

156. (B) Established the principle of state sovereignty, central to the modern international system of states that go to war.
The Treaty of Westphalia is considered a foundational moment in the history of international relations. It established the principle of state sovereignty, which gives each state exclusive authority over its own territory and internal affairs. This principle created the modern system of sovereign states that interact and go to war as independent actors. By recognizing the legitimacy of each state, the treaty helped organize the international system and provided the framework for modern diplomacy and the rules of war.

effectively and inflict unacceptable costs on a potential aggressor.

143. (A) It integrates political, social, and military strategies to overthrow the existing order.
Revolutionary warfare is a comprehensive struggle that aims to fundamentally transform a nation's political and social structure. It is characterized by the integration of political mobilization with military action, involving the entire population in a struggle for total social transformation. Unlike conventional wars fought for territory or limited concessions, revolutionary warfare seeks to completely dismantle the current government and replace it with a new ideological system. This comprehensive approach makes these conflicts particularly intense and prolonged.

144. (D) Presence or absence of a binding mutual defense commitment.
The key difference between a formal military alliance and a strategic partnership lies in the level of commitment. A military alliance is based on a legally binding mutual defense clause, where an attack on one member is treated as an attack on all. In contrast, a strategic partnership is a less formal framework for broad cooperation on security and other issues. While partnerships involve deep collaboration and coordination, they do not include a formal guarantee to provide military assistance if attacked.

145. (C) I, II, III, and IV only
Contemporary warfare is characterized by several distinct and overlapping features. There is a frequent blurring of lines between combatants and non-combatants, as irregular forces often operate among civilian populations. Non-state actors, such as insurgent groups and private military companies, have become significant players. Additionally, the presence of nuclear weapons constrains conventional conflicts, while information warfare has become an essential tool for achieving political goals. These factors combine to make modern warfare highly complex and unpredictable.

146. (A) Attack the enemy at a time, place, or in a manner for which they are unprepared.
Surprise is a fundamental principle of war that seeks to achieve a decisive advantage by striking the enemy when they are unprepared. It involves using speed, secrecy, and deception to catch the opponent off guard. By attacking at an unexpected time or location, a commander can disrupt the enemy's plans and cause confusion and panic. Surprise can allow a smaller or less-equipped force to achieve victory over a superior opponent by neutralizing their advantages and gaining the initiative.

147. (C) The belief in the literal truth of a sacred text and the desire to align society with its principles.
Fundamentalism is an ideology based on a strict and literal interpretation of sacred religious texts, which are seen as providing the only valid basis for social and political life. It becomes a source of conflict when its adherents attempt to use the power of the state to impose these beliefs on a diverse population or other nations. This uncompromising worldview often rejects secular governance and pluralism, leading to tension with those who hold different values or follow different religious traditions.

148. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The proliferation of small arms primarily affects internal and regional security rather than the strategic balance between major global powers. Because these weapons are inexpensive and easy to use, they are the main tools in most modern civil wars and insurgencies. Their widespread availability makes it easier for conflicts to start and harder for them to end, as multiple factions can remain armed. Small arms proliferation is a major factor in the lethality and duration of internal conflicts worldwide.

149. (C) A state's defensive buildup is perceived as a threat by another, causing a spiral of insecurity.
The security dilemma is a central concept in international relations that explains how states can fall into unintended competition. It occurs when one state's efforts to increase its own security, such as building up its military, are perceived as a threat by its rivals. These rivals then respond with their own military buildup, leading to a spiral of increasing tension and armaments. This cycle can result in a state of heightened insecurity for all parties involved, even if no state originally intended to be aggressive.

150. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

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The principle of mass involves concentrating the effects of combat power at a critical point and time to achieve a decisive advantage. This does not necessarily mean having the largest number of soldiers, but rather focusing firepower, technology, and logistical support where they can have the greatest impact. By achieving superiority at the most important location on the battlefield, a commander can overcome a larger but more dispersed enemy force and achieve a strategic breakthrough.

165. (C) II, III and IV only
Counter-insurgency is as much a political struggle as it is a military one. A key goal is to win the support of the local population by providing security, improving governance, and delivering essential services. This often involves a "clear, hold, build" strategy to remove insurgents and establish lasting order. Success depends on isolating the rebels from their base of support and strengthening the government's legitimacy. Military force is only one part of a comprehensive and multi-faceted COIN effort.

166. (B) Second-strike capability
Second-strike capability is the ability of a state to withstand an initial nuclear attack and still deliver a devastating retaliatory blow. This capability is essential for a stable nuclear deterrent, as it ensures that an attacker cannot destroy their opponent's ability to retaliate. It is typically achieved by placing nuclear weapons in hardened silos, on mobile launchers, or on submarines. By making a nuclear victory impossible, second-strike capability creates a balance of terror that prevents the use of nuclear weapons.

167. (D) Separatism
Separatism is an ideological movement where a subnational group, often defined by a shared ethnic, cultural, or linguistic identity, seeks to break away from an existing state to form its own independent nation. The ultimate goal is typically to gain full sovereign status or significant political autonomy. These movements can lead to conflict when the central government refuses to grant independence, resulting in political tension and sometimes armed rebellion. Separatism highlights the frequent conflict between state sovereignty and self-determination.

168. (A) The objective is the fundamental transformation of the political and social system. Revolutionary warfare is distinguished by its radical and comprehensive objectives. Unlike conventional wars fought for territory or limited concessions, this type of conflict seeks to completely dismantle the existing government and replace it with an entirely new political and social order. It integrates political mobilization with military action, involving a large segment of the population in a struggle for total social transformation. This comprehensive approach makes revolutionary conflicts particularly intense, prolonged, and difficult to resolve through traditional diplomacy.

169. (C) To formally end a state of war and establish new terms of relations.
A peace treaty is the highest level of formal agreement for resolving a conflict between nations. Unlike a ceasefire or armistice, which only pauses the fighting, a peace treaty is a permanent, legally binding document that officially ends the state of war. It sets the terms for a lasting peace by resolving territorial disputes, establishing new borders, and defining the rules for future relations. This document provides the framework for returning to a state of normal, peaceful interaction between states.

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170. (B) I, II, III, and IV only
Modern warfare includes a wide range of conflict types, each with its own specific characteristics and goals. Limited war involves constrained objectives to avoid total destruction. Guerilla warfare utilizes asymmetric tactics by irregular forces against a state. Counter-insurgency focuses on winning popular support to defeat rebels. Revolutionary warfare aims to fundamentally transform the political and social order. Together, these different forms of conflict make the contemporary security environment highly complex and a significant challenge for international stability.

171. (D) Conflicting Ideologies
Nationalism, fundamentalism, and separatism are all examples of ideologies that can act as primary drivers of international conflict. These belief systems provide powerful motivations for political and military action, often leading to deep divisions and competing interests between

The primary goal is to build mutual trust and prevent the misunderstandings that can lead to unintended conflict. By maintaining regular contact, states can manage regional tensions and find common ground on shared security challenges in the international system.

114. (A) Individual-level
Individual-level explanations for the causes of war focus on the personality traits, beliefs, and psychology of specific political leaders. This perspective suggests that the misperceptions and cognitive biases of decision-makers can lead to conflict, even when structural factors might favor peace. By analyzing how individuals process information and react to stress, researchers gain insights into the human element of foreign policy. This level of analysis highlights how the choices of a single leader can shape global events.

115. (A) I and III only
Terrorism is essentially a form of psychological warfare designed to influence a broad audience beyond the immediate victims. Its primary goal is to create a pervasive mood of fear and alarm to achieve political or ideological ends. By committing high-profile acts of violence, terrorists seek to demonstrate the government's inability to protect its citizens and force a change in policy. This focus on the psychological impact of violence is what distinguishes terrorism from traditional forms of combat.

116. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
In guerilla warfare, the political goal is often the most important factor, as the struggle is about winning the support of the population and undermining the state's legitimacy. Unlike conventional armies, guerilla forces do not seek to win through a single, decisive battle. Instead, they use hit-and-run tactics to wear down the enemy's resources and will over a long period. Success comes from surviving and continuing the struggle until the opponent is exhausted and withdraws from the conflict.

117. (C) Strategic and foreign policy interests.
Arms aid is a significant tool of statecraft used by powerful nations to achieve their foreign policy objectives. By providing military equipment and training to another country, a donor state can strengthen the security of an ally and build a long-term strategic partnership. This assistance often allows the donor to gain influence over the recipient's policies and maintain a favorable balance of power in key regions. Ultimately, arms aid serves the national interests and strategic goals of the donor country.

118. (B) Maneuver
Maneuver is a fundamental principle of war that involves the flexible application of combat power to place the enemy at a disadvantage. Rather than relying solely on brute force, a commander uses movement and positioning to strike at the enemy's weaknesses or threaten their lines of communication. This positional advantage can force the opponent to react and abandon their plans, allowing a force to achieve decisive results. Maneuver is essential for maintaining the initiative and achieving success on the battlefield.

119. (D) The institutions and norms of democratic governance constrain the use of force, especially against other democracies.
Democratic peace theory is based on the assumption that the internal structure of democratic states makes them less likely to go to war. Institutional checks and balances, public accountability, and a transparent decision-making process all serve as constraints on the use of military force. Additionally, democratic nations share norms of peaceful conflict resolution and mutual respect. When these factors are present in both countries in a potential conflict, the likelihood of a peaceful resolution is greatly increased.

120. (C) I, II, III, and IV only
Nuclear deterrence is a complex strategy that relies on several critical elements working together. A state must possess a survivable and credible second-strike capability to ensure it can retaliate if attacked. Clear communication of red lines is necessary to prevent an adversary from miscalculating. Furthermore, the strategy assumes that the actors involved are rational and wish to avoid their own destruction. Together, these factors create a balance of terror intended to prevent the use of nuclear weapons in conflict.

121. (C) A collective defense clause in a military alliance

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catastrophe that would destroy all parties in the international system.

179. (C) To build confidence and prevent miscalculation among participants.
A security dialogue is a diplomatic mechanism used to enhance stability by facilitating open communication between nations. These dialogues are typically non-binding and provide a forum for high-level officials to discuss common threats and clarify military intentions. The primary goal is to build mutual trust and prevent the misunderstandings and miscalculations that can lead to unintended conflict. By maintaining regular contact, states can manage regional tensions and find common ground on shared security challenges in the international system.

180. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Nationalism is a powerful ideology that can act as both a unifying and a divisive force. While it can build a sense of shared identity and purpose within a state, aggressive or ethno-nationalism can lead to conflict with other groups or nations. The promotion of one national identity often involves the exclusion or marginalization of others, which can trigger social unrest and international tension. This dual nature of nationalism makes it a complex and significant factor in the study of conflict.

181. (C) Using controlled military force for political goals short of total war.
Low intensity operations describe military actions that are limited in scope and intensity, typically falling between normal diplomatic relations and conventional war. These missions focus on using restrained military power to achieve specific political and security goals, such as maintaining order, conducting counter-insurgency, or participating in peacekeeping. Unlike high-intensity conventional warfare, the emphasis is on achieving limited outcomes with minimal destruction. These operations require soldiers to be adaptable and skilled in both combat and non-combat roles.

182. (B) Country A refrains from attacking Country B because it fears a devastating counter-attack from Country B.
Deterrence is a psychological strategy that works by persuading an adversary that the costs of an attack far outweigh any potential benefits. A successful application of deterrence occurs when an opponent, despite having the capability to attack, chooses not to do so because they fear a credible and overwhelming retaliatory strike. This fear of unacceptable damage influences the adversary's decision-making process and prevents aggression, maintaining stability and peace through the threat of force rather than its actual use.

183. (D) Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)
The proliferation of small arms and light weapons poses a severe threat to global and human security. Because these weapons are inexpensive, durable, and easy to use, they are the tools of choice for insurgent groups and criminal networks. Their widespread availability fuels and prolongs civil wars, increases the lethality of localized violence, and destabilizes entire societies. Unlike major weapons systems, small arms are difficult to monitor and control, making them a persistent challenge for international peace and development efforts.

184. (A) Democratic leaders apply shared norms of peaceful resolution with other democracies.
The normative explanation for democratic peace centers on the shared political culture of democratic nations. These societies are built on principles of negotiation, compromise, and the non-violent resolution of internal disagreements. When two democracies interact, they apply these same domestic norms to their international relationship. This mutual expectation of peaceful behavior, combined with a respect for the legitimacy of other democratic systems, creates a powerful barrier against the use of force between democratic states in the international system.

185. (B) I, II and III only
Scholars use different levels of analysis to explain the complex causes of war in the international system. The individual level focuses on the psychology of leaders, while the state level examines internal factors such as political and economic systems. The system level looks at the overall structure of international relations and the distribution of power among nations. Together, these different perspectives provide a

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groups, and criminal networks rather than major state armies in conventional warfare. Their low cost and ease of use make them the primary tools in most internal conflicts. Small arms proliferation fuels and prolongs violence at the sub-state level, making it a significant challenge for international stability.

231. (D) Flexible Response
The doctrine of flexible response was developed to provide leaders with more credible military options than the threat of total nuclear war. By strengthening conventional forces and developing tactical nuclear weapons, the United States aimed to be able to respond to different levels of aggression appropriately. This strategy was designed to deter various threats while reducing the risk that a minor international dispute would immediately escalate into a global nuclear catastrophe. It emphasized having a wide range of choices.

232. (A) Primarily confined within the borders of a single state.
National terrorism, also known as domestic terrorism, refers to violent acts committed by individuals or groups that are confined within the borders of one state. These acts are typically motivated by internal political, social, or ethnic grievances and target the local government or fellow citizens. Unlike international terrorism, which involves foreign targets or cross-border operations, national terrorism focuses on local issues and seeks to influence the policies or structure of the specific state.

233. (C) Arms races
The security dilemma is an important concept in the study of arms races, explaining how states can fall into unintended competition. It occurs when one state's efforts to increase its own security are perceived as a threat by its rivals, leading to a reciprocal response and a spiral of increasing tension and armaments. This cycle is a central feature of military competition between rival states and can result in heightened insecurity for all parties involved in the system.

234. (A) Securing the support and sympathy of the local population.
A key element of success in guerilla warfare is securing the support and sympathy of the local population. This support provides the irregular fighters with recruits, supplies, and intelligence, which are essential for their survival and the continuation of the struggle. By winning the trust of the people, guerillas can hide and operate more effectively against a superior conventional enemy. The struggle for popular support is a central part of asymmetric warfare and a major focus of strategy.

235. (D) I, II, III and IV
Several conflicting ideologies provide powerful motivations for political and military action in the international system. Militarism glorifies military power, while irredentism involves the desire to reclaim lost territory based on ethnic or historical ties. Separatism is the aim of a group to break away and form an independent nation, and fundamentalism involves strict adherence to religious texts as a political guide. Together, these ideologies create deep divisions and competing interests that can result in conflict.

236. (B) Friction and the fog of war make complex plans more likely to fail.
The principle of simplicity is vital in military planning because the environment of combat is naturally chaotic and unpredictable. Carl von Clausewitz famously described this as the "friction" and "fog of war." Complex plans are difficult to coordinate and more likely to fail when communication breaks down or unexpected events occur. By keeping orders clear and straightforward, commanders ensure that every soldier understands their specific role. This clarity reduces confusion and allows units to adapt effectively.

237. (C) Conciliation towards the adversary.
Deterrence is a strategic framework built on three essential pillars that influence an adversary's decision-making. Communication allows a state to signal its red lines, credibility ensures the opponent believes the threat will be carried out, and capability refers to the actual military power to inflict damage. Conciliation, while a useful diplomatic tool for reducing tensions, is not a core requirement for a threat-based strategy like deterrence, which relies on the threat of force to prevent aggression.

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issues. The primary purpose is to aggregate their military power to provide for mutual defense and enhance collective security. By pooling their resources, members can deter potential aggressors by demonstrating that an attack on one will be met by the combined strength of all. Alliances also involve deep cooperation in areas such as joint military planning, training, and the standardization of military equipment.

194. (A) More credible options to handle crises less severe than an all-out Soviet invasion of Europe.
The shift in U.S. nuclear strategy from massive retaliation to flexible response reflected a realization that threatening total nuclear war for every transgression was not a credible strategy. By developing a wider array of military capabilities, including stronger conventional forces and tactical nuclear options, the United States aimed to provide leaders with more appropriate choices for different levels of conflict. This flexibility was intended to deter various forms of aggression without immediately risking a global nuclear catastrophe.

195. (B) I, II, and III only
An arms race can have several destabilizing effects on international security and regional stability. It can create a security dilemma, where the military buildup of one state triggers fear and a reciprocal response in others. This competitive dynamic increases the risk of accidental or pre-emptive war as tensions rise. Additionally, high levels of military spending divert vital economic resources from social and development programs, hindering the long-term progress of the nations involved in the competition.

196. (D) Carl von Clausewitz
Carl von Clausewitz famously defined war as "the continuation of policy by other means," highlighting its inherent political nature. He argued that military conflict is not an end in itself but a tool used by states to achieve specific political objectives when other methods fail. This perspective emphasizes that political leaders must remain in control of military operations to ensure they serve the state's goals. Clausewitz's ideas remain a cornerstone of modern military theory and the study of strategy.

197. (D) Legitimacy

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The traditional principles of war are a set of fundamental guidelines used to help commanders organize and execute military operations. Common principles include maneuver, security, unity of command, and simplicity. While legitimacy is a critical concept in international law and the political justification for war, it is not historically listed as one of the core tactical principles used for operational planning. These principles focus on the effective application of force on the battlefield rather than the legal basis for conflict.

198. (B) The prospect of total annihilation for both sides deters either side from initiating a nuclear attack.
The doctrine of mutually assured destruction is based on the idea that no state can win a nuclear war, which deters any side from starting one. This strategy relies on both sides possessing a credible second-strike capability, ensuring that a retaliatory strike would destroy the attacker. This balance of terror creates a situation where the use of nuclear weapons is seen as irrational and suicidal, forcing states to avoid direct military conflict and seek other ways to manage competition.

199. (D) Cross-border terrorism
Cross-border terrorism is characterized by violent acts that are directed and supported by an external state against another country. A key feature is the state sponsorship of terrorist groups, which may include providing them with funding, weapons, and safe havens. This support allows the groups to operate more effectively across international boundaries and find refuge after their attacks. Cross-border terrorism is a major source of tension between neighboring states and a significant challenge for international security and stability.

200. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Several concepts define different aspects of military acquisition and the transfer of weapons. An arms race is the competitive acquisition of weapons between rivals. Arms trade refers to the commercial sale of weapons for profit. Arms proliferation is the spread of weapons and technology to new actors. Arms aid involves the transfer of weapons as part of a strategic assistance package. Each concept highlights

frequent blurring of lines between combatants and non-combatants, as irregular forces often operate among civilian populations. Non-state actors have become significant players in modern conflicts. Additionally, the presence of nuclear weapons constrains conventional conflicts, while information warfare has become an essential tool for achieving political goals. These factors combine to make modern warfare highly complex and a major challenge for international security.

246. (B) Achieving a positional advantage over the enemy through flexible movement.
Maneuver is a fundamental principle of war that focuses on movement and positioning to gain a positional advantage over the enemy. Rather than relying on a direct assault against a strong defense, maneuver involves using speed and flexibility to strike at the enemy's weaknesses. By moving forces to unexpected locations or threatening the opponent's lines of communication, a commander can force the enemy to react and abandon their plans. This positional advantage allows a force to achieve decisive results.

247. (D) Building confidence and transparency on military matters.
A security dialogue is a diplomatic mechanism used to enhance stability by facilitating open communication and consultation between states. These dialogues provide a forum for high-level officials to discuss common threats, share information, and clarify military intentions. The primary goal is to build mutual trust and transparency, preventing the misunderstandings and miscalculations that can lead to unintended conflict. By maintaining regular contact, states can manage regional tensions and find common ground on shared security challenges.

248. (A) Recognized the need for a wider range of military options to handle different levels of aggression.
The shift from massive retaliation to flexible response reflected a realization that threatening total nuclear war for every transgression was not a credible strategy. By developing a wider array of military capabilities, including stronger conventional forces and tactical nuclear options, the United States aimed to provide leaders with more appropriate choices for handling different levels of aggression. This flexibility was intended to deter various forms of conflict without immediately risking a global nuclear catastrophe for the world.

249. (C) Possessing the capability to inflict damage and a credible will to act.
Successful conventional deterrence depends on two essential pillars that work together to influence an adversary's decision-making. A state must possess the actual military capability to inflict unacceptable costs on an attacker, and the adversary must believe that the state has the will to carry out that threat. This credibility is built through consistent actions and a clear demonstration of the resolve to defend vital interests. Without both capability and credibility, a deterrent posture cannot effectively prevent aggression.

250. (A) The use of violence by non-state actors against civilians to create fear for political ends.
Terrorism is a complex concept in international relations defined by several core characteristics. It involves the use or threat of violence by non-state actors, specifically targeting civilians and non-combatants to achieve political or ideological goals. These acts are designed to create fear among a wider audience beyond the immediate victims, demonstrating the government's inability to provide security. This focus on the psychological impact of violence distinguishes terrorism from conventional military operations or legitimate resistance movements.

251. (B) The individual level
Analyzing conflict at the individual level investigates the role of specific actors and their underlying motivations. It focuses on how human nature and psychological traits influence decision-making processes. This perspective suggests that innate aggression or personal biases held by political leaders can be significant catalysts for initiating war, distinct from systemic pressures or domestic political structures.

252. (A) Integrating insights from the individual, state, and international system levels.
Achieving a thorough grasp of why conflicts arise requires a multi-faceted approach. A single perspective often overlooks the complex interplay between different factors. By combining information from individual, state,

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Security is a fundamental principle of war aimed at protecting a military force from unexpected attacks and sabotage. It requires commanders to take constant precautions to hide their intentions and safeguard their troops, equipment, and information. By maintaining effective security, a military ensures that the enemy cannot gain a sudden advantage through surprise maneuvers or intelligence gathering. This protection is vital for maintaining the initiative and ensuring that operational plans can be executed successfully without interference from the opponent.

209. (B) The location and scope of the activities and targets, crossing national borders.
The primary difference between international and national terrorism lies in the geographical scope of the acts and the targets involved. National terrorism is confined within the borders of a single state and targets the local government or population. In contrast, international terrorism involves acts that transcend national boundaries, with perpetrators or targets from several countries. This transnational nature makes international terrorism a more complex challenge, as it requires extensive cooperation between governments and international security agencies to address effectively.

210. (A) III, I, II
U.S. nuclear strategies followed a specific chronological sequence during the Cold War. The doctrine of massive retaliation was prominent in the 1950s, threatening a total nuclear response to any aggression. This shifted to flexible response in the 1960s to provide more military options and reduce the risk of nuclear war. Finally, the Strategic Defense Initiative was announced in the 1980s as a proposal for a space-based system to defend against nuclear missiles. These changes reflected evolving views on deterrence.

211. (C) The security dilemma.
An arms race is a clear manifestation of the security dilemma, where actions taken by one state to increase its own security are perceived as a threat by its neighbors. These neighbors then respond with their own military buildup, leading to a spiral of increasing tension and armaments. This cycle is a central feature of military competition between rivals and can result in heightened insecurity for all parties. The security dilemma explains why states may fall into unintended and dangerous competition.

212. (B) Conflict between belligerents with significant differences in power or tactics.
Asymmetric warfare refers to a conflict where there is a significant imbalance of power or a major difference in the tactics used by the opposing sides. A common example is a struggle between a powerful conventional state military and a smaller, irregular insurgent group. In these conflicts, the weaker side avoids direct confrontation and instead uses tactics such as hit-and-run attacks, sabotage, and propaganda to wear down the stronger opponent. This approach allows them to survive and even succeed.

213. (C) A 'positive peace' by resolving underlying issues and establishing new relations.
A peace treaty aims to establish a "positive peace" by moving beyond a mere cessation of hostilities toward a permanent resolution of conflict. Unlike an armistice or ceasefire, which only pauses the fighting, a peace treaty addresses the root causes of the war and sets the terms for future relations. It often includes provisions for resolving territorial disputes, establishing new borders, and restoring diplomatic ties. A peace treaty provides the framework for a state of normal, peaceful interaction between nations.

214. (B) Possessing a survivable second-strike capability.
The credibility of a nuclear deterrent is most heavily influenced by a state's ability to withstand an enemy's first strike and still deliver a devastating retaliatory blow. This survivable second-strike capability ensures that any attempt to start a nuclear war would result in the destruction of both sides. By making a nuclear victory impossible, second-strike capability creates a stable state of deterrence where neither side has an incentive to launch an attack. This balance of terror maintains international stability.

215. (B) I, II and III only
Militarism is an ideology that elevates the military and its values to a central position in society. It involves the belief that military power is the primary source of national strength and the most effective tool for achieving goals. In a militaristic society, the military often exerts significant

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comprehensive framework for understanding why states choose to use military force and how conflicts can be managed.

186. (A) A peace treaty formally ends a state of war, while an armistice is primarily a suspension of military operations.
A peace treaty and an armistice represent different stages in the resolution of a conflict. An armistice is a formal agreement to suspend military operations, often as a first step toward peace. It stops the fighting but does not necessarily end the state of war. In contrast, a peace treaty is a legally binding document that officially terminates the war and establishes the terms for long-term relations between states. A peace treaty addresses the root causes of the conflict.

187. (D) Militarism
Militarism is an ideology that elevates the military and its values to a central position in society. It involves the belief that maintaining a powerful defense is the most important national priority and that military force is the most effective tool for solving international problems. In a militaristic society, military leaders often have great political influence, and civilian life may be organized around themes of preparation for war. This mindset prioritizes force over diplomacy as the primary way to achieve state goals.

188. (B) A fight for control over a population.
An insurgency is a protracted political and military effort by non-state actors to challenge and replace an existing government. A core characteristic is that the struggle is primarily for the loyalty and support of the population. Insurgents rely on the people for recruits, supplies, and intelligence, making the civilian population the central battleground of the conflict. Success in an insurgency is achieved by undermining the state's legitimacy and establishing the rebels as the most effective authority.

189. (C) Conventional deterrence
Conventional deterrence is a strategy that uses traditional military assets, such as infantry, tanks, and aircraft, to dissuade an adversary from attacking. By maintaining a high-quality, visible, and ready force, a state can convince a potential aggressor that their offensive will either fail or be prohibitively expensive. This strategy relies on the state's capability to defend its territory and its credible will to use that power. Conventional deterrence is an essential tool for maintaining regional stability.

190. (B) II and III only
Guerilla warfare is a strategy used by smaller, less-equipped forces to fight a more powerful conventional army. These irregular fighters avoid direct, large-scale confrontations and instead focus on hit-and-run attacks, ambushes, and sabotage. By staying mobile and hiding among the local population or in difficult terrain, they can wear down the enemy's resources and will over time. This asymmetric approach allows them to survive and even succeed against an opponent with superior technology and much larger numbers of soldiers in a prolonged struggle.

191. (A) The Democratic Peace Theory
Democratic peace theory is the widely studied concept that democratic states are highly unlikely to go to war with one another. This observation suggests that shared values, transparent political processes, and institutional constraints create a unique zone of peace specific to interactions between pairs of democratic governments. While democracies may still fight wars against non-democratic regimes, their relationship with one another is characterized by a high degree of stability and a preference for resolving disputes through peaceful diplomacy.

192. (B) Nazi Germany's claim on the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia.
Nazi Germany's claim on the Sudetenland is a classic historical example of irredentism. The ideology involved a state's attempt to annex territory from a neighbor based on the presence of ethnically related populations living in the targeted region. By demanding border changes to "reunite" ethnic Germans with the homeland, Germany challenged the sovereignty of Czechoslovakia and triggered an international crisis. This scenario highlights how irredentist claims can lead directly to diplomatic instability and the outbreak of major wars.

193. (B) Aggregate military power for collective defense or deterrence.
A military alliance is a formal agreement between two or more states to collaborate on security

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223. (A) Convince an adversary that a potential attack will fail to achieve its objective.
Deterrence by denial is a strategy that seeks to prevent aggression by convincing an adversary that an attack would be unsuccessful. Unlike deterrence by punishment, which focuses on the threat of retaliation, deterrence by denial focuses on the physical ability to block an offensive. This involves maintaining strong defensive forces, fortifications, and technological capabilities that make the prospect of a military victory unlikely for an opponent. By making failure inevitable, a state aims to dissuade any potential attacker.

224. (D) Avoiding actions that could trigger a superpower nuclear exchange.
In the post-1945 era, the concept of limited war became essential for managing international competition safely. Because any direct conflict between nuclear-armed superpowers could spiral out of control, states often agreed to limit the scope of their fighting. They restricted the geographic area, the types of weapons used, and the political goals they pursued. This restraint allowed states to protect their interests without risking a global nuclear catastrophe, making limited war a key tool of modern statecraft.

225. (B) I, II, III, and IV only
Nuclear doctrines have evolved through several key concepts to manage the danger of nuclear weapons. Massive retaliation involved threatening a total nuclear response to any attack. Flexible response introduced multiple military options to avoid immediate nuclear war. Mutually assured destruction is the situation where a full nuclear exchange would destroy both parties. Finally, nuclear utilization target selection suggests that a limited nuclear war can be fought and won. Each idea represents a different approach to managing nuclear strategy.

226. (A) The anarchic structure of the international system.
System-level theories in international relations focus on the overall structure of the global arena to explain the causes of war. Neorealism, for example, argues that the anarchic nature of the international system, with no central authority to enforce rules, forces states to compete for power and security. In this environment, conflict is seen as a structural outcome of the constant struggle for survival. This perspective emphasizes that state behavior is primarily shaped by the international system's structure.

227. (C) Clearing insurgents from an area, holding it to provide security, and building local governance and infrastructure.
The "clear, hold, build" strategy is a central component of modern counter-insurgency doctrine. It involves first removing insurgent forces from a specific area, then maintaining a persistent security presence to prevent their return. Finally, the state focuses on winning popular support by building local governance and infrastructure. By providing security and essential services, the government aims to isolate the rebels and strengthen its own legitimacy. This comprehensive approach addresses the political and social roots of the insurgency.

228. (D) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is the most prominent modern example of a military alliance. established in 1949, NATO is based on a formal commitment to collective defense, where an attack on one member is considered an attack on all. Members coordinate their defense policies, participate in joint military planning, and maintain a high level of interoperability. NATO is designed to enhance the security of its members and deter potential threats through the combined military strength of its partners.

229. (C) The commercial sale of weapons.
The arms trade specifically refers to the commercial activity of buying and selling military hardware, technology, and services. These transactions are typically conducted for profit and are regulated by national and international laws. While states are the primary buyers and sellers, private defense companies play a central role in manufacturing and distribution. The global arms trade is a significant part of the world economy and has profound implications for regional stability, security balances, and human rights.

230. (C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
The proliferation of small arms and light weapons is a major obstacle to peace and development, but the reason provided is incorrect. These weapons are primarily used by irregular forces, insurgent

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a different dynamic within the global security environment and the flow of military power between states.

201. (C) The political effort to win the "hearts and minds" of the population.
Counter-insurgency is as much a political struggle as it is a military one. Because insurgents rely on the local population for support, the state's primary goal is to win the trust and loyalty of its citizens. This is achieved by providing security, improving governance, and delivering essential services. By gaining the "hearts and minds" of the people, the government can isolate the rebels from their base of support and undermine their cause, leading to long-term stability.

202. (A) States seek to keep conflicts below the threshold that would risk nuclear escalation.
In the nuclear age, the concept of limited war has become essential for preventing global destruction. Because any direct conflict between nuclear-armed states could spiral out of control, these nations often agree to limit the scope of their fighting. They may restrict the geographic area, the types of weapons used, and the political goals they pursue. This restraint allows states to compete and protect their interests without risking total nuclear annihilation, making limited war a key strategic tool.

203. (D) Lacks a formal mutual-defense clause but involves broad cooperation.
The primary difference between a formal military alliance and a strategic partnership lies in the level of commitment. A military alliance is based on a legally binding mutual defense clause, where an attack on one member is treated as an attack on all. In contrast, a strategic partnership is a less formal framework for broad cooperation on security and other issues. While partnerships involve deep collaboration and coordination, they do not include a formal guarantee to provide military assistance if attacked.

204. (B) Separatism
Separatism is an ideological movement where a subnational group seeks to break away from an existing state to form its own independent nation. The movement of the Chechen people is a prominent historical example of this phenomenon, driven by a distinct cultural and ethnic identity. Separatism often leads to conflict when the central government refuses to grant independence, resulting in political tension and sometimes armed struggle. This highlights the frequent conflict between state sovereignty and the right to self-determination.

205. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Democratic peace theory suggests that democratic states are hesitant to go to war with one another. This phenomenon is explained by the shared norms of peaceful conflict resolution and the institutional constraints present in democracies. Leaders in these systems must navigate internal checks and balances and are accountable to a public that bears the costs of war. These factors make a peaceful resolution of disputes more likely between democracies, as they recognize and respect each other's transparent political processes.

206. (D) Threatening unacceptable damage in retaliation to prevent an attack.
Deterrence by punishment is a strategy that seeks to prevent aggression by threatening to inflict overwhelming costs on an adversary in response to an attack. Unlike deterrence by denial, which focuses on making an offensive fail, deterrence by punishment aims to make the price of aggression prohibitively high. This strategy relies on the state's capability to deliver a devastating retaliatory strike and its credible will to do so. By promising unacceptable damage, a state hopes to dissuade any potential attacker.

207. (A) Marxism-Leninism
The idea that capitalist states are inherently prone to war for economic reasons is a central tenet of the Marxist-Leninist school of thought. This state-level theory argues that the need for new markets and resources forces capitalist nations into imperialist expansion and conflict with one another. From this perspective, war is a natural outcome of the economic structure of capitalism. This theory provides a different lens for analyzing the causes of conflict compared to realist or liberal approaches in international relations.

208. (B) Taking measures to prevent surprise, disruption, and sabotage by the enemy.

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238. (D) Having too few historical examples and confusing correlation with causation.
Democratic peace theory is often criticized for having a relatively small number of historical examples, making its findings statistically questionable. Additionally, skeptics argue that the theory confuses correlation with causation, as the observed peace between democracies might be due to other factors such as shared economic interests or common alliances. This critique suggests that the lack of war between democratic states might be a result of structural or strategic conditions rather than the nature of governance.

239. (A) The complete overthrow and replacement of the political and social order.
Revolutionary warfare is distinguished by its radical and comprehensive objectives. Unlike conventional wars fought for territory or limited concessions, this type of conflict seeks to completely dismantle the existing government and replace it with an entirely new political and social system. It integrates political mobilization with military action, involving the entire population in a struggle for total social transformation. This comprehensive approach makes revolutionary conflicts particularly intense, prolonged, and difficult to resolve through traditional diplomacy in the system.

240. (A) I and II are binding legal agreements, while III and IV are typically less formal cooperative frameworks.
International security is managed through various types of agreements and dialogues with different levels of formality. Military alliances and peace treaties are generally formal, legally binding agreements that establish clear commitments and resolve conflicts. In contrast, strategic partnerships and security dialogues are typically less formal frameworks for ongoing cooperation and consultation. While they involve deep collaboration and help build trust, they do not carry the same level of legal and mutual defense obligation as alliances or treaties.

241. (B) The development of a credible anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense system.
The condition of mutually assured destruction is based on the idea that neither side can survive a nuclear war, which deters anyone from starting one. This strategy requires both sides to remain vulnerable to a retaliatory strike. If one nation develops a highly effective anti-ballistic missile system, it could potentially block an incoming counter-attack. This would undermine the balance of terror, as that nation might feel safe enough to launch a nuclear first strike without fearing its destruction.

242. (A) Population, whose loyalty must be won.
Counter-insurgency is as much a political struggle as it is a military one. Because insurgents rely on the local population for support, the state's primary target is the trust and loyalty of its citizens. By providing security, improving governance, and delivering essential services, the government can isolate the rebels and undermine their cause. Success in COIN is achieved by winning the "hearts and minds" of the people and demonstrating that the government is the most legitimate authority.

243. (C) Guerilla warfare is a set of tactics, while insurgency is the overall political-military struggle.
The primary difference between insurgency and guerilla warfare lies in their scope and nature. Guerilla warfare refers specifically to a set of asymmetric military tactics used by irregular forces against a state. Insurgency, on the other hand, is the overall political and military struggle aimed at overthrowing a government or gaining control of a region. Insurgencies use a wide range of methods, including political mobilization, propaganda, and subversion, alongside the tactical use of guerilla warfare.

244. (D) Irredentism
Irredentism is a political ideology where a state seeks to annex territory currently under the control of another nation based on historical ties or shared ethnic identity. This ideology is a significant source of international tension, as it challenges established borders and national sovereignty. The desire to "reclaim" a perceived homeland or protect related populations living under foreign rule can lead to diplomatic crises and war. Irredentism highlights the powerful role that identity and history play in shaping goals.

245. (C) I, II, III, and IV only
Contemporary warfare is characterized by several distinct and overlapping features. There is a

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influence over government policy and social life, and military ideals are highly esteemed. This mindset prioritizes force over diplomacy, viewing a strong defense as the most important national priority in international relations.

216. (A) Irregular, often non-state, forces.
The primary actors in a guerilla war are typically irregular, non-state forces that avoid the large-scale confrontations of conventional combat. These fighters use asymmetric tactics such as hit-and-run attacks and ambushes to combat a superior enemy force. By staying mobile and hiding among the local population or in difficult terrain, they can wear down the enemy's resources and will over time. This approach allows smaller groups to continue the struggle against an opponent with much larger numbers of soldiers.

217. (C) Role in enabling and prolonging violence at the sub-state level.
The most significant challenge posed by the proliferation of small arms and light weapons is their role in fueling internal conflicts and organized crime. Because these weapons are inexpensive, easy to hide, and require minimal training to operate, they are the tools of choice for insurgent groups and criminal networks. Their widespread availability makes it easier for conflicts to start and harder for them to end, as multiple factions can remain armed. This proliferation is a major factor in modern violence.

218. (A) Two democracies.
According to the dyadic version of democratic peace theory, war is least likely to occur between two democratic states. This theory argues that while democracies may frequently engage in conflict with non-democratic regimes, they almost never go to war with one another. Shared values, transparent political processes, and institutional constraints create a unique zone of peace between democratic nations. This pattern is one of the most widely accepted and studied observations in the study of modern international relations and security.

219. (D) Military Alliances
NATO and the former Warsaw Pact are prime historical examples of military alliances. These are formal agreements between states to provide mutual military assistance and collective defense. A defining feature is the commitment that an attack on one member is considered an attack on all. By pooling their military resources, states can deter potential aggressors and enhance their collective security. Alliances involve deep cooperation in areas such as joint military planning, training, and the coordination of defense policies.

220. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Counter-insurgency is as much a political struggle as it is a military one. Because insurgents rely on the local population for support, the state's primary goal is to win the trust and loyalty of its citizens. By providing security, improving governance, and delivering essential services, the government can isolate the rebels and undermine their cause. This effort to win "hearts and minds" is essential because a military victory is impossible without separating the insurgents from their base of support.

221. (C) Objective
The principle of objective is fundamental to military strategy, requiring that every operation be directed toward a clearly defined, decisive, and attainable goal. Without a central purpose, military efforts become fragmented and less effective. By focusing all forces and resources on a common objective, a commander ensures that every action contributes to the overall success of the campaign. This clarity of purpose is essential for maintaining momentum and coordinating the complex activities of modern armed forces on the battlefield.

222. (D) Economic Interdependence
While nationalism, fundamentalism, and irredentism are ideologies that often lead to conflict, economic interdependence is generally viewed as a factor that promotes peace. Liberal international relations theory argues that strong trade and investment ties between states make the cost of war prohibitively high. When nations depend on one another for economic prosperity, they have a powerful incentive to resolve their differences through peaceful diplomacy. Therefore, economic interdependence is seen as a primary path to enduring stability and cooperation.

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and international system levels, researchers can identify the diverse influences that drive states toward warfare, ensuring a more nuanced and accurate theoretical framework for international conflict analysis.

253. (C) The anarchic structure of the global system.
At the international system level, the focus remains on the structural environment in which states operate. The defining feature is an anarchic global order characterized by the absence of a central governing authority. This condition forces states to prioritize self-help and security, often leading to competitive behaviors and arms races regardless of the specific nature of states.

254. (D) The state level
The state level of analysis examines how the internal characteristics of a nation influence its foreign policy and propensity for conflict. This includes evaluating political systems, economic structures, and dominant ideologies. Arguments suggesting that specific regimes, such as non-democratic or revisionist states, are more likely to initiate war fall directly within this specific and focused analytical category.

255. (C) The absence of a central authority in the international system.
The security dilemma arises due to the anarchic nature of the international system where no central authority exists to enforce rules or provide protection. In this environment, states must rely on self-help. When one state increases its military capabilities for defense, it inadvertently creates suspicion in others, leading to a cycle of competitive escalation and potential conflict.

256. (B) It uses non-nuclear weapons but is influenced by the possibility of nuclear use.
Conventional warfare within a nuclear context involves armed conflict between states utilizing traditional weaponry while remaining conscious of nuclear capabilities. The presence of these powerful arsenals creates a strategic environment where the risk of escalation is constant. Belligerents must manage their operations carefully to avoid crossing thresholds that could lead to catastrophic consequences or full-scale nuclear exchanges.

257. (D) A desire to avoid escalating to a catastrophic nuclear conflict.
Limited war has become common because major powers seek to achieve political objectives without triggering a total confrontation. The primary motivation for exercising restraint is the fear of escalation into a nuclear exchange. By restricting the scope or means of conflict, states attempt to manage risks while still pursuing their strategic interests in an increasingly dangerous environment.

258. (A) On objectives, geography, and means employed.
In limited warfare, participants deliberately choose to restrict several aspects of their military operations. These constraints can apply to the specific political goals being pursued, the geographic areas where fighting occurs, or the types of weapons deployed. Such self-imposed limits are essential for preventing a conflict from expanding into an unmanageable and potentially catastrophic all-out war between nations.

259. (C) The risk of nuclear escalation makes many conventional wars inherently limited.
The strategic reality of nuclear deterrence fundamentally links conventional operations and limited warfare. Because any direct military clash between nuclear-armed states carries the inherent danger of escalation, these conflicts are frequently restricted in nature. The constant threat of a nuclear exchange compels belligerents to adopt limited strategies to ensure their survival while still engaging in conventional combat.

260. (A) It imposes significant restraints on their scale and intensity.
The potential for nuclear escalation serves as a powerful deterrent that influences the conduct of traditional military operations. It forces states to exercise significant caution regarding the scale and intensity of their conventional maneuvers. This shadow ensures that even when states engage in armed conflict, they do so with a degree of restraint to prevent triggering a nuclear response.

261. (D) To seize political power and transform the state's entire order.
Revolutionary warfare represents a comprehensive strategy intended to secure total

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24. What is the central aim of the concept of 'non-proliferation'?
(A) Preventing weapon spread to states that do not possess them.
(B) Ensuring all nations have equal access to military nuclear tech.
(C) Encouraging the development of new categories of mass weapons.
(D) Dismantling all existing nuclear arsenals without preconditions.

25. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) is considered a more robust treaty than the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC).
Reason (R): The CWC includes detailed provisions for on-site inspections and verification, which are absent in the BWC.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

26. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is based on a "grand bargain" which involves:
(A) Non-nuclear states forgoing weapons for peaceful tech access.
(B) The total and immediate disarmament of all nuclear weapon states.
(C) The inherent right of any nation to develop nuclear weapon systems.
(D) The transfer of nuclear weapons to states for collective security.

27. Which treaty bans nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water?
(A) Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
(B) Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT)
(C) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
(D) Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)

28. Consider the following statements about the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT):
a. It bans all nuclear explosions, for both military and civilian purposes.
b. It has entered into force and is legally binding on all signatories.
c. It establishes a global verification regime, including the International Monitoring System (IMS).
d. The treaty's entry into force depends on ratification by specific "Annex 2" states.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (c) and (d) only
(B) (a), (b) and (c) only
(C) (b) and (d) only
(D) (a) and (b) only

29. The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) is an informal political understanding among states that seeks to limit the proliferation of:
(A) All types of conventional missile systems regardless of range.
(B) Delivery systems with a 500 kg payload over 300 km.
(C) Only short-range tactical ballistic missiles used in regional war.
(D) Nuclear warheads rather than the missiles that deliver them.

30. What is the primary objective of the proposed Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT)?
(A) To regulate the international trade of civilian nuclear reactors.
(B) To verify the existing stockpiles of fissile material in all countries.
(C) To prohibit the use of nuclear energy for any commercial purpose.
(D) To ban production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.

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31. Which of the following is NOT one of the three pillars of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)?
(A) Missile defense systems
(B) Non-proliferation
(C) Disarmament
(D) Peaceful use of nuclear energy

32. Identify the correct statements regarding nuclear export control regimes:
a. They are legally binding treaties ratified by the UN General Assembly.
b. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) was formed in response to India's 1974 nuclear

a significant threat to human security, often making them more immediately lethal than major conventional or high-technology weapon systems.

270. (D) Arms aid.
When one state provides military equipment, technology, or specialized training to another to support a mutual ally or proxy, it is categorized as arms aid. This practice is often used to strengthen the defensive capabilities of partners or to advance shared strategic interests. It differs from commercial sales or general proliferation by its focused, supportive, and often non-commercial nature.

271. (C) Military alliances typically include binding mutual-defense obligations.
Military alliances are characterized by formal and highly structured commitments. They typically involve signed treaties that legally obligate member states to provide military assistance if another member is attacked. In contrast, strategic partnerships are more flexible and adaptable. These relationships lack the automatic and rigid mutual-defense clauses found in alliances, allowing for cooperation across a broader, less binding range of issues.

272. (B) To build confidence and manage disputes through consultation.
Security dialogues serve as essential forums for regular communication between government officials. Their primary function is to foster transparency and build confidence among participating states. By discussing concerns and potential areas of friction openly, these dialogues help manage disputes before they escalate into serious crises. They provide a vital mechanism for conflict prevention and the maintenance of stability.

273. (D) Two states holding joint military exercises.
Defence cooperation involves practical and functional collaboration between the military establishments of different nations. Activities such as conducting joint military exercises, sharing intelligence, and co-developing new weapons technologies are key examples. This type of cooperation is intended to improve interoperability between forces and enhance the collective security capabilities of the participating states through shared resources and expertise in various domains.

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274. (A) Legally terminate a state of war and establish new security arrangements.
Peace treaties are formal legal documents that signify the official end of an armed conflict. They are designed to resolve the underlying issues of the war by redrawing boundaries, settling outstanding claims, and establishing new security frameworks. By providing a clear legal basis for the cessation of hostilities, these treaties aim to prevent future outbreaks of violence between former belligerents.

275. (C) Military alliance
Among various forms of international security cooperation, military alliances are the most formal and binding. They are based on explicit treaties that create specific legal obligations for collective defense. This high level of structure is intended to aggregate the power of member states and present a unified front, thereby providing a more credible deterrent against potential aggression than informal arrangements.

276. (A) To create an atmosphere of fear to influence a wider audience.
The central objective of terrorism is psychological rather than purely military. By targeting non-combatants, perpetrators aim to create a widespread climate of fear and intimidation. This atmosphere is intended to exert pressure on a larger audience or government to achieve specific goals. The violence serves as a dramatic signal to influence political decisions that cannot be reached normally.

277. (D) International terrorism transcends national boundaries in its scope, actors, or victims.
International terrorism is distinguished by its scope and the involvement of multiple countries. Unlike national terrorism, which is confined to a single state's borders and domestic actors, international terrorism involves victims, perpetrators, or objectives that span across different nations. It often aims to influence the policies of foreign governments, making it a complex issue that requires coordinated global responses and cooperation.

278. (B) Terrorist activities in one country supported by actors from a neighboring country.
Cross-border terrorism specifically describes situations where terrorist activities within one nation are facilitated or directed by actors located in a neighboring country. This can involve state sponsorship or support from non-state groups residing across the border. Such activities often lead to significant tensions in interstate relations, as the victimized state holds its neighbor responsible for the threats emerging from its territory.

279. (C) Non-combatant or civilian populations.
Terrorism is characterized by the deliberate targeting of non-combatant populations rather than military forces. By attacking civilians or symbolic infrastructure, terrorist groups seek to maximize the psychological impact of their actions. This choice of target is designed to highlight the vulnerability of the society and create a sense of terror among the general public, ultimately pressuring the government toward concessions.

280. (D) A political, religious, or ideological objective.
Groups that employ terrorism do so to advance specific political, religious, or ideological agendas. These objectives are typically perceived as unattainable through conventional or legitimate political processes. The use of violence is seen as a necessary tool to force change or bring attention to their cause. The specific nature of the goal varies, but the underlying motivation remains rooted in these frameworks.

281. (A) An ideology that glorifies military power and advocates for its aggressive use.
Militarism is an ideology that places supreme value on military strength and readiness. It promotes the belief that a powerful military is essential for national survival and should be used aggressively to pursue state interests. This perspective often results in the glorification of military virtues within society and ensures that military considerations dominate the decision-making processes of the civilian government and administration.

282. (B) Fosters a sense of national superiority and an 'us versus them' mentality.
Nationalism becomes a primary driver of conflict when it transitions into an aggressive and exclusionary form. This occurs when the ideology promotes a belief in national superiority and creates a sharp distinction between the nation and perceived outsiders. This 'us versus them' mentality can be used by leaders to justify hostility and mobilize the population against other nations or perceived minority threats.

283. (B) They can converge to create an ideology that resolves national issues through military force.
Militarism and nationalism often interact to create a dangerous strategic environment. When the belief in a nation's unique destiny or its historical grievances combines with the glorification of military power, states are more likely to seek violent solutions to their problems. This convergence legitimizes the use of force as the primary instrument for achieving national goals and protecting perceived national interests.

284. (A) Militarism
The prioritization and celebration of military virtues within the broader society is a defining characteristic of militarism. This ideology suggests that the efficiency, discipline, and values associated with the armed forces should be emulated by the state and its citizens. By elevating these traits to a position of preeminence, militarism often leads to the expansion of military influence over life.

285. (C) An aggressive and exclusionary form of nationalism.
An 'us versus them' mentality is a hallmark of aggressive and exclusionary nationalism. This worldview categorizes others as threats or enemies to the nation's identity and interests. Such a perspective is frequently utilized to justify discriminatory policies at home or aggressive actions abroad. It undermines the possibility of peaceful coexistence by framing international relations as a zero-sum struggle between groups.

286. (D) Irredentism
Irredentism is a specific nationalist movement focused on reclaiming territories that are believed to rightfully belong to one's nation. Proponents argue that these lands are 'unredeemed' because they are currently under the control of another state. These claims are usually based on historical

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precedents or the presence of a shared ethnic population, making irredentism a persistent and potent source of tension.

287. (C) To have a group break away from a larger state to form a new one.
Separatism is driven by the desire of a distinct ethnic, religious, or cultural group to achieve political independence. The primary goal is to break away from an existing larger state and establish a sovereign entity. This movement directly challenges the territorial integrity of the parent state and often results in intense internal conflict as the central government resists the secession efforts.

288. (B) Rejects the pluralism of modern society.
Religious fundamentalism can lead to conflict because it often asserts the absolute authority of a specific religious doctrine over all aspects of life. This ideology frequently rejects the pluralism and secular nature of modern societies. When fundamentalist groups seek to impose their beliefs on the state, they clash with those who hold different views or who support the separation of religion.

289. (D) Irredentism
When a state claims territory in a neighboring country based on the presence of co-ethnic populations, it is engaging in irredentism. This political movement seeks to redraw borders to include these populations within the national homeland. Such claims are highly destabilizing as they challenge the existing territorial status quo and can lead to direct military confrontations between the states involved in the dispute.

290. (A) By challenging its territorial integrity.
Separatism poses a fundamental threat to a state by challenging its territorial integrity. By seeking to remove a portion of the state's land and population to form a new, independent country, separatist movements undermine the central government's authority and control. This challenge often leads to a defensive response from the state, resulting in prolonged periods of political instability or armed conflict.

291. (C) Capability, credibility, and communication
For deterrence to be successful, it must incorporate three vital components. Capability refers to having the actual military means to inflict damage. Credibility involves convincing the adversary that there is a genuine will to use that capability. Finally, communication ensures that the adversary clearly understands the threats and the specific boundaries that must not be crossed, thereby completing the strategic prevention framework.

292. (A) Credibility
Credibility is the most critical and psychological aspect of deterrence because it depends entirely on the perceptions of the adversary. A state may possess vast military power, but if its opponent does not believe it has the resolve to use it, that power will fail to deter action. Therefore, establishing a reputation for following through on threats is essential for success.

293. (D) Nuclear deterrence is based on the threat of nuclear weapons, while conventional deterrence uses non-nuclear forces.
The distinction between nuclear and conventional deterrence lies in the type of military force threatened. Nuclear deterrence relies on the promise of catastrophic destruction through nuclear weaponry to prevent major conflict. Conventional deterrence uses the threat of non-nuclear forces, such as armies and air forces, to discourage hostile acts. Both aim to prevent aggression but operate using different scales of consequences.

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294. (B) Prevent an adversary from taking a hostile action.
The fundamental objective of deterrence is the prevention of unwanted behavior. It works by convincing a potential aggressor that the costs of a particular action will far outweigh any benefits they might hope to gain. Rather than seeking to win a conflict after it has started, deterrence aims to stop the conflict from ever beginning by influencing the adversary's calculations.

295. (C) The adversary does not believe the threat to use it is real.
Possessing significant military capability is insufficient for effective deterrence if the adversary doubts the deterrer's willingness to use it. Without credibility, even the most advanced and powerful weaponry loses its strategic value. For a threat to be effective, the opponent must be

control over a nation. Its ultimate objective goes beyond simple military success; it seeks to fundamentally alter the existing social, economic, and political structures. This process involves integrating political mobilization with armed violence to replace the established governing authority and establish a completely new social and political framework.

262. (B) Using subversion and violence to erode the state's legitimacy.
Insurgency operates as an organized movement that utilizes a combination of subversion and violence to challenge a government. The primary tactic is to gradually undermine the state's perceived legitimacy and control over its territory. By establishing alternative governance structures and gaining the support of the local population, insurgents aim to weaken the existing authority until it can be overthrown.

263. (C) A comprehensive set of operations including political, economic, and social measures.
Counter-insurgency involves a complex array of activities designed to defeat an insurgent movement. It is not limited to traditional military engagements but incorporates diverse political, economic, social, and informational measures. The strategy focuses on addressing the underlying causes of conflict while simultaneously protecting the population and restoring the government's authority and legitimacy through multi-faceted and coordinated institutional efforts.

264. (D) Reinforcing government legitimacy and securing the population's support.
The concept of winning hearts and minds is central to effective counter-insurgency efforts. It emphasizes the importance of gaining the loyalty and cooperation of the local population. By ensuring security and demonstrating the legitimacy of the government, state actors can deny insurgents their essential base of support. This approach focuses on building trust and addressing grievances within the community.

265. (A) Support from the local population.
Popular support is the most vital asset for any insurgent movement. Without the cooperation or at least the acquiescence of the local population, insurgents cannot hide, recruit new members, or gather intelligence. The ability to embed themselves within the community provides the necessary resources and legitimacy to sustain a prolonged struggle against the superior military power of the state.

266. (B) The improvement and increase of armaments by a state that already possesses them.
Vertical proliferation occurs when a state that already has certain military capabilities works to enhance them. This process involves both the qualitative improvement of existing weapons technologies and a quantitative increase in the total number of armaments. It reflects an internal buildup of military power, often aimed at maintaining a technological edge or ensuring strategic superiority over potential adversaries or competitors.

267. (B) Mutual suspicion and the pursuit of security or superiority.
An arms race is fundamentally driven by the competitive dynamics of the international system. States engage in the rapid acquisition of military power because they harbor deep-seated suspicions about the intentions of their rivals. This pursuit of security often creates a self-perpetuating cycle where each state feels compelled to match or exceed the military capabilities of its potential opponents.

268. (A) Horizontal proliferation refers to the spread of weapons to new actors, while vertical refers to the build-up within an existing actor.
The distinction between horizontal and vertical proliferation lies in the direction of the arms spread. Horizontal proliferation describes the acquisition of weapons systems by new actors who previously did not possess them. In contrast, vertical proliferation focuses on the internal advancement and expansion of an existing arsenal. Both types contribute to global security challenges but involve different strategic actors and motivations.

269. (C) The primary instruments of violence in many low-intensity conflicts and civil wars.
Small arms and light weapons are particularly dangerous because of their portability and low cost. These characteristics make them the dominant tools of violence in internal conflicts, civil wars, and organized crime. Their widespread availability fuels persistent instability and poses

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CHAPTER 04

WMD, Nuclear Proliferation and National Security

1. Which of the following best defines the concept of 'Arms Control'?
(A) The universal and complete elimination of all types of weaponry.
(B) Measures to regulate the quantity, types, and use of armed forces.
(C) The specialized focus on destroying existing nuclear stockpiles.
(D) The academic study of historical disarmament and treaty efforts.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the objectives of disarmament:
Statement I: A primary objective of disarmament is to reduce the economic burden of armaments.
Statement II: Disarmament exclusively aims to increase a nation's military superiority.
In light of these statements, which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

3. Which of the following is NOT a primary objective of disarmament?
(A) To prevent the outbreak of war.
(B) To reduce the economic burden of armaments.
(C) To promote competitive arms races among nations.
(D) To enhance international trust and security.

4. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Arms Control Element)
P. Agreement
Q. Verification
R. Inspection
S. Control
List II: (Description)
1. The process of checking for compliance with an agreement, often using technical means.
2. A formal understanding or treaty between parties to limit arms.
3. The regulation of the transfer or use of specific military technologies.
4. On-site activities to confirm data and compliance.
Which of the following is the correct answer from the options given below?
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

5. What is considered a necessary condition for successful disarmament?
(A) A state of high international tension and mistrust.
(B) The presence of a universal, supranational authority with enforcement powers.
(C) The universal participation of all major military powers.
(D) The complete secrecy of all military capabilities.

6. Which approach to disarmament involves a single state reducing its armaments without a reciprocal agreement from other states?
(A) Multilateral approach
(B) Unilateral approach
(C) Bilateral approach
(D) Regional approach

7. All of the following are considered elements of arms control mechanisms EXCEPT:
(A) Agreements
(B) Verification
(C) Inspection
(D) Unrestricted weapons development

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8. Consider the following statements regarding approaches to disarmament:
a. Unilateral disarmament occurs when one nation reduces its arms without a formal treaty.
b. Bilateral disarmament involves an agreement between two states.
c. Multilateral disarmament includes many states, often on a global or regional scale.
d. The UN Charter explicitly forbids all approaches except the multilateral one.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (d) only
(B) (a), (b) and (c) only
(C) (b), (c) and (d) only
(D) (a) and (d) only

9. Which of the following best describes the role of 'verification' in arms control?
(A) It is the initial negotiation phase for creating a new treaty.
(B) It is the act of formally signing a legally binding arms treaty.
(C) It is the process of confirming adherence to agreement terms.
(D) It is the mechanism for punishing non-compliant member states.

10. The disarmament efforts under the League of Nations were largely unsuccessful primarily due to:
(A) Lack of US participation and a climate of deep political mistrust.
(B) The general lack of interest from smaller, non-industrial nations.
(C) Overemphasis on naval reduction at the expense of land armies.
(D) The implementation of successful global economic development plans.

11. A key characteristic of the multilateral approach to disarmament is that it:
(A) Involves only the two most powerful military states.
(B) Is always initiated by a single, dominant global state.
(C) Focuses exclusively on the reduction of biological weapons.
(D) Includes many states to create collective security norms.

12. Identify the correct statements regarding the historical context of disarmament:
a. The League of Nations was the first major international body to systematically address disarmament.
b. The United Nations Charter provides a framework for disarmament and the regulation of armaments.
c. Unilateral disarmament has never been attempted by any state in history.
d. Bilateral arms control was a hallmark of the Cold War era between the US and USSR.
e. The Non-Aligned Movement consistently opposed all disarmament initiatives.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (b), (c) and (e) only
(C) (a), (b) and (d) only
(D) (c), (d) and (e) only

13. The disarmament and arms regulation functions under the United Nations are primarily mandated by which of its organs?
(A) The International Court of Justice
(B) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
(C) The General Assembly and the Security Council
(D) The Trusteeship Council

14. Which of the following statements about the role of the Non-aligned Nations in disarmament is most accurate?
(A) They advocated for nuclear proliferation to balance superpower influence.
(B) They focused on regional conflicts while ignoring global arms issues.
(C) They formed a military alliance to enforce existing disarmament treaties.
(D) They campaigned for general disarmament as a moral voice in talks.

15. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The disarmament efforts under the League of Nations ultimately failed to prevent the outbreak of World War II.
Reason (R): The League lacked effective enforcement mechanisms and operated in

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an environment of growing nationalism and mutual suspicion among major powers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

16. Which category of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) primarily involves the use of pathogenic micro-organisms or toxins?
(A) Nuclear Weapons
(B) Biological Weapons
(C) Chemical Weapons
(D) Radiological Weapons

17. A key distinction between chemical and biological weapons is that:
(A) Chemical weapons use living organisms for destructive purposes.
(B) Biological weapons involve incubation while chemicals act fast.
(C) Only chemical weapons are restricted by international conventions.
(D) Biological weapons are designed specifically for property damage.

18. Arrange the following events related to disarmament efforts in chronological order:
a. Establishment of the United Nations
b. Establishment of the League of Nations
c. Signing of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)
d. Signing of the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)
Which of the following is the correct order?
(A) (b), (a), (d), (c)
(B) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(C) (b), (d), (a), (c)
(D) (c), (d), (a), (b)

19. A 'dirty bomb' is a common term for a weapon that combines conventional explosives with radioactive material. This falls under which broad category of WMD?
(A) A standardized conventional nuclear weapon system.
(B) A highly infectious biological weapon agent.
(C) A radiological weapon, classified as a type of WMD.
(D) A synthetic chemical weapon designed for mass harm.

20. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Type of WMD)
P. Nuclear Weapon
Q. Biological Weapon
R. Chemical Weapon
S. Radiological Weapon
List II: (Primary Agent/Principle)
1. Dispersal of radioactive material
2. Use of toxins or pathogens
3. Nuclear fission or fusion
4. Use of toxic synthetic compounds
Which of the following is the correct answer from the options given below?
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

21. Which of the following is an example of a bilateral nuclear arms control treaty from the Cold War era?
(A) The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
(B) The Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
(C) The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) agreements
(D) The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)

22. Which statement correctly identifies a key provision of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)?
(A) It bans chemical weapon use but permits production and storage.
(B) It mandates verified destruction of all chemical stockpiles.
(C) It applies only to the permanent members of the Security Council.
(D) It lacks any substantive provisions for on-site weapon inspections.

23. A significant weakness often cited in the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) is the:
(A) Permission for states to maintain defensive biological stockpiles.
(B) Short treaty duration requiring a renewal every five years.
(C) Explicit exclusion of toxins from the list of banned agents.
(D) Total lack of a formal verification or inspection mechanism.

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convinced that the state has both the means and the actual resolve to carry out its warnings.

296. (D) Democratic states are highly unlikely to go to war with each other.
The Democratic Peace Theory is based on the empirical finding that established democracies almost never fight one another. While these states do engage in wars against non-democratic nations, they consistently maintain peaceful relations among themselves. This unique pattern of behavior suggests that the shared characteristics of democratic governance create a powerful barrier to mutual conflict, distinguishing them from other states.

297. (A) A pair of democratic states.
The term dyadic in the context of democratic peace refers specifically to the interaction between two democratic states. The theory highlights that the absence of war is not a general trait of individual democracies but a specific characteristic of their relationships with each other. This focus on pairs allows researchers to isolate the influence of shared political systems on conflict likelihood.

298. (B) They externalize their shared internal norms of peaceful conflict resolution.
The normative explanation suggests that democracies are peaceful toward one another because they share common values. These include habits of compromise, mutual respect, and the peaceful resolution of disputes. When leaders of democratic states interact, they tend to apply these internal principles to their foreign policy. This shared normative framework creates an environment of trust that discourages the use of force.

299. (B) Political structures like checks and balances and public approval.
The institutional explanation focuses on how the internal structures of a democracy constrain the actions of its leaders. Features such as checks and balances, the requirement for public approval, and free elections make the decision to go to war difficult. These mechanisms ensure that leaders are accountable for the costs of conflict, particularly when facing another state with similar institutional restraints.

300. (A) Democracies may still wage wars against non-democratic states.
Democratic Peace Theory implies that while democracies avoid fighting each other, they are not inherently pacifist. The historical record demonstrates that these states frequently engage in military conflict with non-democratic regimes. The peace is specific to the relationship between democracies themselves, suggesting that the mechanisms preventing war do not apply when a democracy interacts with an autocratic or non-democratic counterpart.

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test.
c. The MTCR aims to control the spread of delivery systems for WMD.
d. These regimes primarily function through voluntary adherence to common export guidelines.
e. Membership in these regimes is open to any country without conditions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (c) and (e) only
(B) (b), (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c) only
(D) (c), (d) and (e) only

33. The 'Cooperative Threat Reduction' program, initiated by the United States after the Cold War, was primarily aimed at:
(A) Developing highly advanced new missile defense capabilities.
(B) Funding economic growth in various non-aligned nations.
(C) Securing and dismantling WMDs in former Soviet countries.
(D) Expanding the G-7 membership to include more countries.

34. The G-7 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction focuses on all the following areas EXCEPT:
(A) Establishing a global free trade zone.
(B) Disarmament and non-proliferation projects.
(C) Counter-terrorism efforts related to WMD.
(D) Securing nuclear and radiological materials.

35. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Treaty/Regime)
P. NPT
Q. CWC
R. MTCR
S. PTBT
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. Banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and underwater
2. Preventing the spread of nuclear weapons
3. Controlling the export of missile delivery systems
4. Eliminating chemical weapons

Which of the following is the correct answer from the options given below?
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-1

36. The concept of "disarmament dividend" refers to the idea that:
(A) Countries that disarm gain a significant military advantage.
(B) Disarmament leads to a rapid increase in international trade.
(C) Arms control treaties pay dividends through increased security.
(D) Reduced military spending enables social and economic growth.

37. Consider the relationship between disarmament and economic development. Which statement is INCORRECT?
(A) High military expenditure can divert resources from sectors like health and education.
(B) Arms races can create economic instability and strain national budgets.
(C) Economic development is a guaranteed outcome of any disarmament process.
(D) The conversion of military industries to civilian production can pose economic challenges.

38. The nexus between terrorism and nuclear proliferation is a major security concern because:
(A) Terrorist groups have publicly joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
(B) A nuclear device in terrorist hands would have catastrophic results.
(C) All major terrorist groups are sponsored by nuclear-weapon states.
(D) Standard international laws do not apply to non-state organizations.

39. The term 'Star Wars' was a popular name for which US initiative?
(A) The Apollo space program
(B) The National Missile Defense (NMD) system under President George W. Bush
(C) The Cooperative Threat Reduction program
(D) The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) under President Ronald Reagan

40. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

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antibiotics in warfare scenarios.

75. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Abbreviation)
P. CTBT
Q. FMCT
R. SDI
S. BWC
List II: (Full Form/Concept)
1. Strategic Defense Initiative
2. Biological Weapons Convention
3. Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty
4. Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty
Which of the following is the correct answer from the options given below?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

76. The "domino theory" of proliferation suggests that:
(A) Nuclear weapons will fall like physical dominos during a military attack.
(B) If one state goes nuclear, neighbors are incentivized to do the same.
(C) All states will eventually disarm in a sequential and predictable fashion.
(D) Export control regimes are inherently ineffective in modern global trade.

77. Which of the following is a primary objective of the G-7 Global Partnership?
(A) To destroy existing stockpiles of conventional military ammunition.
(B) To promote international tourism among various G-7 member nations.
(C) To secure WMD materials in the former Soviet Union states.
(D) To establish a common global currency for standardized global trade.

78. The concept of disarmament is fundamentally linked to which core principle of the UN Charter?
(A) The promotion of human rights.
(B) The principle of non-interference in domestic affairs.
(C) The self-determination of peoples.
(D) The maintenance of international peace and security.

79. A state voluntarily and publicly dismantling its nuclear weapons program, as South Africa did, is an example of:
(A) Unilateral Disarmament
(B) Multilateral Disarmament
(C) Bilateral Arms Control
(D) Coerced Disarmament

80. The effectiveness of the Biological Weapons Convention is often contrasted with that of the Chemical Weapons Convention based on the BWC's lack of:
(A) Global treaty signatories.
(B) A dedicated verification and inspection body.
(C) A formal ban on production.
(D) A defined scope of prohibited agents.

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81. Which statement best reflects the relationship between the NPT and the CTBT?
(A) The CTBT is a prerequisite for joining the NPT.
(B) The NPT calls for an end to testing, which the CTBT aims for.
(C) The two treaties are unrelated and cover different types of weapons.
(D) The NPT allows for underground testing, while the CTBT prohibits it.

82. The term "breakout capability" refers to:
(A) The time needed for a civilian nuclear program to develop a weapon.
(B) A state's ability to withdraw from an arms control treaty without notice.
(C) A missile's ability to break through a defensive military shield.
(D) A nation's economic capacity to break free from international sanctions.

83. The Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program primarily dealt with threats emanating from:
(A) The collapse of the Ottoman Empire.
(B) The proliferation of small arms in Africa.
(C) The vast WMD arsenal of the former Soviet Union.
(D) The rise of cyber warfare in the 21st century.

84. The main argument in favor of National Missile Defense (NMD) is that it:
(A) Provides a perfect, impenetrable shield

non-state actors.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (a), (b) and (d) only
(C) (c) and (d) only
(D) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

49. One of the main challenges for the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) negotiations has been the disagreement over:

(A) The exact technical definition of a "chemical weapon".
(B) Whether the treaty should cover existing stockpiles.
(C) The appropriate physical location for the headquarters.
(D) The font size used in the official treaty documents.

50. A key difference between the PTBT and the CTBT is that:

(A) The CTBT bans all nuclear tests, unlike the PTBT.
(B) The PTBT bans all tests while CTBT only bans air tests.
(C) The PTBT was a bilateral treaty while CTBT is unilateral.
(D) The CTBT has entered into force while PTBT has not.

51. The "G-7 Global Partnership" was launched in 2002 with a primary focus on:

(A) Promoting standardized free trade among the member states.
(B) Creating a military alliance to counter the Warsaw Pact.
(C) Funding projects to prevent WMD spread from Russia.
(D) Establishing a new international currency for global trade.

52. Consider the following statements about missile defense:

a. The US 'Star Wars' or SDI program was a plan for a space-based missile defense system.
b. NMD stands for 'Nuclear Missile Destruction'.
c. Critics argue that missile defense systems can be destabilizing and may provoke an arms race.
d. The ABM Treaty of 1972 was designed to encourage the widespread deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems.
e. Modern missile defense systems are designed to intercept and destroy ballistic missiles in various phases of their flight.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) (a), (b) and (d) only
(B) (b), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (c) and (e) only
(D) (a), (b) and (c) only

53. The potential for terrorist groups to acquire and use WMD is often referred to as:

(A) Superpower terrorism
(B) Conventional terrorism
(C) Catastrophic terrorism or WMD terrorism
(D) State-sponsored terrorism

54. The argument that high military spending diverts funds from education, health, and infrastructure is central to the link between:

(A) Arms control and national sovereignty
(B) Disarmament and economic development
(C) Nuclear proliferation and regional stability
(D) Terrorism and missile defense

55. Match List I with List II.

List I: (Concept)

P. Disarmament
Q. Arms Control
R. Non-Proliferation
S. Missile Defense

List II: (Associated Idea)

1. Intercepting incoming ballistic missiles
2. Preventing the spread of WMD to new actors
3. Regulation and management of existing arsenals
4. Reduction or elimination of weapons

Which of the following is the correct answer from the options given below?

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

56. The role of the Non-aligned Nations in disarmament negotiations during the Cold War can be best described as:

(A) Mediators for disarmament, independent of

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power blocs.
(B) Aligning strictly with the Soviet Union's disarmament proposals.
(C) Aligning strictly with the United States' arms control proposals.
(D) Remaining completely silent and uninvolved in all negotiations.

57. Which of the following is NOT a type of weapon explicitly covered by the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)?
(A) Microbial agents
(B) Toxin agents
(C) Nuclear warheads
(D) Delivery systems designed exclusively for biological agents

58. Which of these is a multilateral nuclear export control regime?
(A) The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
(B) The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)
(C) The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty
(D) The Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty

59. The 'Nunn-Lugar Act' in the United States is the legislative basis for which major post-Cold War program?
(A) The Strategic Defense Initiative
(B) The National Missile Defense
(C) The establishment of the NPT
(D) The Cooperative Threat Reduction Program

60. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) has been criticized for being discriminatory.
Reason (R): It divides the world into "nuclear-weapon states" and "non-nuclear-weapon states," creating a permanent hierarchy of power and status.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. Which statement accurately describes a key difference between disarmament and arms control?
(A) Disarmament is always multilateral, whereas arms control is always bilateral.
(B) Disarmament focuses only on nuclear weapons, while arms control covers all weapon types.
(C) Disarmament eliminates weapons, while arms control manages them.
(D) Arms control is a 21st-century concept, while disarmament was only discussed under the League of Nations.

62. The verification mechanism of the CWC is carried out by which international body?
(A) The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
(B) The United Nations Security Council
(C) The Conference on Disarmament
(D) The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

63. The concept of "control" as an element of arms control mechanisms refers to:
(A) Regulating weapon transfers and technical export rules.
(B) The physical and verified destruction of all weapons.
(C) The political control of one state over another's military.
(D) The process of counting every single weapon in an arsenal.

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64. The Washington Naval Treaty of 1922, a key disarmament effort of the League of Nations era, is an example of a:
(A) Unilateral disarmament declaration.
(B) Multilateral arms limitation agreement.
(C) Bilateral agreement to ban chemical weapons.
(D) Global treaty for general and complete disarmament.

65. Which of the following is NOT a Weapon of Mass Destruction?
(A) A bomb containing the anthrax bacillus
(B) A high-explosive artillery shell
(C) A warhead using enriched uranium
(D) A shell filled with sarin nerve gas

66. The concept of National Missile Defense (NMD) in the United States gained prominence after the perceived failure of which treaty to contain missile threats?
(A) The Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty
(B) The Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)
(C) The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)
(D) The Outer Space Treaty

67. What is the primary concern regarding the link between economic development and the arms trade?
(A) Economic development always reduces a country's need for weapons.
(B) Developing countries may divert scarce resources from development projects to purchase expensive military hardware.
(C) The arms trade is the single largest driver of global economic growth.
(D) Developed countries refuse to sell weapons to developing nations.

68. Identify the correct statements regarding the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR):
a. It is a legally binding international treaty.
b. It is an informal and voluntary association of countries.
c. It aims to limit the spread of missiles and other unmanned delivery systems for WMD.
d. Its guidelines cover systems capable of delivering a 500 kg payload to a range of at least 300 km.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (c) and (d) only
(B) (b), (c) and (d) only
(C) (a) and (d) only
(D) (b) and (c) only

69. The 'P5' countries, recognized as nuclear-weapon states by the NPT, are also the five permanent members of the:
(A) G-7
(B) European Union
(C) UN Security Council
(D) Non-Aligned Movement

70. The failure of the disarmament process under the League of Nations is often attributed to the:
(A) Economic prosperity of the 1930s which made military spending easy.
(B) Rise of aggressive, expansionist ideologies in several key states.
(C) Lack of a major world war to motivate nations.
(D) Overly effective enforcement powers of the League Council.

71. A major challenge in preventing nuclear terrorism is:
(A) The difficulty in producing fissile materials, which requires state-level resources.
(B) The fact that all nuclear materials are already under perfect international control.
(C) The refusal of terrorist groups to use violence.
(D) The difficulty of securing vast amounts of existing nuclear materials worldwide.

72. Identify which of the following are recognized core elements or approaches within the study of disarmament and arms control:
a. Verification
b. Unilateralism
c. Unrestricted arms sales
d. Inspection
e. Military alliances for offensive purposes
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (d) only
(B) (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (c) and (e) only
(D) (b), (c) and (d) only

73. The term "dual-use" in the context of WMD proliferation refers to:
(A) Weapons that can be effectively used in both hot and cold climates.
(B) Treaties that consist of both a preamble and an operative text.
(C) Technologies with both civilian and potential military uses.
(D) A defense strategy that involves both offensive and defensive weapons.

74. The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) of 1972 prohibits:
(A) The development and stockpiling of agents for hostile purposes.
(B) Only the use of biological weapons while allowing their production.
(C) Academic research into defensive measures against biological weapons.
(D) The medical and military use of various

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Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), or 'Star Wars', was highly controversial and criticized by many, including the Soviet Union.
Reason (R): It was feared that a space-based missile defense system could destabilize the existing nuclear balance based on Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) and trigger a new arms race.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. A National Missile Defense (NMD) system is designed to:
(A) Launch pre-emptive strikes against enemy states.
(B) Intercept and destroy incoming ballistic missiles.
(C) Verify compliance with nuclear test ban treaties.
(D) Control the export of missile components.

42. Which of the following represents a unilateral approach to arms control?
(A) A state independently declaring a moratorium on nuclear testing.
(B) The bilateral SALT I treaty between the United States and USSR.
(C) The multilateral NPT, which currently has over 190 state parties.
(D) The CWC, a comprehensive international multilateral convention.

43. Which of the following correctly pairs a weapon type with its primary mechanism of harm?
(A) Chemical Weapon - Nuclear Fission
(B) Nuclear Weapon - Nerve Agent
(C) Radiological Weapon - Blister Agent
(D) Biological Weapon - Pathogenic Infection

44. The historical disarmament conferences under the League of Nations, such as the Washington Naval Conference, primarily focused on:
(A) Banning the use of biological agents in modern warfare.
(B) Limiting the size and total number of naval vessels.
(C) Creating a space-based global missile defense shield.
(D) Forcing all nations to adopt purely democratic governments.

45. Arrange the following treaties/initiatives in the order of their proposal or signing:
a. Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
b. Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)
c. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
d. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) or 'Star Wars'
Which of the following is the correct order?
(A) (b), (c), (d), (a)
(B) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(C) (c), (b), (a), (d)
(D) (b), (d), (c), (a)

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46. Which of the following statements about the UN's role in disarmament is INCORRECT?
(A) The UN General Assembly's First Committee deals with disarmament and international security.
(B) The UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) promotes disarmament goals.
(C) The Conference on Disarmament in Geneva is a key multilateral negotiating forum supported by the UN.
(D) The UN has its own standing army to enforce disarmament treaties.

47. The concept of WMD includes which three primary categories of weapons?
(A) Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological
(B) Nuclear, Conventional, and Laser
(C) Ballistic, Cruise, and Hypersonic
(D) Landmines, Cluster Munitions, and Small Arms

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC):
a. It is a multilateral treaty that outlaws chemical weapons.
b. It established the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) for verification.
c. It allows states to retain a small "defensive" stockpile of chemical weapons.
d. Its provisions apply equally to state and

against all forms of attack.
(B) Is less expensive than maintaining a nuclear deterrent.
(C) Encourages other countries to build more offensive missiles.
(D) Can deter limited missile attacks or accidental launches.

85. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The link between disarmament and development suggests that global military expenditures represent a significant misallocation of resources.
Reason (R): Funds spent on armaments could alternatively be invested in sectors like health, education, and poverty reduction, fostering sustainable development.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. Which treaty created the distinction between Nuclear-Weapon States (NWS) and Non-Nuclear-Weapon States (NNWS)?
(A) The Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)
(B) The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
(C) The Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
(D) The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

87. Which of the following is the best example of a bilateral arms control approach?
(A) The United Nations General Assembly resolutions on disarmament.
(B) The Non-Aligned Movement's declarations on peace.
(C) The establishment of the Nuclear Suppliers Group.
(D) The SALT negotiations between the USA and USSR.

88. Consider the following statements about Weapons of Mass Destruction:
a. Nuclear weapons derive their destructive power from nuclear reactions.
b. Chemical weapons utilize toxic properties of chemicals to cause harm.
c. Biological weapons use pathogens or toxins as their primary agent.
d. Conventional high explosives are categorized as WMD.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (d) only
(B) (b), (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (c) and (d) only
(D) (a), (b) and (c) only

89. A key failure of disarmament efforts under the League of Nations was the inability to reconcile the French demand for 'security' with the German demand for:
(A) 'Colonies'
(B) 'Reparations'
(C) 'Equality'
(D) 'Trade'

90. The concept of 'nuclear terrorism' involves the potential use of which of the following by a non-state actor?
(A) All of the above
(B) An improvised nuclear device (IND)
(C) A radiological dispersal device ('dirty bomb')
(D) An attack on a nuclear facility to cause a release of radiation

91. Which of the following best describes the 'inspection' element of an arms control mechanism?
(A) The use of satellites and remote sensors to monitor activities.
(B) The formal process of treaty negotiation.
(C) The legal framework for punishing violations.
(D) The on-site presence of monitors to verify compliance.

92. Identify which of the following are recognized nuclear export control regimes:
a. Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
b. Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)
c. Warsaw Pact
d. Zangger Committee
e. Australia Group
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
(B) (a), (b), (d) and (e) only

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(C) (b), (c) and (e) only
(D) (c), (d) and (e) only

93. The concept of 'Star Wars' (SDI) represented a shift in strategic thinking from deterrence by punishment (MAD) to:
(A) Unilateral disarmament
(B) Pre-emptive strikes
(C) Deterrence by denial
(D) Collective security

94. Which of the following is a condition often cited as necessary for general and complete disarmament?
(A) A system of universal surveillance.
(B) Mutual trust and a system of collective security.
(C) The dominance of a single global superpower.
(D) The persistence of unresolved territorial disputes.

95. Arrange the following weapon-related conventions in the chronological order of their signing:
a. Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)
b. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
c. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)
d. Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)
Which of the following is the correct order?
(A) (d), (b), (c), (a)
(B) (b), (d), (a), (c)
(C) (d), (c), (b), (a)
(D) (a), (c), (d), (b)

96. The United Nations Charter, under Article 26, assigns responsibility for formulating plans for the "establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments" to the:
(A) Secretary-General
(B) Security Council
(C) International Court of Justice
(D) Economic and Social Council

97. What is a primary objective of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)?
(A) To promote the sale of nuclear materials to all countries without restriction.
(B) To function as a cartel to fix the global price of uranium.
(C) To control nuclear exports to prevent proliferation.
(D) To develop new nuclear weapons for its members.

98. The potential for an arms race in outer space is most directly related to the development of:
(A) Chemical weapons
(B) Submarine-launched ballistic missiles
(C) Biological agents
(D) Anti-satellite weapons and space-based defense

99. The "opportunity cost" of military spending, a key argument in the disarmament-development debate, refers to:
(A) Foregone benefits in other sectors like healthcare.
(B) The price of acquiring advanced weapon systems.
(C) The cost of maintaining troops overseas.
(D) The financial cost of demobilizing soldiers after a war.

100. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Challenge)
P. Securing post-Soviet WMD
Q. Ballistic missile threat
R. Spread of WMD delivery systems
S. Global ban on nuclear explosions
List II: (Related Concept/Initiative)
1. CTBT
2. MTCR
3. Missile Defense (NMD)
4. Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR)
Which of the following is the correct answer from the options given below?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

101. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) historically championed the cause of disarmament by:
(A) Refusing to participate in any UN-led discussions.
(B) Advocating for a phased, universal UN approach.
(C) Insisting on the primacy of the superpowers' right to maintain nuclear arsenals.
(D) Forming a military bloc to challenge NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

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102. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the NPT?
(A) It mandates the immediate disarmament of the P5.
(B) It recognizes five states as Nuclear-Weapon States.
(C) It promotes the peaceful use of nuclear energy for non-nuclear-weapon states.
(D) It prohibits non-nuclear-weapon states from acquiring or developing nuclear weapons.

103. Which category of WMD is characterized by the use of agents like sarin, mustard gas, or VX?
(A) Biological Weapons
(B) Nuclear Weapons
(C) Chemical Weapons
(D) Radiological Weapons

104. The term "verification" in arms control agreements primarily relies on:
(A) Mutual trust and promises between nations.
(B) The threat of overwhelming military retaliation.
(C) Reports from non-governmental organizations only.
(D) A combination of NTM, inspections, and cooperation.

105. President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) was a program for developing:
(A) A global network of intelligence agents.
(B) A new generation of offensive strategic bombers.
(C) A space-based defense system against missiles.
(D) A plan for economic partnership with the Soviet Union.

106. The "Zangger Committee" and the "Nuclear Suppliers Group" are examples of:
(A) UN-mandated disarmament bodies.
(B) Multilateral nuclear export control regimes.
(C) Bilateral treaties between the US and Russia.
(D) Non-governmental organizations promoting peace.

107. Which statement accurately reflects a key provision of the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) of 1963?
(A) It banned all nuclear weapons tests, including those conducted underground.
(B) It was signed only by the United States and the Soviet Union.
(C) It established the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to monitor compliance.
(D) It prohibited tests in the air, space, and water.

108. Consider the following statements regarding historical disarmament efforts:
a. Disarmament was a key objective of the Covenant of the League of Nations.
b. The Washington Naval Conference (1921-22) succeeded in setting limits on naval armaments for major powers.
c. The UN Charter gives the General Assembly and Security Council roles in disarmament.
d. Disarmament efforts under the League were universally successful in preventing conflict.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (b), (c) and (d) only
(C) (a) and (d) only
(D) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

109. The primary danger associated with the proliferation of nuclear weapons to terrorist organizations is their potential lack of:
(A) Financial resources.
(B) Manpower to carry out an attack.
(C) A state address, making deterrence inapplicable.
(D) Interest in causing mass casualties.

110. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) is often considered a weaker disarmament treaty compared to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).
Reason (R): The BWC was negotiated at a later date than the CWC.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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111. The concept of "arms control" differs from "disarmament" in that it emphasizes:
(A) The complete and total abolition of all weapons.
(B) The exclusive focus on eliminating biological weapons.
(C) The right of every state to possess nuclear weapons.
(D) Managing arms to enhance strategic stability.

112. Identify which of the following are examples of multilateral disarmament or arms control treaties:
a. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
b. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I)
c. The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)
d. The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty
e. The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (d) only
(B) (b), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (c) and (e) only
(D) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

113. A significant challenge to achieving a comprehensive Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) is the issue of:
(A) How to define "fissile material".
(B) Lack of international interest in the topic.
(C) Disputes over verification and existing stocks.
(D) The belief that fissile materials are not important for nuclear weapons.

114. The G-7 Global Partnership, launched at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, is a multilateral initiative primarily aimed at:
(A) Coordinating monetary policy.
(B) Establishing a global free trade area.
(C) Funding space exploration.
(D) Preventing terrorists from acquiring WMD.

115. Which of the following represents the core objective of Disarmament?
(A) Reducing or eliminating weapons to prevent war.
(B) Managing the balance of power.
(C) Enhancing the effectiveness of military alliances.
(D) Regulating the sale of conventional arms.

116. The concept of 'National Missile Defense' (NMD) directly challenges the strategic doctrine of:
(A) Flexible Response
(B) Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)
(C) Massive Retaliation
(D) Collective Security

117. The Conference on Disarmament (CD), based in Geneva, has been unable to agree on a program of work for many years, largely due to a stalemate over which issue?
(A) The definition of biological weapons.
(B) The negotiation of an FMCT agreement.
(C) The budget for the United Nations.
(D) The location of its next meeting.

118. The primary mechanism of a nuclear weapon is:
(A) Releasing energy through fission or fusion.
(B) A chemical reaction between two toxic substances.
(C) The release of a deadly virus into the atmosphere.
(D) The scattering of radioactive dust using conventional explosives.

119. A key role of the Non-aligned Movement in the UN was to:
(A) Consistently vote with the Western bloc on security issues.
(B) Promote the expansion of nuclear arsenals to developing countries.
(C) Act as a 'third force' for disarmament.
(D) Obstruct all discussions related to arms control.

120. Which of the following statements about the CTBT is correct?
(A) It has successfully entered into legal force.
(B) It was signed and ratified by all nuclear-weapon states immediately.
(C) It lacks a verification regime.
(D) It prohibits all nuclear weapon explosions.

121. The relationship between disarmament and economic development is often framed as a choice between:
(A) "Swords and shields"

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(B) "Offense and defense"
(C) "Guns and butter"
(D) "East and West"

122. The 1925 Geneva Protocol, an early disarmament effort, prohibited:
(A) The development of naval cruisers.
(B) Use of gas and bacteriological methods of war.
(C) The creation of any new military alliances.
(D) The testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.

123. Which body is responsible for verifying compliance with the NPT's non-proliferation obligations in non-nuclear weapon states?
(A) The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
(B) The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)
(C) The Conference on Disarmament (CD)
(D) The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

124. The US withdrawal from which treaty in 2002 paved the way for its development of a National Missile Defense system?
(A) The Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty
(B) The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
(C) The Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)
(D) The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

125. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Type of Approach)
P. Unilateral
Q. Bilateral
R. Multilateral
S. Export Control Regime
List II: (Example)
1. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
2. A state's self-declared moratorium on nuclear testing
3. Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)
4. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)
Which of the following is the correct answer from the options given below?
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

126. The most significant concern about nuclear terrorism is the possibility of a non-state actor acquiring:
(A) Fissile material like highly enriched uranium.
(B) A nuclear-powered submarine.
(C) Access to a civilian nuclear power plant's control room.
(D) A missile defense system.

127. The creation of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZs) is an example of which approach to disarmament and non-proliferation?
(A) A unilateral approach
(B) A bilateral approach
(C) An export control approach
(D) A regional, multilateral approach

128. Consider the following statements about the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC):
a. It was the first multilateral treaty to ban an entire category of WMD.
b. It contains robust and legally-binding verification and inspection mechanisms.
c. It prohibits the development, production, acquisition, and stockpiling of biological weapons.
d. It allows for research into defensive measures against biological threats.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (b), (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (c) and (d) only
(D) (a) and (b) only

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129. The main objective of the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program was to prevent "loose nukes," which refers to:
(A) The loosening of international arms control treaties.
(B) The spread of civilian nuclear energy technology.
(C) Weapons that could be stolen or illegally sold.
(D) The development of less accurate ballistic missiles.

130. Which of the following is NOT a condition for the CTBT's entry into force?
(A) Ratification by all permanent members of the UN Security Council.

(A) The International Court of Justice
(B) The Economic and Social Council
(C) The Trusteeship Council
(D) The General Assembly

207. What type of weapon uses a fungus to destroy agricultural crops as a method of warfare?
(A) Biological weapon
(B) Nuclear weapon
(C) Chemical weapon
(D) Radiological weapon

208. The failure of the 1932 World Disarmament Conference is often seen as a prelude to:
(A) The Cold War
(B) The Second World War
(C) The formation of the United Nations
(D) The era of decolonization

209. The primary goal of a National Missile Defense (NMD) system is:
(A) Offensive
(B) Defensive
(C) Economic
(D) Diplomatic

210. Arrange the following historical periods/events in chronological order:
a. Disarmament efforts under the United Nations
b. The G-7 Global Partnership initiative
c. Disarmament efforts under the League of Nations
d. The US 'Star Wars' (SDI) announcement
Which of the following is the correct order?
(A) (c), (a), (d), (b)
(B) (a), (c), (b), (d)
(C) (c), (d), (a), (b)
(D) (d), (b), (a), (c)

211. Which of the following is NOT a condition for disarmament?
(A) A functioning verification system.
(B) The participation of key military powers.
(C) The existence of intense political rivalry.
(D) A degree of mutual trust among states.

212. The term "proliferation" refers to the spread of:
(A) Democratic ideals.
(B) Free market economies.
(C) Peacekeeping missions.
(D) Weapons of Mass Destruction.

213. The role of the Non-Aligned Nations in disarmament negotiations was often to:
(A) Support the arms race to maintain a balance of power.
(B) Argue for the dissolution of the United Nations.
(C) Bridge superpower blocs and push for disarmament.
(D) Remain neutral by not participating in any discussions.

214. The SALT I and SALT II agreements were bilateral treaties between:
(A) The United States and the Soviet Union
(B) The United States and China
(C) India and Pakistan
(D) The United Kingdom and France

215. The 'Nunn-Lugar' program is a prominent example of:
(A) National Missile Defense
(B) A Nuclear Export Control Regime
(C) The G-7 Global Partnership
(D) Cooperative Threat Reduction

216. Which of the following best describes the current status of the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT)?
(A) It is a fully ratified and implemented treaty.
(B) It is a proposed treaty with stalled negotiations.
(C) It was a Cold War treaty that has now expired.
(D) It is a bilateral agreement between the US and Russia.

217. A core principle of the NPT is that in exchange for forgoing nuclear weapons, non-nuclear states are guaranteed access to:
(A) Advanced missile technology.
(B) A permanent seat on the UN Security Council.
(C) Peaceful technology for energy and research.
(D) Foreign aid from the nuclear weapon states.

218. The international body that verifies the destruction of chemical weapons under the CWC is the:
(A) OPCW

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140. Arrange these US-Soviet/Russian arms control agreements in chronological order of their signing:
a. Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty
b. Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty
c. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I) Agreement
d. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I)
Which of the following is the correct order?
(A) (c), (b), (d), (a)
(B) (b), (c), (a), (d)
(C) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(D) (d), (a), (c), (b)

141. The establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was a direct outcome of which initiative?
(A) The 'Star Wars' program
(B) The League of Nations Covenant
(C) President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" speech
(D) The G-7 Global Partnership

142. The greatest fear regarding the nexus of terrorism and WMD is that a terrorist group could acquire and use a nuclear weapon because, unlike a state, it would not be constrained by:
(A) The logic of deterrence or fear of retaliation.
(B) A lack of political motivation.
(C) A shortage of willing volunteers.
(D) A lack of international media attention.

143. Which of the following is NOT a primary objective of arms control?
(A) Reducing the risk of war.
(B) Reducing the costs of military preparations.
(C) Reducing the damage if war occurs.
(D) Achieving military superiority over all potential rivals.

144. The Australia Group is an informal, multilateral export control regime that aims to prevent the proliferation of:
(A) Nuclear weapons
(B) Chemical and biological weapons
(C) Ballistic missiles
(D) Conventional naval vessels

145. The term 'NMD' stands for:
(A) Nuclear Materials Division
(B) National Missile Defense
(C) Non-military Disarmament
(D) New Multilateral Doctrine

146. Which of the following best describes the outcome of disarmament efforts at the 1932 World Disarmament Conference held under the auspices of the League of Nations?
(A) The conference failed and collapsed by 1934.
(B) A landmark treaty was signed, banning all offensive weapons.
(C) The conference was a major success, leading to a decade of peace.
(D) The United States and Soviet Union signed their first bilateral arms treaty.

147. A core obligation for Non-Nuclear Weapon States under the NPT is to:
(A) Develop their own missile defense systems.
(B) Refuse to use nuclear energy for any purpose, including power generation.
(C) Accept IAEA safeguards on nuclear materials.
(D) Join a military alliance with a Nuclear-Weapon State.

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148. Consider the following statements about missile defense:
a. It is a purely offensive military system.
b. The US 'Star Wars' initiative was an early, ambitious concept for missile defense.
c. Proponents argue it can protect against accidental launches or attacks from smaller states.
d. The ABM Treaty of 1972 was designed to limit the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (b), (c) and (d) only
(C) (a) and (d) only
(D) (a) and (c) only

149. The concept of "Cooperative Threat Reduction" is most closely associated with:
(A) The negotiations leading to the Chemical Weapons Convention.
(B) The role of the Non-aligned Movement in the 1970s.
(C) Securing Soviet WMD materials after the

(B) Ratification by a specific list of 44 "Annex 2" states.
(C) Ratification by countries that possess nuclear power or research reactors.
(D) Ratification by all member states of the United Nations.

131. The concept of "disarmament" as an ideal aims for:
(A) A world free from weapons and armed conflict.
(B) The management of strategic parity between superpowers.
(C) The selective arming of peaceful nations.
(D) The development of more precise and "humane" weapons.

132. Identify which of the following treaties or regimes focus primarily on nuclear weapons or their delivery systems:
a. Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)
b. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
c. Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)
d. Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)
e. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (b), (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (d) and (e) only
(D) (c), (d) and (e) only

133. One of the main criticisms leveled against National Missile Defense (NMD) is that:
(A) It is too easy and cheap to build.
(B) It has been banned by the UN General Assembly.
(C) It could provoke an offensive arms race.
(D) It only works against chemical weapons.

134. Which of the following best describes the historical role of the UN General Assembly in disarmament?
(A) It has the power to legally enforce disarmament treaties on member states.
(B) It directly commands military forces to conduct disarmament operations.
(C) It has no role in disarmament, which is handled exclusively by the Security Council.
(D) It acts as a global forum for debate on issues.

135. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) is an informal arrangement, not a formal treaty.
Reason (R): It operates on the basis of consensus and voluntary adherence to a common set of export guidelines for missile technology.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

136. The 1995 indefinite extension of the NPT was controversial, with many non-nuclear states arguing that it:
(A) Should have been replaced by the CTBT.
(B) Did not pressure nuclear states to disarm.
(C) Unfairly benefited developing countries with peaceful nuclear programs.
(D) Gave too much power to the IAEA.

137. Which of the following is considered a 'delivery system' for a weapon of mass destruction?
(A) A biological toxin
(B) Highly enriched uranium
(C) A ballistic missile
(D) A chemical precursor

138. The argument that disarmament can free up significant financial resources for development goals is known as the:
(A) Security Dilemma
(B) Peace Dividend
(C) Proliferation Paradox
(D) Development Trap

139. The primary difference between a conventional 'dirty bomb' and a nuclear bomb is that the 'dirty bomb':
(A) Causes destruction through a nuclear chain reaction.
(B) Is more powerful than a nuclear bomb.
(C) Is a type of biological weapon.
(D) Disperses radioactive material with explosives.

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destruction.
(B) Limit the number of chemical weapons a state can possess.
(C) Control the export of dual-use chemicals without banning the weapons themselves.
(D) Ban the use of chemical weapons but permit their production for defensive purposes.

160. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Critics of National Missile Defense (NMD) argue that it could be strategically destabilizing.
Reason (R): An effective NMD could tempt the state possessing it to launch a first strike, believing it could defend against a retaliatory response, thereby undermining the logic of Mutually Assured Destruction.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. A 'unilateral' approach to disarmament is when a state:
(A) Reduces its arms as part of a multilateral treaty.
(B) Reduces its arms in agreement with one other state.
(C) Reduces arms without requiring others to do so.
(D) Increases its arms to pressure others to disarm.

162. The UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) serves to:
(A) Command UN peacekeeping forces.
(B) Inspect nuclear facilities in member states.
(C) Regulate the international arms trade directly.
(D) Promote disarmament norms and support efforts.

163. The incubation period associated with biological weapons makes them distinct from chemical weapons because:
(A) Effects are delayed, making response difficult.
(B) It allows for a more rapid military effect.
(C) It ensures they cannot be used by terrorist groups.
(D) It makes them easier to defend against.

164. What is the fundamental purpose of a nuclear export control regime like the NSG?
(A) To maximize profits for countries exporting nuclear technology.
(B) To ensure peaceful trade doesn't aid proliferation.
(C) To encourage all countries to develop nuclear weapons for self-defense.
(D) To transfer nuclear weapons from member states to non-member states.

165. The "Star Wars" concept (SDI) was based on the idea of using advanced technology, potentially including lasers and particle beams, to:
(A) Enhance the yield of nuclear weapons.
(B) Destroy missiles before they reach their targets.
(C) Conduct espionage from outer space.
(D) Create new forms of renewable energy.

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166. A major debate surrounding the proposed Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) is whether it should be:
(A) Verifiable or non-verifiable.
(B) Limited to the P5 countries or be universal.
(C) Focused on uranium or plutonium.
(D) Negotiated in Geneva or New York.

167. The relationship between disarmament and development is based on the premise that:
(A) Military spending and economic development are mutually exclusive.
(B) All developed countries have completely disarmed.
(C) High military spending can impede social growth.
(D) Economic development is impossible without a strong military.

168. Consider the following treaties and conventions:
a. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)
b. Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)
c. Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)
d. Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
Which of these are considered multilateral in

(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (b), (c) and (d) only
(C) (a) and (d) only
(D) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

189. A radiological dispersal device (RDD), or "dirty bomb," is considered a WMD primarily because of its potential to:
(A) Create a nuclear explosion.
(B) Spread infectious disease.
(C) Cause widespread panic and contamination.
(D) Destroy hardened military targets.

190. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The negotiation of a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) has been deadlocked for many years in the Conference on Disarmament.
Reason (R): Major disagreements persist, particularly concerning whether the treaty should cover existing stockpiles of fissile material or only ban future production.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

191. The primary purpose of an 'inspection' regime within an arms control treaty is to:
(A) Punish non-compliant states.
(B) Negotiate the terms of a new agreement.
(C) Physically verify compliance with obligations.
(D) Publicize the military secrets of other nations.

192. Consider the following weapons or devices. Which of the following can be categorized under the broad heading of 'Weapons of Mass Destruction'?
a. A ballistic missile armed with a sarin warhead.
b. A backpack sprayer containing anthrax spores.
c. A nuclear bomb based on plutonium implosion.
d. A 'dirty bomb' using dynamite and Cobalt-60.
e. An assault rifle.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (e) only
(B) (b), (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
(D) All of the above

193. The historical significance of the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT) of 1963 was that it was:
(A) The first treaty to ban all forms of nuclear testing.
(B) The first major deal to curb radioactive fallout.
(C) A bilateral treaty between China and India.
(D) A failed treaty that no major power signed.

194. The concept of "opportunity cost" in the context of the disarmament-development link means that:
(A) Military spending diverts money from social needs.
(B) Developing countries have an opportunity to build their own arms industries.
(C) Disarmament provides an opportunity to test new economic theories.
(D) The cost of weapons is always rising.

195. A key difference between the disarmament efforts under the League of Nations and the United Nations is that:
(A) The League had a powerful standing army, unlike the UN.
(B) The League focused only on nuclear weapons.
(C) The UN has completely ignored disarmament issues.
(D) UN disarmament uses a collective security frame.

196. The greatest weakness of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) is often cited as:
(A) The fact that it only applies to two countries.
(B) The lack of any verification or enforcement system.
(C) Its permission for countries to develop offensive biological weapons.
(D) Its focus on chemical rather than biological agents.

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of achieving disarmament without first addressing:
(A) The need for economic development.
(B) Underlying political and security concerns.
(C) The problem of climate change.
(D) The regulation of the internet.

178. The term 'WMD' encompasses nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons due to their:
(A) Potential for massive and indiscriminate destruction.
(B) Low cost and ease of production.
(C) Exclusive use by democratic states.
(D) Ineffectiveness in actual combat situations.

179. The most significant challenge associated with preventing nuclear terrorism is:
(A) Identifying potential terrorist leaders.
(B) Preventing the publication of scientific articles on nuclear physics.
(C) Securing all usable nuclear material worldwide.
(D) The high cost of building conventional explosives.

180. Which of the following is NOT an element of an arms control mechanism?
(A) Agreement
(B) Verification
(C) Control
(D) Unilateral annulment

181. A primary objective of the MTCR is to curb the spread of:
(A) Nuclear warheads
(B) Small arms and light weapons
(C) Unmanned delivery systems for WMD
(D) Chemical precursors

182. The 'Nunn-Lugar' program is the common name for the US:
(A) Strategic Defense Initiative
(B) Cooperative Threat Reduction program
(C) National Missile Defense plan
(D) 'Atoms for Peace' proposal

183. The UN General Assembly's First Committee focuses on which set of issues?
(A) Economic and Financial
(B) Social, Humanitarian & Cultural
(C) Legal
(D) Disarmament and International Security

184. The concept of a 'disarmament dividend' suggests that money saved from military budgets could be spent on:
(A) Social and economic development.
(B) More advanced weaponry.
(C) Tax cuts for the wealthy.
(D) Foreign military interventions.

185. The 1972 ABM Treaty between the USA and USSR was designed to:
(A) Ban the development of all new missiles.
(B) Promote the sharing of missile defense technology.
(C) Limit ABM systems to enhance strategic stability.
(D) Eliminate all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

186. Which of the following is a key feature of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) that is absent from the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)?
(A) A dedicated verification and inspection organization.
(B) A prohibition on the use of weapons.
(C) A multilateral negotiation process.
(D) A clause allowing for withdrawal from the treaty.

187. The term 'Star Wars' was popularly used to refer to President Reagan's SDI, which stood for:
(A) Strategic Disarmament Initiative
(B) Secure Deterrence Initiative
(C) Space Defense Installation
(D) Strategic Defense Initiative

188. Identify which of the following are key provisions or concepts related to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT):
a. It defines Nuclear-Weapon States as those who tested a device before 1 January 1967.
b. It obligates Non-Nuclear Weapon States not to acquire nuclear weapons.
c. It contains an obligation (Article VI) for Nuclear-Weapon States to pursue disarmament.
d. It has been universally ratified by every country in the world.
Which of the above statements are correct?

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Cold War.
(D) The development of National Missile Defense.

150. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Regime/Treaty)
P. Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)
Q. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
R. Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)
S. Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)
List II: (Year Signed/Established)
1. 1972
2. 1993
3. 1963
4. 1968
Which of the following is the correct answer from the options given below?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

151. Which statement INCORRECTLY describes the conditions for disarmament?
(A) A degree of political will and mutual trust is necessary.
(B) Robust verification measures can help build confidence.
(C) The participation of major military powers is crucial for the success of global disarmament treaties.
(D) Disarmament succeeds best in environments of rivalry.

152. Identify the primary objectives of disarmament from the following list:
a. To prevent the outbreak of war.
b. To win an arms race.
c. To reduce the economic burden of armaments.
d. To build international confidence and trust.
e. To ensure the military superiority of one nation.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (e) only
(B) (b), (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (c) and (d) only
(D) (c), (d) and (e) only

153. The term "fissile material" in the context of nuclear weapons most accurately refers to:
(A) Any radioactive substance.
(B) The non-explosive components of a nuclear weapon.
(C) Material capable of sustaining a fission reaction.
(D) The material used in the casing of a 'dirty bomb'.

154. What was the main purpose of the US-Soviet SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) treaties?
(A) To place quantitative limits on offensive weapons.
(B) To ban all nuclear weapons globally.
(C) To prohibit the development of chemical weapons.
(D) To create a joint missile defense system.

155. One reason the disarmament efforts of the League of Nations era failed was:
(A) The universal acceptance of pacifism.
(B) The lack of any major conflicts to highlight the dangers of armaments.
(C) An over-reliance on the United States, which was an enthusiastic member.
(D) Failure to address political and security drivers.

156. The 'three pillars' of the Non-Proliferation Treaty are non-proliferation, disarmament, and:
(A) The right to self-defense.
(B) The peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
(C) The control of missile technology.
(D) The prohibition of chemical weapons.

157. Which of the following is a key component of the CTBT's verification regime?
(A) The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
(B) The Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
(C) The International Monitoring System (IMS)
(D) The G-7 Global Partnership

158. The concept of an "arms race" is antithetical to the goals of:
(A) National Security
(B) Military Modernization
(C) Deterrence Theory
(D) Disarmament and Arms Control

159. The primary focus of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) is to:
(A) Ban chemical weapons and ensure their

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197. Which of the following represents a multilateral approach to non-proliferation?
(A) The US-Russia START treaties.
(B) The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).
(C) A country's unilateral pledge not to export sensitive technology.
(D) The US National Missile Defense program.

198. The main purpose of the G-7 Global Partnership created in 2002 was to:
(A) Fund projects to secure Soviet-era WMD materials.
(B) Create a new economic bloc to rival the European Union.
(C) Coordinate a global response to climate change.
(D) Establish a military alliance against terrorism.

199. The "Australia Group" is an informal arrangement between countries aimed at harmonizing export controls to prevent the proliferation of:
(A) Nuclear materials.
(B) Missile technology.
(C) Precursors for chemical and biological weapons.
(D) Conventional armaments.

200. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Acronym)
P. WMD
Q. NMD
R. CTR
S. FMCT
List II: (Description)
1. Program to secure and dismantle WMD in former Soviet states
2. Proposed treaty to ban production of weapons-grade nuclear material
3. Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical weapons
4. System to intercept incoming ballistic missiles
Which of the following is the correct answer from the options given below?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

201. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about disarmament?
(A) It can be unilateral, bilateral, or multilateral.
(B) It has always been fully implemented globally.
(C) Its objectives include preventing war and reducing economic burdens.
(D) It requires political will and often some form of verification.

202. The acquisition of nuclear weapons by a terrorist group is considered a paramount threat because:
(A) Lack of fixed territory makes deterrence ineffective.
(B) Terrorist groups have signed the NPT and would be violating it.
(C) Such groups would likely use the weapons in a responsible and restrained manner.
(D) It would be easy for such groups to maintain the weapons safely.

203. The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) or 'Star Wars' was a radical departure from the Cold War strategic stability based on:
(A) The principle of collective security.
(B) The Kellogg-Briand Pact.
(C) The concept of flexible response.
(D) The doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD).

204. The main function of the Zangger Committee is to:
(A) Promote nuclear energy in developing countries.
(B) Interpret NPT export control treaty obligations.
(C) Mediate disputes between nuclear-weapon states.
(D) Verify the destruction of chemical weapons.

205. Which of the following treaties has not yet officially entered into force due to non-ratification by key states?
(A) The Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)
(B) The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)
(C) The Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
(D) The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

206. The UN Charter empowers which organ to consider principles governing disarmament and arms regulation and make recommendations?

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their approach?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b) and (d) only
(D) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

169. What is the primary difference between a biological weapon and a chemical weapon?
(A) Chemical weapons use living organisms; biological weapons use synthetic toxins.
(B) Only chemical weapons are banned by international law.
(C) Biological agents replicate; chemical agents toxic.
(D) Biological weapons are designed to destroy infrastructure; chemical weapons target people.

170. Which of the following is an example of a bilateral nuclear arms control treaty?
(A) The Treaty of Tlatelolco (creating a Latin American NWFZ)
(B) The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty
(C) The Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
(D) The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

171. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) played a significant role in disarmament forums by:
(A) Advocating for the strategic interests of the United States.
(B) Demanding the right for all its members to acquire nuclear weapons.
(C) Boycotting all UN meetings on disarmament.
(D) Consistently pushing for comprehensive disarmament.

172. Identify the INCORRECT statements regarding the concepts of disarmament and arms control:
a. Disarmament aims for the reduction or abolition of weapons.
b. Arms control aims for the regulation of armaments to increase stability.
c. The two concepts are identical and can be used interchangeably.
d. Verification is a key element of modern arms control agreements.
e. Arms control agreements have historically only been unilateral.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (e) only
(C) (d) and (e) only
(D) (a) and (d) only

173. The 'Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction' is an initiative of the:
(A) Non-Aligned Movement
(B) United Nations Security Council
(C) G-7 countries
(D) Warsaw Pact

174. The main concern with 'dual-use' technologies in the context of the BWC and CWC is that:
(A) Civilian industries could be misused for weapons.
(B) They are prohibitively expensive.
(C) They are not covered by any existing treaties.
(D) They are only available to a few countries.

175. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Disarmament
Q. NPT Pillar I
R. NPT Pillar II
S. NPT Pillar III
List II: (Definition)
1. Disarmament obligation (Article VI)
2. Non-proliferation
3. The reduction or abolition of armaments
4. Peaceful uses of nuclear energy
Which of the following is the correct answer from the options given below?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

176. What is the significance of "Annex 2" of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)?
(A) It lists the verification technologies to be used by the IMS.
(B) It lists the 44 states required for entry into force.
(C) It contains the full budget of the CTBT Organization.
(D) It is an appendix listing all the countries that possess nuclear weapons.

177. The failure of the World Disarmament Conference (1932-34) highlighted the difficulty

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(B) IAEA
(C) CTBTO
(D) UNSCOM

219. The concept of 'arms control' emerged prominently during the Cold War as a pragmatic alternative to the ideal of:
(A) Collective security.
(B) The balance of power.
(C) Unilateralism.
(D) General and complete disarmament.

220. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Nuclear export control regimes like the NSG are often criticized by non-members as being discriminatory cartels.
Reason (R): These regimes are voluntary, non-treaty-based groups that establish rules for their members which can limit non-members' access to technology.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

221. Which treaty specifically bans nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and underwater, but allows them underground?
(A) NPT
(B) CTBT
(C) PTBT
(D) CWC

222. The term "Verification" in the context of arms control means:
(A) The process of negotiating a treaty.
(B) The act of signing a treaty.
(C) The punishment for violating a treaty.
(D) The procedural means of determining compliance.

223. The link between disarmament and economic development is based on the idea of reallocating:
(A) Military spending resources to development needs.
(B) Political power from military to civilian leaders.
(C) Military personnel to civilian jobs.
(D) Territory from military bases to national parks.

224. Which weapon category is defined by its use of living organisms or their toxic products to cause disease or death?
(A) Nuclear
(B) Biological
(C) Chemical
(D) Radiological

225. The US Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) was a plan to create a shield against:
(A) Cyber-attacks
(B) Ballistic missiles
(C) Terrorist infiltration
(D) Economic sanctions

226. What does the MTCR seek to control?
(A) The export of delivery systems for WMD use.
(B) The export of nuclear materials.
(C) The export of conventional firearms.
(D) The spread of chemical weapon precursors.

227. The first major multilateral disarmament treaty to ban an entire category of weapons was the:
(A) Partial Test Ban Treaty (1963)
(B) Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968)
(C) Biological Weapons Convention (1972)
(D) Chemical Weapons Convention (1993)

228. The greatest danger posed by a terrorist group acquiring a nuclear weapon is that the group:
(A) Would be subject to international law.
(B) Would safeguard the weapon carefully.
(C) Would seek to join the NPT.
(D) May not be deterrable in the traditional sense.

229. The main difference between the PTBT and the CTBT is that the CTBT also bans:
(A) Atmospheric tests
(B) Underwater tests
(C) Underground tests
(D) Outer space tests

230. Which of the following is an example of a bilateral arms control agreement?

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274. What can be inferred about the effectiveness of the Biological Weapons Convention?
(A) Its effectiveness is potentially compromised by the lack of a system to verify compliance.
(B) It is considered more effective than the CWC due to its earlier adoption.
(C) Its reliance on confidence-building measures has proven sufficient to ensure total compliance.
(D) It has successfully eliminated all biological threats from non-state actors.

275. A state secretly developing a new strain of weaponized anthrax would be in direct violation of which treaty mentioned in the text?
(A) The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).
(B) Neither treaty, as development is not prohibited.
(C) The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC).
(D) Both the CWC and the BWC.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of non-proliferation is a central pillar of global security, aiming to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery to additional states or non-state actors. The cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation regime is the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). This treaty is structured around a fundamental bargain comprising three pillars: non-proliferation, disarmament, and peaceful use of nuclear energy. Under this bargain, non-nuclear-weapon states commit not to acquire nuclear weapons; in return, the five recognized nuclear-weapon states commit to pursue negotiations towards nuclear disarmament, and all signatories are guaranteed the inalienable right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes under international safeguards. The regime is supplemented by other instruments, both existing and proposed. For instance, the proposed Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) aims to complement the NPT by banning the production of fissile material—highly enriched uranium and plutonium—specifically for nuclear weapons. Further strengthening the regime is the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), an informal and voluntary partnership among 35 countries to prevent the proliferation of missiles and unmanned aerial vehicles capable of delivering a 500 kg payload to a range of at least 300 km.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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276. What is the principal goal of the concept of non-proliferation as defined in the paragraph?
(A) To prevent the spread of WMDs and their delivery systems.
(B) To ensure that all states possess an equal number of nuclear weapons.
(C) To dismantle the United Nations' disarmament machinery.
(D) To promote the military use of nuclear energy worldwide.

277. According to the source, which of the following is one of the three foundational pillars of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)?
(A) The right of all states to possess a small nuclear arsenal for deterrence.
(B) The commitment by non-nuclear states to develop missile technology.
(C) The mandatory transfer of weapon technology from nuclear to non-nuclear states.
(D) The guarantee of access to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

278. What is the specific objective of the proposed Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT)?
(A) To ban the use of nuclear energy for generating electricity.
(B) To prohibit the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.
(C) To regulate the export of ballistic missiles.
(D) To verify the dismantlement of existing nuclear warheads.

279. How does the paragraph characterize the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)?
(A) As a legally binding UN treaty with enforcement powers.
(B) As a bilateral agreement between the US and Russia.
(C) As an informal, voluntary partnership among supplier countries.
(D) As a framework for the joint development of missile defences.

242. The main reason the 1925 Geneva Protocol was considered weak was that it banned the 'use' of chemical and biological weapons but not their:
(A) Transport.
(B) Development and production.
(C) Mention in military manuals.
(D) Sale to allies.

243. The distinction between 'arms control' and 'disarmament' is that the former focuses on _____ while the latter focuses on _____.
(A) elimination; management
(B) quality; quantity
(C) superpowers; smaller states
(D) regulation; reduction

244. The fear of "loose nukes" following the collapse of the Soviet Union directly led to the creation of which program?
(A) The Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program
(B) The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)
(C) The National Missile Defense (NMD) system
(D) The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

245. Which of the following is NOT a main category of Weapon of Mass Destruction?
(A) Nuclear
(B) Biological
(C) Conventional
(D) Chemical

246. The concept of a verifiable ban on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons is the basis for the proposed:
(A) CTBT
(B) NPT
(C) MTCR
(D) FMCT

247. The primary security concern regarding terrorism and nuclear proliferation is the potential acquisition of a nuclear device by:
(A) A non-state actor
(B) A state actor
(C) An international organization
(D) A multinational corporation

248. The UN Security Council, under the UN Charter, has the responsibility to formulate plans for the regulation of:
(A) Global trade
(B) Armaments
(C) Human rights
(D) Environmental protection

249. President Ronald Reagan's 'Star Wars' program was a proposal for a:
(A) Manned mission to Mars.
(B) Space-based missile defense system.
(C) New generation of offensive nuclear weapons.
(D) Global satellite-based communication network.

250. The ultimate objective of disarmament is to:
(A) Eliminate the instruments of war to prevent its outbreak.
(B) Create a balance of power.
(C) Enhance the military capabilities of a nation.
(D) Regulate the arms trade for profit.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The fields of disarmament and arms control, while often used interchangeably, represent distinct conceptual approaches to managing international security and the threat of armed conflict. Disarmament, in its most absolute sense, refers to the reduction or complete elimination of armaments, from specific categories of weapons to entire military arsenals. Its primary objectives include preventing the outbreak of war, minimizing its destructiveness if it occurs, and reallocating vast economic resources from military expenditure to development. For disarmament to be successful, certain conditions are deemed essential, including a high degree of political trust among nations, mutual confidence in security, and the establishment of robust, intrusive verification mechanisms. In contrast, arms control involves less drastic measures, focusing on regulating the production, deployment, testing, or use of certain weapons to reduce the likelihood of war and enhance strategic stability. The core elements of arms control mechanisms are the agreements themselves, which codify the rules; verification and inspection protocols to ensure

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indiscriminate destruction.

262. The source distinguishes between chemical and biological weapons based on their mechanism of action. What is this distinction?
(A) Chemical weapons use toxins, while biological weapons use only bacteria.
(B) Chemical weapons use toxic substances, while biological weapons use disease-causing organisms or their toxins.
(C) Chemical weapons are dispersed as gases, while biological weapons are always solids.
(D) Chemical weapons cause immediate death, while biological weapons only cause long-term illness.

263. According to the text, from where do nuclear weapons derive their destructive power?
(A) From the combustion of highly explosive chemical compounds.
(B) From the release of disease-causing microorganisms.
(C) From nuclear reactions like fission or fusion.
(D) From the kinetic energy of hypersonic delivery systems.

264. An attack that involves releasing a modified virus designed to cause a pandemic among a civilian population would be classified as an attack using which type of weapon?
(A) A chemical weapon.
(B) A nuclear weapon.
(C) A conventional weapon.
(D) A biological weapon.

265. What can be inferred from the paragraph about the challenges posed by different WMDs?
(A) The unique mechanisms of each WMD type create distinct challenges for defence and control.
(B) All WMDs pose identical challenges for international control regimes.
(C) Nuclear weapons are the easiest to control due to their visibility.
(D) Biological weapons are less of a concern than chemical weapons due to their slow action.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The history of nuclear arms control is marked by a gradual evolution of treaties aimed at limiting and managing the nuclear arms race, particularly between the two superpowers during the Cold War. A significant part of this effort involved bilateral agreements such as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and the subsequent Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties (START). The initial SALT agreements focused on 'limitation,' seeking to place a cap on the number of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles each side could possess. The later START treaties moved beyond this, aiming for tangible 'reductions' in the stockpiles of deployed strategic nuclear warheads. In parallel to these bilateral efforts, multilateral treaties were negotiated to curb specific nuclear activities. A key early example is the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), which prohibited nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. While a crucial step, its main limitation was that it permitted underground testing to continue. Seeking to close this loophole, the international community later negotiated the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), which establishes a global ban on all nuclear explosions, for both military and civilian purposes, thereby creating a more complete prohibition on testing.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What was the primary objective of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) as described in the paragraph?
(A) To completely eliminate all nuclear weapons.
(B) To place a cap on the number of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles.
(C) To ban the testing of nuclear weapons in all environments.
(D) To reduce the number of deployed tactical nuclear weapons.

267. According to the source, what was a significant limitation of the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)?
(A) It was a bilateral treaty that only applied to the US and USSR.
(B) It failed to prohibit nuclear tests conducted underground.
(C) It did not address the production of fissile materials.
(D) It was never formally signed by any nuclear-weapon state.

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256. According to the paragraph, what was a primary reason for the failure of disarmament efforts under the League of Nations?
(A) The over-reliance on unilateral measures.
(B) A lack of political will and mutual suspicion.
(C) The successful advocacy by the Non-aligned Nations.
(D) The exclusive focus on chemical weapons.

257. How does the source differentiate a unilateral approach from a bilateral approach to disarmament?
(A) A unilateral approach is legally binding, whereas a bilateral approach is not.
(B) A unilateral approach is overseen by the United Nations, while a bilateral approach is managed by the League of Nations.
(C) A unilateral approach applies to conventional arms, whereas a bilateral approach applies to nuclear arms.
(D) A unilateral approach is taken by one state independently, while a bilateral approach involves two states in a mutual agreement.

258. What distinct role did the Non-aligned Nations play in disarmament negotiations, as described in the source?
(A) They advocated for comprehensive and non-discriminatory disarmament.
(B) They primarily funded disarmament verification technologies.
(C) They focused exclusively on negotiating bilateral treaties.
(D) They acted as mediators between the US and the USSR.

259. What inference can be made about the United Nations' approach to disarmament compared to that of the League of Nations?
(A) The UN abandoned all disarmament efforts due to the League's failures.
(B) The UN focused solely on unilateral measures, learning from the League's mistakes.
(C) The UN created a more structured and permanent institutional machinery for negotiations.
(D) The UN's efforts were less ambitious and smaller in scope than the League's.

260. A state announcing it will dismantle its stockpile of a certain missile type to encourage regional peace, without a treaty requiring it, is undertaking:
(A) A unilateral approach.
(B) A multilateral approach.
(C) A bilateral approach.
(D) A UN-mandated action.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) constitute a distinct category of armaments defined by their capacity to inflict death and destruction on a vast and indiscriminate scale, far exceeding that of conventional weapons. This category is primarily composed of three types: nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. Nuclear weapons derive their immense destructive force from nuclear reactions, either fission (as in atomic bombs) or a combination of fission and fusion (as in thermonuclear bombs). Their effects include blast, thermal radiation, and radioactive fallout, causing catastrophic damage over wide areas. Chemical weapons, in contrast, utilize the toxic properties of chemical substances to cause death, injury, or incapacitation. They are dispersed as gases, liquids, or aerosols and can affect physiological functions, such as the nervous system or respiration. Biological weapons represent a third type, involving the deliberate dissemination of disease-causing agents, such as bacteria, viruses, or fungi, or toxins produced by living organisms. The goal is to induce illness or death in humans, animals, or plants over a target area. While all are WMDs, they differ significantly in their mechanisms of action, scale of immediate physical destruction, and the nature of the long-term consequences they produce, posing unique challenges for both defence and control.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the defining characteristic of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) according to the paragraph?
(A) Their exclusive use by major global powers.
(B) Their reliance on advanced computer technology.
(C) Their high cost of production and maintenance.
(D) Their ability to cause large-scale,

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(A) The NPT
(B) The START I Treaty
(C) The CWC
(D) The BWC

231. The primary purpose of a nuclear weapon free zone (NWFZ) is to:
(A) Create a global ban on all nuclear weapons.
(B) Promote the development of nuclear energy.
(C) Control the export of nuclear technology.
(D) Ban nuclear weapons from a specific geographical region.

232. Which of the following is NOT a primary objective of arms control?
(A) To increase military superiority of one state.
(B) To reduce the probability of war.
(C) To minimize the costs of preparing for war.
(D) To reduce the devastation if war occurs.

233. The 'Big Five' or 'P5' nuclear weapon states recognized by the NPT are:
(A) USA, Russia, UK, France, China
(B) USA, Russia, India, Pakistan, Israel
(C) USA, Russia, Germany, Japan, China
(D) UK, France, India, Pakistan, China

234. The concept of "dual-use" chemicals poses a challenge for which convention?
(A) The PTBT
(B) The CWC
(C) The NPT
(D) The MTCR

235. The argument that a missile defense system could neutralize a country's deterrent, leading its adversaries to build more offensive weapons, describes the concept of:
(A) Strategic stability
(B) A peace dividend
(C) Cooperative threat reduction
(D) An arms race

236. The Covenant of the League of Nations identified the reduction of national armaments as a means to:
(A) Maintain peace.
(B) Achieve economic dominance.
(C) Encourage colonial expansion.
(D) Weaken democratic states.

237. The IAEA plays a crucial verification role for which treaty?
(A) The CWC
(B) The NPT
(C) The BWC
(D) The MTCR

238. A major achievement of the Non-Aligned Movement in the field of disarmament was:
(A) Advocating for a universal disarmament approach.
(B) The creation of its own nuclear arsenal.
(C) The successful negotiation of the SALT treaties.
(D) The development of the 'Star Wars' program.

239. The term WMD refers to weapons that have a disproportionately large destructive effect relative to their size, including nuclear, biological and:
(A) Conventional weapons
(B) Laser weapons
(C) Cyber weapons
(D) Chemical weapons

240. The SALT I agreement included a treaty that severely limited the deployment of what type of system?
(A) Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs)
(B) Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) systems
(C) Submarine-launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs)
(D) Strategic bombers

241. Identify which of the following are key elements of the G-7 Global Partnership:
a. The destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles.
b. The dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines.
c. The security of nuclear and radiological materials.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) only
(B) (a) and (b) only
(C) (c) only
(D) All of the above

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268. How does the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) differ in scope from the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)?
(A) The CTBT bans all nuclear explosions, while the PTBT permitted them in a specific environment.
(B) The CTBT allows for atmospheric testing, whereas the PTBT did not.
(C) The CTBT is a bilateral treaty, whereas the PTBT was multilateral.
(D) The CTBT focuses on strategic arms reduction, unlike the PTBT.

269. What significant evolution in treaty focus is highlighted by the shift from SALT to START?
(A) A shift from bilateral to multilateral negotiations.
(B) A shift from controlling delivery vehicles to controlling warhead technology.
(C) A shift from merely limiting arsenals to actively reducing them.
(D) A shift from addressing strategic weapons to addressing tactical ones.

270. Based on the source, the START treaties are best categorized as which type of approach to arms control?
(A) Unilateral.
(B) Multilateral.
(C) Regional.
(D) Bilateral.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The international community has established specific legal instruments to address the threats posed by chemical and biological weapons. The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) stands as a landmark agreement, being the first multilateral disarmament treaty to ban an entire category of WMDs. Ratified in 1975, it effectively prohibits the development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling, and use of biological and toxin weapons. A state party's obligation is comprehensive, requiring it to destroy or divert to peaceful purposes any such agents or equipment. Despite its pioneering status, the BWC has been historically hampered by a significant weakness: the absence of any formal verification mechanism to monitor compliance, relying instead on confidence-building measures and a consultation process. In sharp contrast, the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), which entered into force in 1997, is lauded for its robust and intrusive verification regime. The CWC not only outlaws the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons but also created the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The OPCW is empowered to conduct routine on-site inspections of declared chemical facilities and challenge inspections of suspect sites to ensure that no state party is covertly violating the treaty's provisions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary prohibition established by the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)?
(A) It only prohibits the use of biological weapons in warfare but allows for their production.
(B) It limits the number of biological agents a state can possess.
(C) It prohibits the development, production, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons.
(D) It bans biological research for peaceful purposes, such as medicine.

272. According to the paragraph, what is the most significant difference between the BWC and the CWC?
(A) The BWC bans a whole category of WMD, while the CWC only limits it.
(B) The CWC includes a robust verification mechanism, which the BWC lacks.
(C) The BWC is a bilateral treaty, while the CWC is multilateral.
(D) The CWC was established under the League of Nations, while the BWC was under the UN.

273. What is the specific role of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) as described in the source?
(A) To fund research into defenses against biological weapons.
(B) To prosecute individuals who violate the Biological Weapons Convention.
(C) To facilitate the peaceful trade of dual-use chemicals without restriction.
(D) To implement the CWC's verification regime, including on-site inspections.

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carefully.

The contemporary security landscape has presented new and complex challenges that test the adequacy of traditional arms control frameworks. One major issue is the pursuit of advanced Missile Defence systems. Concepts such as National Missile Defence (NMD) in the United States, which have intellectual roots in the earlier Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) or 'Star Wars' program, aim to create a shield against incoming ballistic missiles. While intended as a defensive measure, the development of such systems is often viewed by other major powers as a destabilizing action that could erode the principle of mutual assured destruction and potentially trigger a new arms race in offensive countermeasures. Another set of challenges emerged from the collapse of the Soviet Union, leading to fears of 'loose nukes'. In response, innovative approaches like the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program were established. The CTR provided US funding and expertise to help former Soviet republics secure and dismantle their WMD arsenals and related infrastructure. On a broader, multilateral front, the G-7 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction was launched to coordinate and fund projects to prevent WMD acquisition by terrorists or the states that might support them, signaling a crucial shift in focus from state-on-state proliferation to the threat posed by non-state actors.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Why are Missile Defence systems like NMD often considered destabilizing by other powers?
(A) Because they are exclusively offensive in nature.
(B) Because they are too expensive and divert funds from development.
(C) Because they violate the provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention.
(D) Because they could erode mutual assured destruction and spark a new arms race.

287. What was the main purpose of the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program?
(A) To develop a joint US-Russian missile defence system.
(B) To fund the G-7 Global Partnership and its non-proliferation projects.
(C) To assist former Soviet states in securing and dismantling their WMD stockpiles.
(D) To enforce a global ban on all missile technology.

288. The G-7 Global Partnership represents a shift in focus towards which specific threat?
(A) The risk of accidental war between superpowers.
(B) The proliferation of WMDs to terrorists and other non-state actors.
(C) The economic cost of maintaining large conventional armies.
(D) The environmental impact of underground nuclear testing.

289. The paragraph links the concept of 'Star Wars' to which modern defence initiative?
(A) The Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program.
(B) The G-7 Global Partnership.
(C) The establishment of the Nuclear Suppliers Group.
(D) The National Missile Defence (NMD) system.

290. What major evolution in threat perception can be inferred from the creation of initiatives like the CTR and the G-7 Global Partnership?
(A) A recognition that threats have expanded beyond state-to-state conflict to include loose materials and non-state actors.
(B) A decreased concern about nuclear weapons in general.
(C) A belief that traditional treaties are no longer necessary.
(D) A conclusion that missile defence is the only viable solution to modern threats.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The relationship between disarmament, arms control, and economic development is often articulated through the concept of a 'peace dividend'. This idea posits that a reduction in military spending, facilitated by disarmament and robust arms control agreements, can free up substantial resources for investment in a nation's economic and social welfare. The immense financial, technological, and human capital allocated to developing, producing, and

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280. What inherent tension is implied in the NPT's "fundamental bargain"?
(A) The conflict between developing peaceful nuclear energy and preventing climate change.
(B) The contradiction between the MTCR's goals and the NPT's objectives.
(C) The difficulty in distinguishing between fissile material for weapons and for peaceful use.
(D) The tension between the disarmament obligations of nuclear states and the non-proliferation commitments of non-nuclear states.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In addition to international treaties, the non-proliferation landscape is significantly shaped by nuclear export control regimes. These regimes are distinct from treaties in that they are typically informal, consensus-based arrangements among a group of supplier countries, rather than legally binding international law. Their primary function is to coordinate national export control policies to prevent the transfer of goods and technologies that could contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is a principal example of such a regime. It was established in direct response to India's peaceful nuclear explosion in 1974, which demonstrated that nuclear technology transferred for ostensibly peaceful purposes could be diverted to a weapons program. The NSG maintains and updates a set of guidelines and control lists for nuclear and nuclear-related dual-use items. Member states voluntarily agree to adhere to these guidelines and implement them through their own national legislation. While these regimes lack the formal enforcement mechanisms of a treaty, their effectiveness stems from the political commitment of their members and their collective ability to influence global supply chains for sensitive technologies, thereby creating a de facto standard for responsible nuclear commerce.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the primary function of nuclear export control regimes as described in the paragraph?
(A) To coordinate export policies to prevent WMD-related transfers.
(B) To promote the unrestricted free trade of all nuclear materials.
(C) To provide financial assistance to countries developing nuclear energy.
(D) To enforce UN sanctions against proliferating states.

282. What specific event led to the formation of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)?
(A) The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.
(B) India's peaceful nuclear explosion in 1974.
(C) The entry into force of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
(D) The dissolution of the Soviet Union.

283. How do export control regimes like the NSG primarily operate?
(A) Through legally binding UN Security Council resolutions.
(B) Through voluntary adherence to shared guidelines implemented via national laws.
(C) Through military intervention in supplier countries.
(D) Through a global taxation system on nuclear exports.

284. Based on the text, what is a key difference between the NSG and a formal treaty like the NPT?
(A) The NSG is an informal group, whereas the NPT is a formal, legally binding instrument.
(B) The NSG is legally binding, whereas the NPT relies on voluntary commitment.
(C) The NSG includes all members of the United Nations, unlike the NPT.
(D) The NSG focuses on disarmament, while the NPT focuses on export controls.

NODIA

285. The practice of a group of countries agreeing not to sell centrifuges to a nation suspected of developing a secret weapons program is an application of the principles of which of the following?
(A) A mutual defense pact.
(B) A bilateral disarmament treaty.
(C) A nuclear export control regime.
(D) The UN Charter's economic development goals.

Direction : Please read the following source

compliance; and control measures to manage the transfer or development of sensitive technologies. Both approaches ultimately seek to mitigate the dangers inherent in a heavily armed world, but they differ in their scope and the political conditions required for their implementation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. What is the fundamental distinction between disarmament and arms control as described in the paragraph?
(A) Disarmament focuses on treaties, whereas arms control focuses on unilateral actions.
(B) Disarmament aims for the reduction or elimination of weapons, whereas arms control aims to regulate them.
(C) Disarmament is a modern concept, while arms control is a historical one.
(D) Disarmament applies only to nuclear weapons, while arms control applies to all conventional arms.

252. According to the source, which of the following is considered an essential condition for successful disarmament?
(A) The presence of political trust and effective verification.
(B) The existence of a global military alliance.
(C) A universal consensus on economic policies.
(D) The complete cessation of technological innovation.

253. The paragraph identifies verification, inspection, and control as core elements of which of the following?
(A) The primary objectives of disarmament.
(B) The conditions for economic development.
(C) The mechanisms of arms control.
(D) The foundational principles of unilateral action.

254. Based on the source, what can be inferred about the relationship between arms control and strategic stability?
(A) Arms control measures are designed to undermine strategic stability and create uncertainty.
(B) Strategic stability can only be achieved through complete and total disarmament, not arms control.
(C) Arms control and strategic stability are unrelated concepts in international security.
(D) Arms control seeks to enhance strategic stability by managing weapon regulations.

255. A treaty that limits the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles a country can deploy, without eliminating them, would be an example of:
(A) A pure disarmament measure.
(B) A reallocation of economic resources.
(C) An arms control agreement.
(D) A unilateral security declaration.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The historical pursuit of disarmament has evolved through various institutional and diplomatic frameworks, with notable efforts predating the contemporary era. Under the League of Nations, post-World War I attempts at general disarmament were ambitious but ultimately fraught with failure, largely due to a lack of political will, mutual suspicion among major powers, and the absence of effective enforcement mechanisms. Following the Second World War, the mantle was passed to the United Nations, which established a more permanent and structured machinery for disarmament negotiations, including the First Committee of the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament. The approaches taken have varied significantly in form. Unilateral approaches involve a single state reducing its armaments without a reciprocal agreement, often as a goodwill gesture. Bilateral approaches, exemplified by the Cold War-era treaties between the US and the USSR, involve two states negotiating mutual reductions. Multilateral approaches engage a large number of states in a common framework. Amidst these efforts, the Non-aligned Nations played a crucial and distinct role. Often acting as the "conscience" of disarmament negotiations, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) consistently advocated for general and complete disarmament, challenging the discriminatory nature of some treaties and pushing the nuclear-weapon states to fulfill their obligations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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maintaining military arsenals represents a significant opportunity cost. These are resources that could otherwise be directed towards critical development sectors such as healthcare, education, poverty alleviation, and infrastructure projects. Proponents of this linkage argue that a stable and secure international environment, which is the goal of arms control, is a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth and global cooperation. High levels of military expenditure not only divert resources but can also perpetuate regional tensions and cycles of conflict, creating instability that is fundamentally detrimental to development. Therefore, the discourse on disarmament is often framed not just as a matter of national and international security but also as a vital component of a holistic and sustainable global development strategy, where security and prosperity are seen as mutually reinforcing.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the core idea of the 'peace dividend' as described in the paragraph?
(A) Military spending directly stimulates economic growth.
(B) Economic development automatically leads to disarmament.
(C) Resources saved from reduced military expenditure can be used for development.
(D) International trade is the only path to a lasting peace.

292. The term 'opportunity cost' in the context of the paragraph refers to:
(A) The loss of potential development gains due to high military spending.
(B) The price of developing new weapon systems.
(C) The cost of participating in international arms control negotiations.
(D) The revenue generated from arms exports.

293. According to the source, what is the relationship between a stable international environment and economic growth?
(A) Economic growth often leads to international instability and conflict.
(B) There is no discernible relationship between security and economic growth.
(C) A stable environment is only necessary for the growth of the defence industry.
(D) A stable environment is a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth.

294. Which statement best summarizes the main argument for linking disarmament to economic development?
(A) Disarmament is a purely economic issue with no security implications.
(B) Disarmament is a security goal that also serves as a strategy for sustainable development by reallocating resources.
(C) Only wealthy countries can afford to pursue disarmament.
(D) Economic development must be sacrificed in order to achieve military security.

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295. According to the logic of the 'peace dividend', which of the following would be a direct outcome of a major bilateral arms reduction treaty?
(A) An immediate increase in regional tensions.
(B) The mandatory dissolution of both states' armed forces.
(C) The potential for both signatory states to increase funding for education and healthcare.
(D) A decrease in the need for international cooperation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The nexus of terrorism and nuclear proliferation constitutes one of the foremost security challenges of the modern era. Historically, non-proliferation efforts were predominantly focused on preventing states from acquiring nuclear weapons. However, the emergence of sophisticated transnational terrorist organizations has fundamentally shifted this focus towards the grave threat of nuclear terrorism. This threat can manifest in several ways: the theft or illicit purchase of an intact nuclear weapon; the acquisition of special nuclear materials like highly enriched uranium or plutonium to construct an improvised nuclear device (IND); or a sabotage attack on a nuclear power plant or research reactor to cause a large-scale radiological release, an act often referred to as creating a 'dirty bomb'. Countering this threat demands a multi-pronged strategy that extends beyond the scope of traditional state-centric arms

actions involve one nation reducing arms independently, while bilateral agreements are made between two states. Multilateral efforts involve many states working toward collective security norms. The United Nations Charter supports these varied approaches to regulate armaments and maintain peace, rather than restricting efforts to only one specific global method.

9. (C) It is the process of confirming adherence to agreement terms.
Verification is a technical and procedural component of arms control that allows states to confirm that all parties are adhering to the terms of a treaty. By using satellite monitoring, data exchanges, and sensors, nations can detect potential violations and build mutual confidence. This process is essential for the longevity of any agreement, as it provides the transparency needed to ensure security.

10. (A) Lack of US participation and a climate of deep political mistrust.
Disarmament efforts under the League of Nations struggled primarily because the United States did not join the organization, which significantly weakened its international authority. Furthermore, the period was characterized by deep political mistrust and rising nationalism among major powers. These factors prevented the establishment of effective enforcement mechanisms and hindered the negotiation of meaningful treaties, ultimately contributing to the failure of the League.

11. (D) Includes many states to create collective security norms.
A multilateral approach to disarmament involves many nations working together to establish common rules and security norms. By including a large number of states, these efforts aim to create broad international legitimacy and foster a sense of collective security. This approach is often used for global issues like the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, where the cooperation of many countries is necessary for success.

12. (C) (a), (b) and (d) only
The historical evolution of disarmament includes the League of Nations as the first major international organization to systematically address the issue. Following this, the United Nations Charter established a robust framework for regulating armaments to maintain global peace. During the Cold War, bilateral agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union became essential for managing nuclear risks. However, states have historically attempted unilateral disarmament.

13. (C) The General Assembly and the Security Council
Within the United Nations system, the General Assembly and the Security Council are the primary organs mandated to handle disarmament and arms regulation. The General Assembly provides a forum for all member states to debate and recommend principles for disarmament. Meanwhile, the Security Council is responsible for formulating specific plans to establish a system for regulating armaments to maintain international peace and security.

14. (D) They campaigned for general disarmament as a moral voice in talks.
Non-aligned nations played a significant role during the Cold War by acting as a moral voice in international disarmament discussions. They consistently advocated for general and complete disarmament, particularly regarding nuclear weapons, to reduce the tensions between the superpower blocs. By remaining independent of military alliances, these countries pressured the major powers to engage in meaningful negotiations and prioritize global security over narrow interests.

15. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The disarmament efforts led by the League of Nations failed to prevent World War II because the organization lacked the necessary enforcement powers to hold states accountable. During the 1930s, the rise of aggressive nationalism and deep mutual suspicion among major powers undermined diplomatic efforts. Without a mechanism to ensure compliance, the League could not stop the rapid rearmament that eventually led to conflict.

16. (B) Biological Weapons
Biological weapons are a category of mass destruction that utilize pathogenic

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Measures to regulate the quantity, types, and use of armed forces.
Arms control refers to the international regulation and management of military forces and weaponry to enhance strategic stability and reduce the likelihood of conflict. Unlike disarmament, which seeks to eliminate weapons entirely, this concept focuses on establishing specific limits, rules, and procedures regarding the possession and deployment of arms. It aims to prevent unplanned escalations and minimize the physical destruction should a military confrontation occur.

2. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Disarmament fundamentally aims to reduce the economic burden caused by excessive military expenditures, allowing nations to redirect financial resources toward social and infrastructure development. While it seeks to foster international peace and security by lowering weapon levels, it is not intended to create military superiority for any single state. Instead, successful disarmament processes rely on mutual reduction to ensure no nation gains an unfair advantage.

3. (C) To promote competitive arms races among nations.
The primary goals of disarmament include preventing the outbreak of war, reducing the economic burden of maintaining large military forces, and enhancing international trust. By limiting the number of weapons available, states aim to create a more stable global environment. Promoting competitive arms races is contradictory to these goals, as such races increase tensions, deplete national resources, and heighten the risk of conflict.

4. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Arms control relies on several critical pillars to ensure international stability and adherence. Formal agreements establish treaties between nations, while verification uses technical means to monitor compliance. Physical inspections provide on-site confirmation of data, and control mechanisms regulate the transfer of sensitive military technologies. Together, these elements form a comprehensive framework that manages the quantity and use of weaponry while building trust among global participants.

5. (C) The universal participation of all major military powers.
Successful disarmament requires the participation of all major military powers to ensure that no single state gains a strategic advantage by retaining its weapons. Without universal involvement, nations are likely to remain suspicious of others' intentions, leading to a breakdown in the disarmament process. Broad cooperation helps establish a sense of collective security and ensures that the reduction of armaments is balanced.

6. (B) Unilateral approach
A unilateral approach to disarmament occurs when a single state decides to reduce or eliminate its own armaments without requiring a reciprocal commitment from other nations. This action is often taken to set a moral example, reduce domestic military spending, or de-escalate regional tensions. While less common than negotiated treaties, unilateral moves can sometimes serve as a powerful signal to promote wider peace.

7. (D) Unrestricted weapons development
Arms control mechanisms are designed to manage and limit military capabilities through structured processes. These elements typically include formal agreements or treaties, verification procedures to monitor compliance, and on-site inspections to confirm data. In contrast, unrestricted weapons development is the opposite of arms control, as it involves the expansion of military arsenals without any regulatory limits, which often leads to destabilizing global arms races.

8. (B) (a), (b) and (c) only
Disarmament can be pursued through various strategic approaches including unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral methods. Unilateral

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The Strategic Defense Initiative was highly controversial because it threatened to undermine the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction, which maintained peace through the threat of retaliation. Critics feared that a functioning missile shield would give one side the ability to launch a first strike without fear of a counterattack. This imbalance could trigger a new arms race and increase the likelihood of nuclear conflict between the superpowers.

41. (B) Intercept and destroy incoming ballistic missiles.
A National Missile Defense system is a military capability designed to detect, track, and destroy incoming ballistic missiles before they can strike their targets. These systems use a combination of sensors, radar, and interceptor missiles to neutralize threats in various phases of flight. While intended as a defensive measure, the deployment of such systems often leads to strategic debates about their impact on the global nuclear balance.

42. (A) A state independently declaring a moratorium on nuclear testing.
A unilateral approach to arms control occurs when a nation takes independent action to limit its military capabilities without a formal treaty or reciprocal agreement from others. An example of this is a state declaring a moratorium on nuclear testing. Such actions are often used to build international trust, demonstrate a commitment to peace, or encourage other nations to take similar steps toward disarmament in the future.

43. (D) Biological Weapon - Pathogenic Infection
Different categories of weapons cause harm through specific scientific mechanisms. Biological weapons rely on the spread of pathogenic infections, such as viruses or bacteria, to cause disease and death. Chemical weapons utilize the toxic properties of synthetic compounds, while nuclear weapons produce massive energy through fission or fusion. Radiological weapons focus on contaminating areas with radioactive material. Each category requires unique international treaties to regulate and prohibit their development.

44. (B) Limiting the size and total number of naval vessels.

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During the League of Nations era, several major disarmament conferences were held, including the Washington Naval Conference. These efforts primarily focused on limiting the naval arms race among the great powers by setting specific tonnage limits for capital ships and aircraft carriers. By restricting the size and number of naval vessels, these agreements aimed to maintain a balance of power and reduce the financial burden of military competition.

45. (A) (b), (c), (d), (a)
International disarmament and security initiatives emerged in a specific historical sequence. The Partial Test Ban Treaty was signed in 1963, followed by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1968. In the early 1980s, the Strategic Defense Initiative was proposed as a defensive shield. Finally, the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty was opened for signature in 1996, aiming to prohibit all nuclear explosions across the globe for military and civilian purposes.

46. (D) The UN has its own standing army to enforce disarmament treaties.
The United Nations plays a vital role in promoting disarmament through various forums and offices, such as the General Assembly's First Committee and the Office for Disarmament Affairs. However, the UN does not possess its own standing army to enforce disarmament treaties. Instead, it relies on member states to adhere to their treaty obligations and uses diplomatic pressure, monitoring, and international organizations to verify compliance and resolve disputes.

47. (A) Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological
Weapons of mass destruction are broadly categorized into three primary types: nuclear, chemical, and biological. Nuclear weapons derive their power from atomic reactions, chemical weapons use toxic synthetic compounds, and biological weapons utilize living pathogens or toxins. These categories are grouped together because they are capable of causing massive, indiscriminate destruction and significant loss of life, making their regulation and elimination a central focus of international security policy.

48. (A) (a) and (b) only
The Chemical Weapons Convention is a multilateral treaty that completely outlaws the

microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, or fungi, or biological toxins to cause disease and death in humans, animals, or plants. Unlike chemical agents, which are synthetic toxic substances, biological agents are living organisms that can replicate within a host. Their use is strictly prohibited under international law due to their indiscriminate and catastrophic nature.

17. (B) Biological weapons involve incubation while chemicals act fast.
A major distinction between chemical and biological weapons lies in their biological characteristics and the speed of their effects. Chemical weapons generally use synthetic toxic compounds that produce immediate or rapid physiological harm upon exposure. In contrast, biological weapons involve living pathogens that require an incubation period to replicate within the host's body before symptoms appear, which can delay the detection of a biological attack significantly.

18. (A) (b), (a), (d), (c)
Historical efforts to manage global armaments followed a specific chronological path. The League of Nations was established following World War I, followed by the creation of the United Nations after World War II. During the Cold War, the Partial Test Ban Treaty was signed in 1963 to limit nuclear testing. Later, the Biological Weapons Convention was opened for signature in 1972 to ban an entire weapon category.

19. (C) A radiological weapon, classified as a type of WMD.
A radiological dispersal device, commonly known as a dirty bomb, is a weapon that uses conventional explosives to scatter radioactive material over a target area. It is categorized as a weapon of mass destruction because it aims to cause widespread contamination, panic, and economic disruption. While it does not produce a nuclear explosion, the radiation it releases can have long-term health and environmental consequences.

20. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Weapons of mass destruction are classified based on their primary agents and scientific principles. Nuclear weapons operate through fission or fusion, releasing immense energy. Biological weapons utilize toxins or pathogens like viruses and bacteria. Chemical weapons rely on toxic synthetic compounds to cause physiological harm. Finally, radiological weapons focus on the dispersal of radioactive materials using conventional explosives to contaminate a large area and cause panic.

21. (C) The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) agreements
The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks agreements were landmark bilateral treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. These negotiations aimed to curb the nuclear arms race by placing quantitative limits on the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched missiles each side could possess. These agreements were foundational in establishing strategic stability and managing the nuclear rivalry between the superpowers.

22. (B) It mandates verified destruction of all chemical stockpiles.
The Chemical Weapons Convention is a comprehensive multilateral treaty that prohibits the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons. A key provision of this convention is the requirement for all state parties to destroy their existing chemical weapon stockpiles and production facilities under international supervision. This is overseen by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, ensuring a verifiable and complete elimination process.

23. (D) Total lack of a formal verification or inspection mechanism.
A major weakness of the Biological Weapons Convention is that it does not include a formal verification or inspection mechanism to ensure compliance. Unlike the chemical weapons treaty, which has a dedicated organization for monitoring, the biological convention relies primarily on the good faith of its signatories. This lack of transparency makes it difficult for the international community to confirm that states are not developing biological agents.

24. (A) Preventing weapon spread to states that do not possess them.

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The core objective of non-proliferation is to prevent the horizontal spread of weapons of mass destruction to states that do not already possess them. This concept is most prominently applied to nuclear weapons through international treaties that establish rules against the transfer of technology and materials. By limiting the number of states with such capabilities, the international community seeks to reduce the risk of nuclear conflict.

25. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Chemical Weapons Convention is widely regarded as a more effective and robust international treaty than the Biological Weapons Convention. This distinction exists because the chemical treaty includes an elaborate system for mandatory on-site inspections and verification carried out by a dedicated organization. In contrast, the biological treaty lacks such rigorous enforcement mechanisms, making it more difficult to confirm that member states are adhering.

26. (A) Non-nuclear states forgoing weapons for peaceful tech access.
The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is built upon a strategic compromise known as the grand bargain. Under this arrangement, non-nuclear-weapon states agree never to acquire nuclear weapons in exchange for the right to access and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Simultaneously, the recognized nuclear-weapon states commit to pursuing negotiations in good faith toward nuclear disarmament and the eventual elimination of their existing arsenals.

27. (D) Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)
The Partial Test Ban Treaty, signed in 1963, was a significant arms control agreement that prohibited nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. Its primary goal was to reduce the environmental and health risks associated with radioactive fallout from open-air explosions. While it did not ban underground tests, it represented a major step toward curbing the nuclear arms race between the superpowers.

28. (A) (a), (c) and (d) only
The Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty aims to prohibit all nuclear explosions for both military and civilian purposes worldwide. It establishes a global verification regime, including an international monitoring system to detect explosions. However, the treaty has not yet entered into force because it requires ratification by a specific list of states known as Annex 2 countries. Despite this, it has established a powerful global norm against nuclear testing.

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29. (B) Delivery systems with a 500 kg payload over 300 km.
The Missile Technology Control Regime is an informal association of countries focused on preventing the proliferation of unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction. It specifically targets missiles and drones capable of carrying a payload of at least 500 kilograms to a range of 300 kilometers or more. Member states adhere to common export guidelines to restrict the transfer of sensitive technologies to non-members.

30. (D) To ban production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.
The proposed Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty is intended to prohibit the further production of highly enriched uranium and plutonium for use in nuclear weapons. By cutting off the supply of these essential materials, the treaty aims to place a functional limit on the size of nuclear arsenals and support non-proliferation efforts. Negotiations for this treaty have been ongoing for many years within various international forums.

31. (A) Missile defense systems
The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is structured around three fundamental pillars: non-proliferation, disarmament, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. These pillars represent the core obligations and rights of the signatory states. Non-proliferation prevents the spread of weapons, disarmament focuses on reducing existing arsenals, and peaceful use ensures states can access nuclear technology for civilian purposes. Missile defense systems are not a core pillar.

32. (B) (b), (c) and (d) only
Nuclear export control regimes are informal, voluntary associations of states that establish guidelines to manage the transfer of sensitive technologies. For example, the Nuclear Suppliers

Group was created following India's 1974 nuclear test to tighten controls on nuclear materials. Similarly, the Missile Technology Control Regime focuses on limiting the spread of delivery systems. These groups operate through consensus and common guidelines rather than legally binding treaties.

33. (C) Securing and dismantling WMDs in former Soviet countries.
Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States established the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, also known as the Nunn-Lugar program. Its primary goal was to secure and dismantle weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems in former Soviet republics. This initiative aimed to prevent the accidental or intentional spread of nuclear, chemical, and biological materials and expertise during a period of significant political instability.

34. (A) Establishing a global free trade zone.
The G-7 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction focuses on enhancing international security through targeted non-proliferation projects. These efforts include securing nuclear and radiological materials, destroying chemical weapon stockpiles, and countering WMD-related terrorism. While the G-7 addresses economic issues in other forums, this specific partnership is dedicated to preventing the spread of dangerous weapons rather than establishing global free trade zones.

35. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
International treaties and regimes serve distinct roles in managing weapons. The Non-Proliferation Treaty prevents the spread of nuclear weapons, while the Chemical Weapons Convention mandates the elimination of chemical stockpiles. The Missile Technology Control Regime regulates the export of delivery systems for mass destruction. Finally, the Partial Test Ban Treaty restricts nuclear testing to underground environments by banning explosions in the atmosphere, outer space, and underwater.

36. (D) Reduced military spending enables social and economic growth.
The concept of the disarmament dividend refers to the potential economic benefits that arise when a nation reduces its military spending. By lowering the financial resources allocated to armaments, a country can redirect those funds toward productive social sectors such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure. This reallocation is believed to foster sustainable economic development and improve the overall well-being of the population over the long term.

37. (C) Economic development is a guaranteed outcome of any disarmament process.
While disarmament can potentially free up resources for social programs, economic development is not a guaranteed outcome of the process. The transition from a military-focused economy to a civilian one can be complex and may involve challenges such as industrial conversion and unemployment. Effective planning and political stability are necessary to ensure that the resources saved from military budgets are successfully used to promote national growth.

38. (B) A nuclear device in terrorist hands would have catastrophic results.
The potential for terrorist groups to acquire nuclear weapons is a major security concern because such actors are generally not constrained by traditional deterrence theories. A nuclear explosion in an urban center would result in unprecedented loss of life, massive environmental damage, and global economic disruption. Preventing the theft or illegal transfer of nuclear materials is therefore a top priority for international non-proliferation and counter-terrorism efforts.

39. (D) The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) under President Ronald Reagan
The Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars, was a research program launched by President Ronald Reagan during the Cold War. It proposed the development of a sophisticated, ground- and space-based system to protect the United States from incoming ballistic missiles. By using advanced technologies like lasers and particle beams, the program aimed to render nuclear weapons obsolete by intercepting them before they reached their targets.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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control treaties. Key elements of this strategy include bolstering the physical security of nuclear materials and facilities worldwide, enhancing international intelligence sharing to disrupt illicit trafficking networks, cooperating to secure or eliminate vulnerable nuclear stockpiles, and implementing measures to choke off the financial resources of terrorist groups. The primary fear is not a strategic nuclear war, but a single, devastating attack on a major population center.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What represents the primary shift in non-proliferation focus in the 21st century, according to the paragraph?
(A) A shift from worrying about chemical weapons to worrying about biological weapons.
(B) A shift from multilateral treaties to exclusively bilateral agreements.
(C) A shift from securing nuclear materials to securing conventional arms depots.
(D) A shift from preventing state-level acquisition to also preventing terrorist acquisition of nuclear capabilities.

297. How does the source differentiate an improvised nuclear device (IND) from a 'dirty bomb'?
(A) An IND causes a nuclear explosion, while a 'dirty bomb' disperses radiological material via conventional explosives.
(B) An IND uses plutonium, while a 'dirty bomb' uses highly enriched uranium.
(C) An IND is a state-level weapon, while a 'dirty bomb' is used by individuals.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are used interchangeably.

298. Which of the following is identified in the text as a crucial strategy for preventing nuclear terrorism?
(A) Encouraging all states to develop their own nuclear deterrent.
(B) Bolstering the physical security of nuclear materials and facilities.
(C) Withdrawing from all international arms control treaties.
(D) Focusing security efforts only on capital cities.

299. What can be inferred about why nuclear terrorism poses a different challenge than state-level proliferation?
(A) Terrorist groups are easier to deter with threats of retaliation than states are.
(B) Traditional deterrence logic does not apply to non-state actors who may not fear retaliation in the same way a state does.
(C) States are not interested in acquiring nuclear weapons, only terrorists are.
(D) Terrorist groups lack the funding to acquire nuclear materials, making the threat purely theoretical.

300. A terrorist group attempting to acquire highly enriched uranium on the black market to build a crude nuclear weapon is an example of which threat scenario described in the source?
(A) The construction of an improvised nuclear device (IND).
(B) The theft of an intact nuclear weapon.
(C) An attack to create a 'dirty bomb'.
(D) A conventional attack on a military base.

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development, production, and use of chemical weapons. It established the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to oversee the verified destruction of existing stockpiles and monitor industrial compliance. Unlike some other treaties, it does not allow states to retain any defensive stockpiles of these weapons. It focuses on state compliance through a rigorous system of international inspections.

49. (B) Whether the treaty should cover existing stockpiles.
Negotiations for the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty have faced significant challenges, particularly regarding the scope of the agreement. A major point of disagreement among states is whether the treaty should only ban the future production of fissile materials or also include provisions for the verification and reduction of existing stockpiles. This dispute has led to long-term stalemates in international disarmament forums, preventing the finalization of a comprehensive agreement.

50. (A) The CTBT bans all nuclear tests, unlike the PTBT.
A fundamental difference exists between the two major nuclear test ban treaties. The Partial Test Ban Treaty only prohibits explosions in the atmosphere, outer space, and underwater, effectively allowing underground testing to continue. In contrast, the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty is designed to prohibit all nuclear explosions, regardless of the environment or purpose. While the earlier treaty is in force, the comprehensive one has not yet officially entered into legal effect.

51. (C) Funding projects to prevent WMD spread from Russia.
The G-7 Global Partnership was launched in response to concerns about the security of weapons of mass destruction and sensitive materials following the Cold War. Its primary focus was to fund and implement projects in Russia and other former Soviet states to secure and dismantle nuclear, chemical, and biological materials. This initiative aimed to prevent these dangerous materials from being stolen or illegally transferred, thereby enhancing international security.

52. (C) (a), (c) and (e) only
Missile defense involves systems designed to intercept and destroy ballistic missiles during various phases of their flight. The Strategic Defense Initiative was a famous Cold War proposal for a space-based shield. Proponents argue these systems are defensive, while critics suggest they can be strategically destabilizing and may provoke an arms race. Historical treaties like the 1972 agreement actually sought to limit, rather than encourage, the widespread deployment of such capabilities.

53. (C) Catastrophic terrorism or WMD terrorism
The potential acquisition and use of weapons of mass destruction by non-state actors is commonly referred to as catastrophic terrorism or WMD terrorism. This threat is considered particularly dangerous because terrorist groups are often not constrained by traditional deterrence strategies that apply to states. An attack involving nuclear, biological, or chemical agents could result in massive casualties and unprecedented societal disruption, making global non-proliferation efforts essential for modern security.

54. (B) Disarmament and economic development
The relationship between disarmament and economic development is centered on the reallocation of national resources. Proponents argue that high military spending diverts essential funds away from social priorities such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure. By reducing armaments and military expenditures, nations can invest more heavily in sectors that promote sustainable growth and improve the quality of life for their citizens, often referred to as a peace dividend.

55. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Strategic security involves several interconnected concepts. Disarmament refers to the reduction or total elimination of weapons systems. Arms control focuses on the regulation and management of existing arsenals to maintain stability. Non-proliferation is the effort to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction to new actors. Finally, missile defense involves the development of technology to intercept and destroy incoming ballistic missiles before they can reach their intended targets.

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56. (A) Mediators for disarmament, independent of power blocs.
During the Cold War, the non-aligned nations often acted as mediators in disarmament negotiations, maintaining a position independent of the major power blocs. By providing a neutral perspective, these countries pressured both the United States and the Soviet Union to engage in meaningful dialogue and reduce their nuclear stockpiles. They advocated for general and complete disarmament as a means to ensure the security of all nations, not just the superpowers.

57. (C) Nuclear warheads
The Biological Weapons Convention is specifically designed to prohibit the development, production, and stockpiling of biological and toxin weapons. This includes microbial agents and delivery systems specifically designed for their use. However, it does not cover nuclear warheads, which are regulated by separate treaties like the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The convention focuses on ensuring that biological agents are only used for peaceful purposes, such as medical research and public health.

58. (A) The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
The Nuclear Suppliers Group is a multilateral nuclear export control regime consisting of states that have agreed to adhere to common guidelines for the transfer of nuclear materials and technology. Its primary goal is to ensure that peaceful nuclear trade does not contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Unlike bilateral arms reduction treaties, this group functions as an informal association that focuses on regulating the supply side of nuclear technology.

59. (D) The Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
The Nunn-Lugar Act provided the legislative foundation for the United States' Cooperative Threat Reduction program. This post-Cold War initiative was designed to assist former Soviet republics in securing and dismantling their massive stockpiles of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. By providing funding and technical expertise, the program aimed to prevent the proliferation of these dangerous materials and ensure they were handled safely during a period of intense political transition.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is frequently criticized for its inherently discriminatory structure. It establishes two distinct categories of states: those recognized as nuclear-weapon states and those designated as non-nuclear-weapon states. This division creates a permanent hierarchy based on military capability, where only a few nations are legally permitted to possess nuclear weapons. Many non-nuclear states argue that this system is unfair and fails to sufficiently pressure the major powers.

61. (C) Disarmament eliminates weapons, while arms control manages them.
A key distinction exists between the concepts of disarmament and arms control. Disarmament is primarily focused on the actual reduction or complete elimination of weapons and military forces to prevent conflict. Arms control, on the other hand, emphasizes the regulation, management, and limitation of armaments to enhance strategic stability and reduce the risks of war. While their goals are related, disarmament seeks to remove the instruments of war entirely.

62. (D) The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
The verification and implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention are managed by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, based in The Hague. This international body is responsible for conducting on-site inspections of military and industrial facilities to ensure that chemical weapons are being destroyed and that toxic chemicals are not being diverted for prohibited purposes. Its work is essential for maintaining the integrity and success of the convention.

63. (A) Regulating weapon transfers and technical export rules.
In the context of arms control mechanisms, the element of control refers to the regulation of the transfer and export of sensitive military technologies and weapons. This involves establishing rules and guidelines to ensure that arms do not fall into the hands of unauthorized actors or contribute to destabilizing regional conflicts. By managing the flow of weaponry and expertise, nations seek to maintain strategic

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balance and prevent the uncontrolled spread of military capabilities.

64. (B) Multilateral arms limitation agreement.
The Washington Naval Treaty of 1922 serves as a classic example of a multilateral arms limitation agreement. Negotiated among the major naval powers of the time, it established specific ratios and limits on the tonnage of capital ships and aircraft carriers. The treaty was intended to halt a costly and destabilizing naval arms race and maintain a strategic balance in the Pacific and Atlantic regions during the interwar period.

65. (B) High-explosive artillery shell
Weapons of mass destruction are defined by their ability to cause massive and indiscriminate harm, typically falling into nuclear, biological, or chemical categories. Examples include bombs containing anthrax, uranium-based warheads, or shells filled with nerve gas. In contrast, high-explosive artillery shells are considered conventional weapons. While they are destructive, they are designed for targeted military use and do not possess the same potential for wide-scale, catastrophic effects as WMDs.

66. (A) The Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty
The development of National Missile Defense in the United States gained momentum after policymakers argued that the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was outdated. This treaty had severely limited the deployment of defensive systems to maintain strategic stability. However, proponents of missile defense believed that new threats from smaller states and accidental launches necessitated a move away from the treaty's restrictions, leading to the eventual withdrawal of the United States in 2002.

67. (C) The arms trade is the single largest driver of global economic growth.
A major concern regarding the link between development and the arms trade is that developing nations often divert scarce financial resources away from essential projects to purchase expensive military hardware. This reallocation can hinder social progress and economic stability. While some argue that military spending can stimulate certain industries, the overall consensus in disarmament forums is that excessive arms expenditures represent a significant opportunity cost for sustainable national and global development.

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68. (B) (b), (c) and (d) only
The Missile Technology Control Regime is an informal and voluntary association of states that aims to limit the proliferation of missiles and unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction. Its guidelines specifically cover systems capable of carrying a 500-kilogram payload to a range of at least 300 kilometers. By adhering to common export controls, member nations work together to prevent the transfer of sensitive missile technology to countries of concern.

69. (C) UN Security Council
The five countries recognized as nuclear-weapon states under the Non-Proliferation Treaty—the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, and China—are also the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. This dual status gives these nations significant influence over global security and disarmament policy. Their specialized role in the international system is a central point of discussion and criticism in debates regarding the fairness and effectiveness of non-proliferation regimes.

70. (B) Rise of aggressive, expansionist ideologies in several key states.
The failure of disarmament efforts under the League of Nations is largely attributed to the rise of aggressive, expansionist ideologies in nations like Germany, Italy, and Japan during the 1930s. These states prioritized rearmament and territorial gain over international cooperation and arms limitation. The resulting breakdown of the collective security system and the inability of the League to enforce its rules eventually led to the outbreak of the Second World War.

71. (D) The difficulty of securing vast amounts of existing nuclear materials worldwide.
A significant challenge in preventing nuclear terrorism is the immense difficulty of securing all existing nuclear materials across the globe. Vast quantities of highly enriched uranium and plutonium are stored in various military and civilian facilities, some of which may have inadequate security measures. The risk that these materials could be stolen, diverted, or sold on

existing stockpiles. This deadlock has prevented the world's primary multilateral disarmament negotiating forum from making significant progress on several key international security issues for many years.

118. (A) Releasing energy through fission or fusion.
The primary mechanism of a nuclear weapon involves the rapid release of an immense amount of energy through nuclear reactions, either by splitting heavy atomic nuclei or by fusing light nuclei. This process creates a massive explosion characterized by intense heat, blast pressure, and radiation. Because of their unprecedented destructive power and potential for long-term environmental and health consequences, nuclear weapons are considered the most dangerous type of weapon of mass destruction in existence.

119. (C) Act as a 'third force' for disarmament.
The Non-Aligned Movement played a crucial role in the United Nations by acting as a third force for disarmament during the Cold War. By representing a large group of nations that were not formally aligned with either the Western or Soviet blocs, the movement was able to advocate for general and complete disarmament from a neutral perspective. Their persistent pressure on the superpowers helped keep disarmament at the top of the international political agenda.

120. (D) It prohibits all nuclear weapon explosions.
The Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty is designed to establish a permanent and global ban on all nuclear weapon explosions, regardless of whether they are for military or civilian purposes. It includes a sophisticated international monitoring system to detect any clandestine nuclear tests. While the treaty has established a strong global norm against testing, it has not yet officially entered into force because it still requires ratification by a specific group of states.

121. (C) "Guns and butter"
The relationship between disarmament and economic development is often described using the guns and butter metaphor. This concept illustrates the fundamental choice nations must make when allocating limited resources between military expenditures and social welfare programs. Proponents of disarmament argue that excessive spending on armaments diverts funds away from essential sectors like education, healthcare, and infrastructure, which are necessary for long-term economic growth and the improvement of human well-being.

122. (B) Use of gas and bacteriological methods of war.
The 1925 Geneva Protocol was an early and significant disarmament effort that prohibited the use of chemical and biological weapons in warfare. Specifically, it banned the use of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases, as well as bacteriological methods of war. While the protocol was a major step in establishing a global norm against such weapons, its effectiveness was limited because it did not prohibit their development, production, or stockpiling, which were addressed later.

123. (D) The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
The International Atomic Energy Agency is the international body responsible for verifying that non-nuclear-weapon states are fulfilling their non-proliferation obligations under the NPT. Through its system of safeguards and regular inspections, the IAEA monitors nuclear facilities and materials to ensure they are being used only for peaceful purposes and not diverted to develop weapons. Its work is essential for maintaining the transparency and integrity of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime.

124. (A) The Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty
In 2002, the United States officially withdrew from the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, arguing that its restrictions hindered the development of a necessary National Missile Defense system. The ABM Treaty had limited the deployment of such systems to maintain strategic stability through the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction. The US withdrawal marked a significant shift in strategic policy, allowing for the expansion of defensive capabilities to counter new missile threats from various sources.

125. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Different approaches to arms control are used to manage global security. A unilateral approach occurs when a state independently declares a moratorium on nuclear testing. Bilateral efforts, such as the START treaties, involve two

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in domestic policy or a desire to reintegrate into the international community. Such moves can significantly enhance regional stability and demonstrate a powerful commitment to global non-proliferation norms.

80. (B) A dedicated verification and inspection body.
The effectiveness of the Biological Weapons Convention is often compared unfavorably to the Chemical Weapons Convention because the former lacks a dedicated verification and inspection body. While the chemical treaty is supported by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, which conducts regular on-site monitoring, the biological treaty relies on the voluntary compliance of states. This absence of a formal mechanism makes it difficult to verify that states are following the treaty's prohibitions.

81. (B) The NPT calls for an end to testing, which the CTBT aims for.
The relationship between the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty is one of mutual support in the goal of nuclear disarmament. The NPT includes an obligation for member states to pursue negotiations toward ending the nuclear arms race, which includes halting all nuclear testing. The CTBT was designed to fulfill this goal by establishing a permanent, global ban on all nuclear explosions, thereby reinforcing the non-proliferation regime and limiting weapon development.

82. (A) The time needed for a civilian nuclear program to develop a weapon.
The term breakout capability refers to the amount of time a state with a civilian nuclear program would need to produce enough weapons-grade fissile material for a single nuclear device. This concept is a critical factor in international non-proliferation assessments, as it determines how much warning the international community would have if a state decided to divert its peaceful technology toward the development of nuclear weapons in violation of its obligations.

83. (C) The vast WMD arsenal of the former Soviet Union.
The Cooperative Threat Reduction program was established to address the significant security risks posed by the massive stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction left behind after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The program provided financial and technical assistance to help newly independent states secure, transport, and dismantle nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and their delivery systems. Its success was vital in preventing the proliferation of these materials during a period of instability.

84. (D) Can deter limited missile attacks or accidental launches.
A primary argument in favor of National Missile Defense is that it can provide a critical layer of protection against limited ballistic missile attacks or accidental launches. Proponents believe that even a partial shield can deter smaller states from attempting a strike and offer a safeguard in the event of a technical failure or unauthorized launch. By providing this defensive capability, these systems are seen by some as enhancing national and international security.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The link between disarmament and development suggests that the massive financial resources currently spent on global military budgets represent a significant misallocation of capital. Proponents of this view argue that these funds could be far more effectively used if redirected toward essential social sectors like healthcare, education, and poverty reduction. Such a reallocation would support sustainable development and improve the lives of millions, creating what is known as a peace dividend.

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86. (B) The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is the international agreement that officially created the legal distinction between nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear-weapon states. It defines nuclear-weapon states as those that had manufactured and exploded a nuclear device prior to January 1, 1967. This categorization is a central and controversial feature of the treaty, as it grants certain rights and imposes specific obligations on each group, shaping the global nuclear order for decades.

87. (D) The SALT negotiations between the USA and USSR.
The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union

five recognized nuclear-weapon states. Instead, Article VI of the treaty obligates these nations to pursue negotiations in good faith toward the eventual cessation of the nuclear arms race and general disarmament. While it recognizes their status and promotes non-proliferation among others, the process for their own disarmament remains a long-term goal.

103. (C) Chemical Weapons
Chemical weapons are characterized by their use of toxic synthetic compounds, such as sarin, mustard gas, or VX, to cause physiological harm or death. These agents can be dispersed in gaseous, liquid, or aerosol forms and target the nervous system, skin, or respiratory organs. Because of their ability to cause horrific suffering and indiscriminate mass casualties, the development, production, and use of these weapons are strictly prohibited under the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention.

104. (D) A combination of NTM, inspections, and cooperation.
Verification in arms control agreements is a multifaceted process that ensures compliance through various means. It typically relies on national technical means like satellite surveillance, along with on-site inspections and active cooperation between states. By combining these different methods, the international community can monitor military activities with a high degree of accuracy. This comprehensive approach is essential for maintaining trust and ensuring that all parties are adhering to the terms of a treaty.

105. (C) A space-based defense system against missiles.
President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative was a high-tech research program aimed at creating a space-based shield to protect the United States from ballistic missile attacks. The concept involved using advanced technologies, such as lasers and particle beams, to intercept missiles while they were still in flight. While it faced significant technical and political challenges, the initiative represented a major shift in strategic thinking toward a more defense-oriented approach to nuclear security.

106. (B) Multilateral nuclear export control regimes.
The Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Group are prominent examples of multilateral nuclear export control regimes. These informal groups consist of states that have agreed to follow common guidelines for the export of nuclear-related materials and technology. Their goal is to ensure that international trade in nuclear items does not contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons. By coordinating their policies, these regimes strengthen the global non-proliferation framework and promote peaceful cooperation.

107. (D) It prohibited tests in the air, space, and water.
The Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963 was a landmark agreement that prohibited nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. Its primary focus was to stop the environmental contamination caused by radioactive fallout from such explosions. While the treaty did not ban underground tests, it represented a significant achievement in arms control and reflected a growing international concern about the health and safety risks associated with nuclear testing.

108. (A) (a), (b) and (c) only
Historical disarmament efforts have taken several forms, beginning with the League of Nations, which made reducing national armaments a key objective of its Covenant. The Washington Naval Conference successfully established limits on naval vessels for major powers during the interwar period. Later, the United Nations Charter assigned specific roles to the General Assembly and Security Council to manage armaments. However, despite these efforts, disarmament has not always been successful in preventing major global conflicts.

109. (C) A state address, making deterrence inapplicable.
A primary danger of nuclear weapons falling into the hands of terrorist organizations is that these groups do not have a fixed state address. Traditional nuclear deterrence relies on the threat of a devastating retaliatory strike against a nation's territory, but this strategy is inapplicable to non-state actors who operate across borders. Without a target for retaliation, the logic of deterrence fails, making the prevention of nuclear material theft a critical priority for international security.

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goal of international diplomacy and disarmament negotiations.

95. (A) (d), (b), (c), (a)
Major international treaties related to weapons of mass destruction were signed in a specific chronological order over several decades. The Partial Test Ban Treaty was established in 1963, followed by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1968. The Biological Weapons Convention was signed in 1972, and much later, the Chemical Weapons Convention was finalized in 1993. This progression reflects the international community's evolving efforts to regulate and ban different categories of dangerous weaponry.

96. (B) Security Council
Article 26 of the United Nations Charter specifically assigns the Security Council the responsibility for formulating plans to establish a system for the regulation of armaments. This mandate is intended to promote the maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments. The Council works with other UN bodies to develop strategies that manage global military capabilities and reduce the risk of armed conflict.

97. (C) To control nuclear exports to prevent proliferation.
A primary objective of the Nuclear Suppliers Group is to coordinate the export of nuclear materials, equipment, and technology to ensure that peaceful nuclear trade does not contribute to the development of nuclear weapons. By adhering to common guidelines, member states work to prevent proliferation while facilitating legitimate civilian nuclear cooperation. The group serves as a critical mechanism for maintaining the integrity of the international non-proliferation regime through shared responsibility and transparency.

98. (D) Anti-satellite weapons and space-based defense
The potential for an arms race in outer space is most directly linked to the development and deployment of anti-satellite weapons and space-based missile defense systems. As nations become increasingly dependent on satellites for communication, navigation, and surveillance, the ability to target these assets or place weapons in orbit becomes a major security concern. Preventing the weaponization of space is a key focus of international discussions to maintain stability and protect global infrastructure.

99. (A) Foregone benefits in other sectors like healthcare.
In the disarmament-development debate, the term opportunity cost refers to the potential benefits that are lost when resources are spent on military budgets instead of social needs. Every dollar spent on advanced weaponry or large standing armies is a dollar that cannot be invested in healthcare, education, or infrastructure. This concept highlights the trade-off nations face between military security and the socio-economic well-being of their citizens, making disarmament a central economic issue.

100. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Addressing global security challenges involves several specialized initiatives. The Cooperative Threat Reduction program focused on securing post-Soviet weapons of mass destruction. National Missile Defense systems are designed to counter ballistic missile threats. The Missile Technology Control Regime aims to limit the spread of delivery systems for dangerous weapons. Finally, the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty established a global ban on nuclear explosions, reinforcing non-proliferation norms and preventing the further development of nuclear weapon designs.

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101. (B) Advocating for a phased, universal UN approach.
The Non-Aligned Movement has a long history of championing disarmament by advocating for a phased and universal approach within the United Nations. By representing states that were not part of the major Cold War power blocs, the movement provided a persistent voice for general and complete disarmament, particularly regarding nuclear weapons. Their efforts focused on creating a more equitable international security system that prioritized the interests and safety of all nations.

102. (A) It mandates the immediate disarmament of the P5.
The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is a complex agreement with multiple provisions, but it does not mandate the immediate disarmament of the

categories of armaments, each requiring its own unique regulatory framework.

133. (C) It could provoke an offensive arms race.
A major criticism of National Missile Defense is that it could provoke a new offensive arms race. Adversaries may perceive a defensive shield as a threat to their own deterrent capabilities and respond by building more or more advanced missiles to overwhelm the system. This action-reaction cycle can lead to increased international tensions and strategic instability, undermining the very security the defense system was intended to provide. This concern is central to global security debates.

134. (D) It acts as a global forum for debate on issues.
The United Nations General Assembly plays a vital role in disarmament by acting as a primary global forum for debate and discussion on international security issues. All member states can participate in its deliberations and pass resolutions that recommend principles for disarmament and the regulation of armaments. While these resolutions are not legally binding, they help establish international norms, build consensus, and put moral pressure on nations to pursue meaningful arms reduction and non-proliferation goals.

135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Missile Technology Control Regime is an informal arrangement rather than a formal, legally binding treaty. It operates through the consensus of its member nations, who voluntarily agree to adhere to a common set of export guidelines for missile technology. This flexible structure allows for international cooperation in preventing the spread of delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction while accommodating the national interests and technical capabilities of the various member states.

136. (B) Did not pressure nuclear states to disarm.
The 1995 decision to indefinitely extend the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was a subject of intense debate. Many non-nuclear-weapon states expressed concern that making the treaty permanent without a clear timetable for the disarmament of the five recognized nuclear powers would reduce the pressure on those nations to eliminate their arsenals. They argued that the extension could solidify a permanent division between nuclear-haves and have-nots, potentially weakening the treaty's long-term legitimacy and effectiveness.

137. (C) A ballistic missile
A delivery system is a vehicle designed to transport and deploy a weapon to its intended target. In the context of weapons of mass destruction, ballistic missiles are the most prominent example of such systems. These missiles can carry nuclear, chemical, or biological warheads over long distances at high speeds, making them a major security concern. Regulating the spread of these delivery systems is a key focus of international arms control efforts like the MTCR.

138. (B) Peace Dividend
The concept of the peace dividend refers to the significant economic and social benefits that can be gained by reducing military expenditures following a period of conflict or through successful disarmament. By lowering the amount of money spent on armaments, a government can redirect those resources toward productive areas such as healthcare, education, and public infrastructure. This reallocation is believed to foster long-term national growth and improve the overall standard of living for its citizens.

139. (D) Disperses radioactive material with explosives.
The primary difference between a conventional nuclear bomb and a dirty bomb lies in their scientific mechanism. A nuclear bomb produces a massive explosion through a nuclear chain reaction, whereas a dirty bomb uses conventional explosives to disperse radioactive material over a targeted area. While a dirty bomb does not create a nuclear blast, its purpose is to cause widespread contamination, public panic, and long-term economic and environmental damage, making it a major security threat.

140. (B) (b), (c), (a), (d)
During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union negotiated several key bilateral arms control agreements in a specific sequence. The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was signed in 1972, followed by the SALT I agreement that same year. Later, the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces

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110. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Biological Weapons Convention is frequently considered a weaker treaty than the Chemical Weapons Convention because it lacks any formal verification or inspection mechanism. However, the reason for this is not related to their dates of negotiation; the biological treaty was actually finalized over two decades before the chemical treaty. The difference in robustness is due to the lack of consensus among states on how to effectively monitor biological agents during the BWC's initial development.

111. (D) Managing arms to enhance strategic stability.
The concept of arms control differs from disarmament by focusing on the regulation and management of existing military forces rather than their total elimination. It emphasizes the use of limits, transparency, and communication to enhance strategic stability and reduce the risks of accidental or intentional war. By managing the balance of power, arms control seeks to make the international system more predictable and minimize the potential for devastation if a conflict does occur.

112. (C) (a), (c) and (e) only
Multilateral disarmament and arms control treaties involve many states working together to establish global security norms. Prominent examples include the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the Biological Weapons Convention. These agreements are designed to apply to the entire international community. In contrast, agreements like the SALT negotiations and the INF Treaty were bilateral, involving only the United States and the Soviet Union to address their specific nuclear rivalry.

113. (C) Disputes over verification and existing stocks.
A significant challenge in achieving a comprehensive Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty is the ongoing disagreement over its scope and verification. Nations are divided on whether the treaty should only ban the future production of weapons-grade material or also include provisions to account for and reduce existing stockpiles. These disputes, combined with concerns over how to effectively verify compliance without compromising national security, have led to long-term deadlocks in international negotiations for this agreement.

114. (D) Preventing terrorists from acquiring WMD.
The G-7 Global Partnership, launched at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, is a major multilateral initiative specifically designed to prevent terrorists and states of concern from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. The partnership funds and coordinates projects that secure nuclear, chemical, and biological materials, particularly in the former Soviet Union. By addressing these proliferation risks through international cooperation, the G-7 nations aim to enhance global security and prevent the catastrophic use of such weapons.

115. (A) Reducing or eliminating weapons to prevent war.
The core objective of disarmament is to reduce or completely eliminate weapons and military forces as a means of preventing the outbreak of war. By removing the physical instruments of conflict, disarmament seeks to lower international tensions, build mutual trust, and promote the peaceful resolution of disputes. This approach is based on the belief that a world with fewer weapons is fundamentally safer and more conducive to long-term stability and sustainable development.

116. (B) Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)
The concept of National Missile Defense directly challenges the strategic doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction, which maintained Cold War stability through the threat of inescapable nuclear retaliation. By developing a system that could intercept and destroy incoming missiles, a nation might feel protected from a counterstrike, potentially emboldening it to launch a first strike. This perceived imbalance can lead to strategic instability and trigger an offensive arms race among global powers.

117. (B) The negotiation of an FMCT agreement.
The Conference on Disarmament in Geneva has faced a long-term stalemate primarily due to disagreements over its program of work, particularly regarding the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty. States have been unable to reach a consensus on whether negotiations should focus only on future production or also include

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provide a classic example of a bilateral arms control approach. These high-level discussions involved only two states working together to establish specific limits on their own strategic nuclear arsenals. By focusing on the unique relationship between the two superpowers, these bilateral talks aimed to reduce the risk of nuclear war and maintain a stable balance of power during the Cold War.

88. (D) (a), (b) and (c) only
Weapons of mass destruction are categorized based on their ability to cause massive, indiscriminate harm through specific mechanisms. Nuclear weapons rely on atomic reactions, chemical weapons use the toxic properties of chemicals, and biological weapons utilize pathogens or toxins. These three categories are distinct from conventional high explosives, which, while destructive, are designed for more localized military effects. International law and disarmament efforts focus specifically on prohibiting or regulating these three catastrophic weapon types.

89. (C) 'Equality'
A major stumbling block in the disarmament efforts of the League of Nations was the fundamental disagreement between France and Germany. France prioritized its own security through the maintenance of military limits on its neighbor, while Germany demanded equality of status, arguing that it should be allowed the same level of armaments as other major powers. The inability to resolve this core tension contributed significantly to the eventual collapse of the disarmament process in the 1930s.

90. (A) All of the above
The threat of nuclear terrorism involves several dangerous scenarios, including the use of an improvised nuclear device or a radiological dispersal device, often called a dirty bomb. It also encompasses potential attacks on nuclear facilities designed to release radiation into the environment. These actions by non-state actors are a major concern because such groups may not be deterrable. Preventing these threats requires robust international cooperation to secure all nuclear materials and facilities worldwide.

91. (D) The on-site presence of monitors to verify compliance.
The element of inspection in arms control mechanisms involves the physical presence of international monitors at military or industrial sites to verify that a state is complying with its treaty obligations. These on-site activities can include counting weapons, checking production facilities, and confirming that sensitive materials are not being diverted. Inspections provide a high level of transparency and are essential for building trust among states by providing tangible evidence of adherence to agreements.

92. (B) (a), (b), (d) and (e) only
Several multilateral export control regimes exist to prevent the spread of sensitive military technologies. The Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Zangger Committee focus on nuclear materials, while the Missile Technology Control Regime targets delivery systems. The Australia Group works to prevent the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons. These informal associations of states use common guidelines to manage exports and enhance global security, distinct from military alliances like the historical Warsaw Pact.

93. (C) Deterrence by denial
The Strategic Defense Initiative represented a major shift in military strategy from deterrence by punishment to deterrence by denial. While the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction relied on the threat of a devastating retaliatory strike to prevent an attack, the Star Wars concept aimed to develop a defensive shield that would physically intercept and destroy incoming missiles. This approach sought to protect a nation by making an enemy attack technically impossible or ineffective.

94. (B) Mutual trust and a system of collective security.
Achieving general and complete disarmament is widely considered to require a high degree of mutual trust among nations and the establishment of a robust system of collective security. States are only likely to give up their armaments if they feel confident that their security is guaranteed by international laws and institutions rather than their own military power. Building this foundation of trust is a long-term

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major powers. Multilateral agreements like the Non-Proliferation Treaty involve many nations establishing common rules. Finally, export control regimes like the Missile Technology Control Regime are informal associations that set guidelines to prevent the spread of sensitive delivery systems and technology.

126. (A) Fissile material like highly enriched uranium.
The most significant concern regarding nuclear terrorism is the possibility that a non-state actor could acquire fissile material, such as highly enriched uranium or plutonium. These materials are the essential components needed to create a nuclear device. Because the production of fissile material requires state-level resources, the primary threat lies in the potential theft or illegal purchase of existing stockpiles. Securing these materials globally is therefore a critical priority for preventing nuclear terrorism.

127. (D) A regional, multilateral approach
Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones represent a regional, multilateral approach to disarmament and non-proliferation. By establishing these zones through formal treaties, groups of states in a specific geographic area agree to prohibit the development, possession, and deployment of nuclear weapons within their territories. These agreements enhance regional security, strengthen the global non-proliferation regime, and demonstrate a collective commitment to maintaining a world free of nuclear threats through localized international cooperation and shared norms.

128. (C) (a), (c) and (d) only
The Biological Weapons Convention was the first multilateral treaty to ban an entire category of weapons of mass destruction. It prohibits the development, production, acquisition, and stockpiling of biological weapons while allowing for legitimate research into defensive measures. However, a major criticism of the treaty is that it lacks robust and legally binding verification and inspection mechanisms to confirm compliance. This absence of transparency remains a significant challenge for the effectiveness of the convention.

129. (C) Weapons that could be stolen or illegally sold.
The primary objective of the Cooperative Threat Reduction program was to prevent the danger of loose nukes following the disintegration of the Soviet Union. This term refers to nuclear weapons and materials that could potentially be stolen, illegally sold, or otherwise diverted due to political instability and weakened security. By providing financial and technical assistance to secure these stockpiles, the program aimed to ensure that these dangerous materials did not fall into the hands of unauthorized actors.

130. (D) Ratification by all member states of the United Nations.
The Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty has specific conditions for its entry into force that are more targeted than just universal UN ratification. It specifically requires ratification by a list of 44 states, known as Annex 2 countries, which possessed nuclear power or research reactors at the time the treaty was negotiated. This includes all permanent members of the Security Council. This requirement ensures that all key states with nuclear capabilities are legally bound by the treaty for it to be effective.

131. (A) A world free from weapons and armed conflict.
As an ideal, the concept of disarmament aims for a world that is completely free from weapons and the threat of armed conflict. It envisions a state of general and complete disarmament where international disputes are resolved exclusively through peaceful means and global resources are redirected toward human welfare. While this ultimate goal remains distant, it serves as a guiding principle for many international efforts to reduce the levels of armaments and foster global security.

132. (B) (b), (c) and (d) only
Several international treaties and regimes are specifically focused on nuclear weapons or their delivery systems. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is the cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, while the Partial Test Ban Treaty restricts nuclear testing. The Missile Technology Control Regime targets the spread of delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction. In contrast, conventions like those for chemical and biological weapons address entirely different

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the black market poses a persistent threat that requires constant international cooperation and monitoring.

72. (A) (a), (b) and (d) only
The study of disarmament and arms control involves several core elements and strategic approaches. Key concepts include verification, which uses technical means to monitor compliance, and inspection, which involves on-site confirmation of military data. Unilateralism is another recognized approach where a state reduces its own forces independently. In contrast, unrestricted arms sales and offensive military alliances are generally considered contrary to the goals of reducing global tensions and armaments.

73. (C) Technologies with both civilian and potential military uses.
In the context of weapons of mass destruction, dual-use refers to technologies, materials, and expertise that have legitimate civilian applications but can also be misused to develop weapons. For example, certain chemicals used in pesticide production can be precursors for nerve agents, and nuclear reactors for power generation involve materials needed for weapons. Regulating these dual-use items is a major challenge for international export control regimes and disarmament treaties.

74. (A) The development and stockpiling of agents for hostile purposes.
The Biological Weapons Convention of 1972 is a comprehensive treaty that prohibits the development, production, acquisition, and stockpiling of biological and toxin agents for hostile purposes. It also bans delivery systems designed for such agents. While it allows for legitimate research into defensive measures and medical applications, the convention is intended to ensure that biological science is never used as a weapon of war, reflecting a strong global norm.

75. (D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
International security is managed through various treaties and initiatives. The Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty aims to prohibit all nuclear explosions. The Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty is a proposed agreement to ban the production of materials for nuclear weapons. The Strategic Defense Initiative was a plan for space-based missile defense. Finally, the Biological Weapons Convention is the primary international treaty that outlaws the development and stockpiling of biological agents for warfare.

76. (B) If one state goes nuclear, neighbors are incentivized to do the same.
The domino theory of proliferation suggests that the acquisition of nuclear weapons by one state can trigger a chain reaction in its region. If a nation perceives a significant security threat from a newly nuclear-armed neighbor, it may feel incentivized or compelled to develop its own nuclear capabilities to maintain a strategic balance. This pattern can lead to regional arms races and significantly undermine international efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

77. (C) To secure WMD materials in the former Soviet Union states.
A primary objective of the G-7 Global Partnership is to provide funding and technical assistance for projects that secure and dismantle weapons of mass destruction materials, particularly in the former Soviet Union. This initiative focuses on ensuring that nuclear, chemical, and biological materials, as well as the expertise needed to create them, do not fall into the hands of terrorists or states seeking to develop their own prohibited weapon programs.

78. (D) The maintenance of international peace and security.
The concept of disarmament is fundamentally rooted in the United Nations Charter's core principle of maintaining international peace and security. The Charter recognizes that the excessive accumulation of armaments can lead to instability and increase the likelihood of conflict. By promoting the regulation and reduction of weapons, the UN seeks to minimize the threat of war and create a global environment where disputes are resolved through peaceful diplomatic means.

79. (A) Unilateral Disarmament
A state that independently decides to dismantle its nuclear weapons program, as South Africa did in the early 1990s, provides a clear example of unilateral disarmament. This action is taken without a formal reciprocal agreement from other states and is often motivated by a change

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Treaty was established in 1987 to eliminate an entire class of missiles. Finally, the START I treaty was signed in 1991, significantly reducing the number of strategic nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles.

141. (C) President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" speech
The establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency was a direct outcome of President Dwight D. Eisenhower's famous Atoms for Peace speech delivered to the United Nations in 1953. Eisenhower proposed an international organization that would promote the peaceful use of nuclear technology while ensuring that it was not diverted for military purposes. This vision led to the creation of the IAEA, which remains the world's primary body for nuclear cooperation and non-proliferation verification today.

142. (A) The logic of deterrence or fear of retaliation.
The threat of nuclear terrorism is considered extremely high because non-state actors are typically not constrained by the logic of deterrence that applies to nations. While a state would fear a devastating retaliatory strike if it used a nuclear weapon, a terrorist group without a fixed territory or population to protect has much less to lose. This absence of traditional constraints makes preventing such groups from ever acquiring nuclear materials a paramount goal for global security efforts.

143. (D) Achieving military superiority over all potential rivals.
Arms control is primarily focused on enhancing strategic stability and reducing the risks of conflict rather than achieving military superiority. Its core objectives include reducing the probability of war, minimizing the financial costs of preparing for conflict, and lessening the devastation if a war were to occur. By establishing mutual limits and rules, arms control seeks to create a more predictable and stable international environment where no single state feels compelled to pursue an endless arms race.

144. (B) Chemical and biological weapons
The Australia Group is an informal, multilateral export control regime designed to prevent the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons. By harmonizing national export licensing measures, member countries ensure that exports of certain chemicals, biological agents, and dual-use production equipment do not contribute to the development of such weapons. This collective effort enhances global security by restricting access to materials used for mass destruction while facilitating legitimate trade in chemical and biological products for peaceful applications.

145. (B) National Missile Defense
The acronym NMD stands for National Missile Defense, which refers to a military strategy and system designed to protect a nation's territory from incoming ballistic missile attacks. These systems use a network of sensors, radars, and interceptor missiles to detect and neutralize threats in various stages of flight. While intended as a defensive measure, the deployment of NMD often sparks significant international debate regarding its potential impact on strategic stability and the global balance of power.

146. (A) The conference failed and collapsed by 1934.
The 1932 World Disarmament Conference, held under the League of Nations, was a major international effort to achieve broad arms reduction. However, the conference was ultimately unsuccessful and collapsed by 1934 due to irreconcilable differences among the great powers. Key issues included Germany's demand for military equality and France's insistence on security guarantees. The failure of this conference marked the end of meaningful disarmament efforts in the interwar period and signaled a move toward rearmament.

147. (C) Accept IAEA safeguards on nuclear materials.
A core obligation for non-nuclear-weapon states under the NPT is to accept international safeguards on all their nuclear materials and facilities. These safeguards are administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency through regular inspections and monitoring. The purpose is to provide independent verification that nuclear technology and materials are being used exclusively for peaceful purposes and are not being diverted to the development of nuclear weapons, thereby maintaining global confidence in the treaty.

148. (B) (b), (c) and (d) only

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all nuclear explosions for the treaty to be fully effective.

177. (B) Underlying political and security concerns.
The failure of the 1932 World Disarmament Conference emphasized the extreme difficulty of achieving meaningful arms reduction without first addressing the underlying political and security concerns of major powers. Nations were unwilling to give up their military capabilities while fundamental disputes over territory, national status, and collective security remained unresolved. This experience highlighted that disarmament is not just a technical process but is deeply interconnected with the overall political stability and mutual trust within the international system.

178. (A) Potential for massive and indiscriminate destruction.
The term weapons of mass destruction encompasses nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons because of their immense potential for causing massive and indiscriminate harm. Unlike conventional weapons, which are generally designed for more localized effects, WMDs can cause catastrophic loss of life and significant long-term environmental and health damage. Because of this unique and terrifying destructive power, these categories are grouped together in international law and are the primary focus of global non-proliferation and disarmament efforts.

179. (C) Securing all usable nuclear material worldwide.
A significant challenge in preventing nuclear terrorism is the immense difficulty of securing all usable nuclear material across the globe. Highly enriched uranium and plutonium are stored in many different military and civilian facilities, some of which may have inadequate security. The risk that these materials could be stolen, diverted, or sold on the black market poses a persistent threat. Addressing this challenge requires constant international cooperation, rigorous monitoring, and significant investment in global nuclear security measures.

180. (D) Unilateral annulment
Arms control mechanisms are designed to manage military capabilities through structured and cooperative processes. These typically include formal agreements or treaties, verification procedures to monitor compliance, and control measures for sensitive technology. In contrast, unilateral annulment—where a state independently decides to walk away from its obligations without a negotiated process—is not a recognized element of these mechanisms. Such actions can undermine international trust and lead to the collapse of the very stability these agreements aim to provide.

181. (C) Unmanned delivery systems for WMD
A primary objective of the Missile Technology Control Regime is to limit the spread of unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction. This informal association of countries focuses on controlling the export of missiles and drones capable of carrying significant payloads over long distances. By adhering to common guidelines, member states work to prevent sensitive delivery technology from falling into the hands of states or non-state actors that might use it for catastrophic purposes, thereby enhancing global security.

182. (B) Cooperative Threat Reduction program
The Nunn-Lugar program is the common name for the United States' Cooperative Threat Reduction program, named after the two senators who authored the legislation. This post-Cold War initiative was designed to assist former Soviet republics in securing and dismantling their massive stockpiles of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. By providing financial and technical assistance, the program aimed to prevent the proliferation of these dangerous materials and ensure their safe management during a period of significant political transition.

183. (D) Disarmament and International Security
The United Nations General Assembly's First Committee is specifically mandated to deal with matters of disarmament and international security. It provides a forum for all member states to discuss and propose resolutions related to the regulation of armaments, the prevention of proliferation, and the maintenance of global peace. The committee's work is essential for building international consensus on security issues and establishing norms that guide the collective efforts of the world community toward a more stable and peaceful environment.

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inability of negotiators to adequately address the underlying political and security concerns of the major powers. Without resolving fundamental disputes over territory, national status, and collective security, nations were unwilling to significantly reduce their military capabilities. This experience highlighted the fact that disarmament is not just a technical issue but is deeply interconnected with broader political stability and mutual trust among states.

156. (B) The peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is built upon three fundamental pillars that define the obligations and rights of its member states. These pillars are non-proliferation, which prevents the spread of nuclear weapons; disarmament, which requires states to pursue the elimination of their nuclear arsenals; and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. This third pillar ensures that states forgoing nuclear weapons have the right to access and develop nuclear technology for civilian purposes like power and research.

157. (C) The International Monitoring System (IMS)
A key component of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty's verification regime is the International Monitoring System. This global network consists of hundreds of sensing stations located around the world that use various technologies—including seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound, and radionuclide monitoring—to detect and locate nuclear explosions in any environment. The data collected by the IMS is essential for providing independent, scientific verification of compliance with the treaty's permanent ban on all nuclear testing across the entire globe.

158. (D) Disarmament and Arms Control
The concept of an arms race, where nations compete to accumulate more and more advanced weaponry, is fundamentally antithetical to the goals of disarmament and arms control. While an arms race is driven by mutual suspicion and the pursuit of military advantage, disarmament and arms control seek to reduce tensions, build trust, and establish regulatory limits on military capabilities. These efforts aim to create a more stable international environment where security is achieved through cooperation rather than competition.

159. (A) Ban chemical weapons and ensure their destruction.
The primary focus of the Chemical Weapons Convention is to establish a permanent and universal ban on an entire category of weapons of mass destruction. It prohibits the development, production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons and mandates the verified destruction of all existing stockpiles and production facilities. This comprehensive approach, supported by a rigorous international inspection regime, aims to ensure that chemical weapons are eliminated forever and that toxic chemicals are used only for peaceful purposes.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Critics argue that National Missile Defense systems could be strategically destabilizing because they may undermine the logic of Mutually Assured Destruction. If a state believes its missile shield can effectively block a retaliatory strike, it might be tempted to launch a first strike during a crisis, assuming it can escape the consequences. This potential for one-sided protection can create a dangerous imbalance, prompting adversaries to expand their offensive forces and increasing the risk of nuclear conflict.

161. (C) Reduces arms without requiring others to do so.
A unilateral approach to disarmament occurs when a state independently decides to reduce its military forces or eliminate specific weapon systems without requiring a reciprocal commitment or formal treaty from other nations. These actions are often taken to demonstrate a commitment to peace, reduce the domestic economic burden of military spending, or de-escalate regional tensions. While less common than negotiated agreements, unilateral moves can serve as a powerful signal and help build international trust.

162. (D) Promote disarmament norms and support efforts.
The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs serves as a key body within the UN system dedicated to promoting disarmament norms and supporting international efforts toward arms reduction and non-proliferation. It provides substantive and organizational support

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are not being diverted for prohibited purposes. Inspections provide a high level of transparency and are essential for building trust among states by providing tangible, verifiable evidence of adherence to the terms of an agreement.

192. (C) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
Weapons of mass destruction are categorized based on their ability to cause massive and indiscriminate harm through specific mechanisms. Examples include ballistic missiles with nerve gas warheads, biological agents like anthrax, and traditional nuclear bombs. Radiological devices like dirty bombs are also included due to their potential for wide-scale contamination. In contrast, conventional firearms such as assault rifles, while dangerous, do not possess the same capacity for catastrophic, large-scale destruction and are not classified as WMDs.

193. (B) The first major deal to curb radioactive fallout.
The historical significance of the Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963 was that it was the first major international agreement designed to curb the environmental and health risks from radioactive fallout. By banning nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water, the treaty significantly reduced the amount of radiation released into the world's environment. It represented a major achievement in arms control and reflected a growing global concern about the dangers of nuclear testing.

194. (A) Military spending diverts money from social needs.
In the context of the disarmament-development link, the concept of opportunity cost means that every resource spent on military budgets is an opportunity lost for investing in social needs. Funds used for expensive weaponry or maintaining large standing armies cannot be used for healthcare, education, or infrastructure projects. This trade-off highlights the fundamental economic choice nations must make between military security and the socio-economic well-being of their citizens, making disarmament a central issue for development.

195. (D) UN disarmament uses a collective security frame.
A key difference between disarmament efforts under the League of Nations and the United Nations is that the UN approach is built upon a more robust framework of collective security. The UN Charter integrates the regulation of armaments into a broader system for maintaining international peace and security through its various organs. This approach recognizes that disarmament is most likely to succeed when it is part of a comprehensive strategy that includes diplomacy, international law, and shared security responsibilities.

196. (B) The lack of any verification or enforcement system.
The greatest weakness of the Biological Weapons Convention is frequently cited as its total lack of any formal verification or enforcement system. Unlike the chemical weapons treaty, which is supported by a dedicated organization that conducts regular on-site inspections, the biological convention relies primarily on the good faith and voluntary compliance of its member states. This lack of transparency makes it very difficult for the international community to confirm that nations are adhering to the treaty's absolute prohibitions.

197. (B) The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).
The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty represents a multilateral approach to non-proliferation because it involves the vast majority of nations working together to establish common international rules. By creating a global framework that prohibits most states from acquiring nuclear weapons while obligating others to pursue disarmament, the NPT seeks to prevent the spread of these dangerous weapons through collective action. This broad international participation is essential for the treaty's legitimacy and its effectiveness in maintaining global nuclear order.

198. (A) Fund projects to secure Soviet-era WMD materials.
The main purpose of the G-7 Global Partnership, created in 2002, was to provide funding and coordinate international projects aimed at securing and dismantling weapons of mass destruction materials, particularly in the former Soviet Union. This initiative focused on ensuring that nuclear, chemical, and biological materials, along with the expertise needed to create them,

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Chemical weapons, however, utilize the toxic properties of synthetic chemical compounds to cause physiological harm or death. While both are considered weapons of mass destruction, their distinct characteristics require different approaches for detection, medical treatment, and international regulation through separate dedicated treaties.

170. (B) The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty
The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty is a notable example of a bilateral arms control agreement. Signed by the United States and the Soviet Union in 1987, it led to the elimination of an entire class of nuclear-armed missiles with ranges between 500 and 5,500 kilometers. By focusing on the specific arsenals of the two superpowers, this bilateral treaty significantly reduced the threat of a sudden nuclear strike in Europe and marked a major turning point in Cold War diplomacy.

171. (D) Consistently pushing for comprehensive disarmament.
The Non-Aligned Movement played a significant role in international disarmament forums by consistently pushing for comprehensive and universal arms reduction. Representing nations that were not formally part of the major Cold War military blocs, the movement provided a persistent moral voice for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons. Their efforts focused on creating a more equitable global security system and ensuring that the interests of developing nations were represented in negotiations.

172. (B) (c) and (e) only
Disarmament and arms control are related but distinct concepts in international security. Disarmament aims for the reduction or complete abolition of weapons, while arms control focuses on the regulation and management of armaments to increase stability. These concepts are not identical and cannot be used interchangeably. Additionally, while verification is a key element of modern agreements, arms control efforts have historically taken various forms, including bilateral and multilateral treaties, rather than being limited only to unilateral actions.

173. (C) G-7 countries
The Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction is a major international initiative launched by the G-7 countries in 2002. Its primary goal is to fund and coordinate projects aimed at securing and dismantling nuclear, chemical, and biological materials and expertise, particularly in the former Soviet Union. By addressing these proliferation risks through collective action, the G-7 nations seek to prevent the acquisition and use of such weapons by terrorists or states.

174. (A) Civilian industries could be misused for weapons.
A main concern regarding dual-use technologies in the context of the BWC and CWC is that legitimate civilian industries, such as the chemical and pharmaceutical sectors, could be misused to develop weapons of mass destruction. For example, some chemicals used in pesticides can also be precursors for nerve agents. Effectively regulating these dual-use items without hindering peaceful scientific and economic activity is a major challenge for international inspection regimes and export control systems worldwide.

175. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
International nuclear policy is built on several key terms and obligations. Disarmament refers to the reduction or abolition of armaments. Under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the first pillar focuses on non-proliferation, while the second pillar establishes the obligation for nuclear-weapon states to pursue disarmament under Article VI. Finally, the third pillar guarantees the right of all states to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, such as power generation and medical research, under international safeguards.

176. (B) It lists the 44 states required for entry into force.
Annex 2 of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty is a critical section that lists the 44 specific states whose ratification is required for the treaty to officially enter into force. These countries were selected because they possessed nuclear power or research reactors at the time the treaty was negotiated. This requirement ensures that all key nations with significant nuclear capabilities are legally bound by the permanent ban on

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for multilateral negotiations, works to enhance transparency in military matters, and engages with civil society to raise awareness about the importance of disarmament. Its mission is to foster a more secure world by facilitating cooperation among member states on security issues.

163. (A) Effects are delayed, making response difficult.
Biological weapons are distinct from chemical agents because they involve living pathogens that require a period of incubation within a host before symptoms appear. This delay between exposure and the onset of illness makes these weapons particularly dangerous, as a biological attack might not be detected until many people are already infected. This characteristic complicates public health responses, medical treatment, and the identification of the source of the attack, posing a unique challenge for international security.

164. (B) To ensure peaceful trade doesn't aid proliferation.
The fundamental purpose of a nuclear export control regime, such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group, is to establish common guidelines that ensure international trade in nuclear materials and technology is conducted responsibly. By coordinating their export policies, member states work to prevent sensitive items from being diverted for the development of nuclear weapons. This collective effort is essential for maintaining the integrity of the non-proliferation regime while still allowing for legitimate, peaceful nuclear cooperation for energy and research.

165. (B) Destroy missiles before they reach their targets.
The Strategic Defense Initiative was based on the ambitious idea of using advanced technologies, such as ground- and space-based lasers and particle beams, to intercept and destroy ballistic missiles before they could reach their intended targets. By providing an active defense against incoming warheads, the program aimed to shift military strategy away from the threat of retaliation toward a more protective approach. This shift sought to render nuclear weapons obsolete by making a successful strike technically impossible.

166. (A) Verifiable or non-verifiable.
A major debate in the negotiations for the proposed Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty centers on whether the agreement should include a robust, international verification mechanism. Some states argue that a treaty without verification would be ineffective and fail to build trust, while others express concern that intrusive inspections could compromise their national security or sensitive military programs. This disagreement over the transparency and enforceability of the treaty has contributed significantly to the long-standing deadlock in international disarmament forums.

167. (C) High military spending can impede social growth.
The relationship between disarmament and development is based on the idea that high levels of military spending can significantly impede a nation's social and economic growth. Resources allocated to large standing armies and advanced weaponry represent an opportunity cost, as they are diverted away from essential sectors like education, healthcare, and infrastructure. Proponents of this view argue that reducing armaments can free up vital funds to support sustainable development and improve the overall quality of life.

168. (D) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
Multilateral treaties and conventions are those that involve many nations working together to establish common international rules and security norms. Prominent examples include the Biological Weapons Convention, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Partial Test Ban Treaty, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. These agreements are designed to apply broadly across the international community to regulate or ban various categories of weapons of mass destruction, reflecting a collective effort to enhance global security and promote long-term peace.

169. (C) Biological agents replicate; chemical agents toxic.
The primary scientific difference between biological and chemical weapons lies in the nature of their agents. Biological weapons use living pathogens, such as bacteria or viruses, that can replicate within a host to cause disease.

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184. (A) Social and economic development.
The concept of a disarmament dividend suggests that the financial resources saved by reducing national military budgets could be effectively redirected toward social and economic development. Funds previously spent on advanced weaponry or large standing armies could instead be invested in essential areas such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure. This reallocation is believed to support sustainable national growth, improve the overall well-being of the population, and create a more equitable and stable global society over the long term.

185. (C) Limit ABM systems to enhance strategic stability.
The 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union was designed to severely limit the deployment of defensive systems to enhance strategic stability. The treaty was based on the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction, which maintained peace by ensuring that both sides remained vulnerable to a retaliatory strike. By limiting defenses, the agreement sought to prevent an offensive arms race and reduce the risk that one side might launch a first strike during a crisis.

186. (A) A dedicated verification and inspection organization.
A key feature of the Chemical Weapons Convention that is notably absent from the Biological Weapons Convention is a dedicated verification and inspection organization. While the chemical treaty is supported by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, which conducts regular on-site monitoring, the biological treaty relies on the voluntary compliance of states. This absence of a formal verification mechanism makes it much more difficult for the international community to confirm that state parties are adhering to their treaty obligations.

187. (D) Strategic Defense Initiative
The term Star Wars was popularly used to refer to President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, a research program launched during the Cold War. The SDI proposed the development of a sophisticated, ground- and space-based system to protect the United States from incoming ballistic missiles. By using advanced technologies such as lasers and particle beams, the program aimed to render nuclear weapons obsolete by intercepting them before they could reach their targets, marking a shift toward defensive strategy.

188. (A) (a), (b) and (c) only
The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is built on several key provisions that define the global nuclear order. It recognizes as nuclear-weapon states only those that tested a device before 1967 and obligates non-nuclear states to forgo acquiring such weapons. Additionally, Article VI requires all parties, especially nuclear states, to pursue disarmament in good faith. While it is one of the most widely signed treaties, it has not yet achieved universal ratification by every country in the world.

189. (C) Cause widespread panic and contamination.
A radiological dispersal device, commonly known as a dirty bomb, is considered a weapon of mass destruction primarily because of its potential to cause widespread contamination and social panic. While it does not create a nuclear explosion, the use of conventional explosives to scatter radioactive material over a target area can result in significant long-term economic and environmental damage. The primary goal of such a device is to cause disruption and fear rather than massive immediate physical destruction.

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190. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Negotiations for a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty have been deadlocked for many years in the Conference on Disarmament due to fundamental disagreements among member states. A primary point of contention is whether the treaty should only ban the future production of weapons-grade nuclear material or also include provisions for the reduction and verification of existing stockpiles. This persistent disagreement over the scope of the agreement has prevented the world's primary disarmament forum from reaching a consensus.

191. (C) Physically verify compliance with obligations.
The primary purpose of an inspection regime within an arms control treaty is to physically verify that a state is complying with its obligations. These on-site activities allow international monitors to count weapons, check production facilities, and confirm that sensitive materials

Missile defense involves systems designed to intercept and destroy ballistic missiles. The US Star Wars initiative was an early, ambitious concept for such a system. Proponents argue that missile defense can protect against accidental launches or attacks from smaller states, enhancing national security. Historically, the 1972 ABM Treaty was designed to limit these systems to maintain strategic stability. However, modern debates continue regarding whether these defensive capabilities are purely protective or could trigger offensive arms races.

149. (C) Securing Soviet WMD materials after the Cold War.
The concept of Cooperative Threat Reduction is most closely associated with the international efforts to secure and dismantle the vast stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction in the former Soviet Union. Following the Cold War, the United States provided significant financial and technical assistance to help newly independent states manage these dangerous materials. This initiative was essential in preventing the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological materials during a period of intense political and economic transition.

150. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Significant international treaties for managing weapons of mass destruction were established at various points in modern history. The Partial Test Ban Treaty was signed in 1963 to limit nuclear testing. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty followed in 1968 to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. In 1972, the Biological Weapons Convention was signed to ban an entire class of weapons. Much later, the Chemical Weapons Convention was finalized in 1993 to eliminate chemical weapon stockpiles globally.

151. (D) Disarmament succeeds best in environments of rivalry.
Successful disarmament typically requires a foundation of political will, mutual trust, and robust verification measures to build confidence among nations. While it can be pursued through various means, disarmament is least likely to succeed in an environment characterized by intense rivalry and deep-seated suspicion. Instead, the participation of major military powers and a shared commitment to international stability are crucial for the long-term success of global arms reduction and non-proliferation efforts across the international community.

152. (C) (a), (c) and (d) only
The primary objectives of disarmament are centered on enhancing international peace and security. These goals include preventing the outbreak of war by removing the physical means of conflict, reducing the significant economic burden associated with large military expenditures, and building international confidence and trust through mutual transparency. Disarmament is not intended to help a nation win an arms race or achieve military superiority, as these goals are fundamentally contrary to the principle of reducing global weapon levels.

153. (C) Material capable of sustaining a fission reaction.
In the context of nuclear weapons, fissile material refers to isotopes that are capable of sustaining a nuclear fission chain reaction. The most common examples used in weapons are highly enriched uranium and plutonium. Because these materials are the essential ingredients for creating a nuclear explosion, their production and transfer are strictly regulated by international non-proliferation treaties and export control regimes. Banning the further production of these materials for weapons is the goal of the proposed FMCT.

154. (A) To place quantitative limits on offensive weapons.
The main purpose of the US-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was to establish specific quantitative limits on the number of offensive strategic nuclear weapons each superpower could possess. These bilateral negotiations during the Cold War focused on capping the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched missiles. By placing these limits, the two nations aimed to bring predictability to their nuclear rivalry and reduce the risks of an uncontrolled and destabilizing strategic arms race.

155. (D) Failure to address political and security drivers.
A key reason why disarmament efforts failed during the League of Nations era was the

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did not fall into the hands of terrorists or states of concern, thereby enhancing global security through targeted international cooperation.

199. (C) Precursors for chemical and biological weapons.
The Australia Group is an informal arrangement between countries designed to harmonize national export controls to prevent the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons. Member states work together to establish common guidelines for the transfer of chemicals, biological agents, and dual-use equipment that could be misused as precursors for these weapons. By coordinating their policies, these countries aim to ensure that legitimate international trade does not inadvertently contribute to the development of prohibited weapon programs.

200. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Various acronyms describe key concepts in international security. WMD refers to nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. NMD stands for National Missile Defense, a system to intercept incoming ballistic missiles. CTR refers to the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, which secured and dismantled weapons of mass destruction in former Soviet states. Finally, the FMCT is a proposed international treaty designed to ban the further production of weapons-grade nuclear material, aiming to place a functional limit on nuclear arsenals globally.

201. (B) It has always been fully implemented globally.
Disarmament is a complex process that can take unilateral, bilateral, or multilateral forms, aiming to prevent war and reduce the economic burden of military spending. It requires significant political will and often relies on robust verification measures to be effective. However, it is incorrect to say that disarmament has always been fully implemented globally. While many treaties exist, the process has faced significant challenges, including non-compliance, stalled negotiations, and the persistent modernization of military arsenals.

202. (A) Lack of fixed territory makes deterrence ineffective.
The acquisition of nuclear weapons by a terrorist group is considered a paramount threat because these actors do not have a fixed territory or population. Traditional nuclear deterrence is based on the threat of a devastating retaliatory strike against a nation's territory, but this strategy cannot be applied to non-state actors who operate clandestinely. Without a target for retaliation, the primary constraint against the use of nuclear weapons disappears, making prevention and secure materials critical for security.

203. (D) The doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD).
The Strategic Defense Initiative represented a radical departure from Cold War strategic stability, which was based on the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction. MAD maintained peace by ensuring that both sides remained vulnerable to a catastrophic retaliatory strike, thereby deterring any initial attack. By proposing a defensive shield that could intercept and destroy incoming missiles, the SDI sought to move away from this balance of terror toward a system where security was achieved through active defense and denial.

204. (B) Interpret NPT export control treaty obligations.
The main function of the Zangger Committee is to serve as an informal group of states that interprets the export control obligations of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The committee maintains a trigger list of nuclear-related equipment and materials that require international safeguards as a condition for export to non-nuclear-weapon states. By harmonizing these export policies, the committee helps ensure that peaceful nuclear trade does not contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons, thereby strengthening the NPT regime.

205. (C) The Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
Among several major international treaties, the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty has not yet officially entered into force. While it has been signed and ratified by many nations, its implementation depends on ratification by a specific group of 44 Annex 2 states with nuclear capabilities. Because several of these key states have not yet completed the ratification process, the treaty remains in a state of pending legal effect, although it has established a powerful global norm against all nuclear testing.

206. (D) The General Assembly

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The United Nations Charter specifically empowers the General Assembly to consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments. The General Assembly can make recommendations to member states and the Security Council on these matters. Its role is to provide a broad forum for international debate and to help build consensus on the norms and strategies for global arms reduction and non-proliferation.

207. (A) Biological weapon
A weapon that uses a biological agent, such as a fungus, to destroy agricultural crops is categorized as a biological weapon. These types of weapons are designed to cause harm not only to humans but also to animals and plants, potentially resulting in widespread food shortages and economic devastation. The Biological Weapons Convention strictly prohibits the development and use of any biological or toxin agents for hostile purposes, reflecting the international community's absolute ban on these indiscriminate weapons.

208. (B) The Second World War
The failure of the 1932 World Disarmament Conference and its subsequent collapse by 1934 is often seen by historians as a significant prelude to the Second World War. The inability of the major powers to reach a consensus on arms reduction, combined with the rise of aggressive ideologies and rapid rearmament in several key states, signaled the breakdown of the collective security system. This failure cleared the path for a new era of military expansion and global conflict.

209. (B) Defensive
The primary goal of a National Missile Defense system is inherently defensive. It is designed to protect a nation's territory by detecting, tracking, and intercepting incoming ballistic missiles before they can strike their targets. By providing this active shield, the system aims to neutralize potential threats and reduce the risk of devastation from a limited attack or an accidental launch. Despite its defensive purpose, its deployment often triggers strategic debates about its impact on global offensive military balances.

210. (C) (c), (d), (a), (b)
Historical disarmament and security efforts have followed a specific chronological progression. Initial systematic efforts began under the League of Nations during the interwar period. Much later, in the early 1980s, the US announced the Strategic Defense Initiative. Following the end of the Cold War, the United Nations played a central role in various disarmament forums. Most recently, the G-7 Global Partnership was launched in 2002 to address the proliferation of weapons and materials of mass destruction.

211. (C) The existence of intense political rivalry.
Successful disarmament depends on several key conditions, including a functioning verification system, the participation of major military powers, and a degree of mutual trust among states. These elements are necessary to build confidence and ensure that all parties are adhering to their obligations. In contrast, the existence of intense political rivalry is generally a major obstacle to disarmament, as it fosters suspicion and discourages nations from reducing the military capabilities they believe are essential for their security.

212. (D) Weapons of Mass Destruction.
In the context of international security, the term proliferation refers to the horizontal or vertical spread of weapons of mass destruction and their associated technologies. This includes nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as the delivery systems capable of transporting them. Preventing the proliferation of these dangerous weapons is a central goal of numerous international treaties and export control regimes, as their spread is believed to increase the risk of catastrophic conflict and global instability.

213. (C) Bridge superpower blocs and push for disarmament.
The role of the Non-Aligned Nations in disarmament negotiations was often to act as a bridge between the superpower blocs and push for meaningful arms reduction. By representing states that were not part of the major Cold War alliances, these nations could provide a neutral perspective and advocate for general and complete disarmament based on global interests rather than bloc rivalry. Their presence in international

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forums helped maintain pressure on the major powers to pursue peace and security.

214. (A) The United States and the Soviet Union
The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks agreements were landmark bilateral treaties negotiated between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. These SALT I and SALT II talks focused on placing quantitative limits on the number of strategic nuclear delivery systems each side could possess. By directly addressing the arms race between the two superpowers, these agreements aimed to create a more stable and predictable nuclear relationship and reduce the overall risk of a nuclear conflict.

215. (D) Cooperative Threat Reduction
The Nunn-Lugar program is a prominent example of Cooperative Threat Reduction, designed to secure and dismantle weapons of mass destruction in the former Soviet Union. This initiative involved the United States providing financial and technical assistance to help newly independent states manage their nuclear, chemical, and biological materials safely. By addressing these proliferation risks through cooperation rather than confrontation, the program became a model for international efforts to prevent the spread of dangerous weapons during political transitions.

216. (B) It is a proposed treaty with stalled negotiations.
The current status of the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty is that it remains a proposed international agreement with long-stalled negotiations. While there is broad international support for the concept of banning the production of material for nuclear weapons, states have been unable to reach a consensus on several key issues, including the treaty's scope and its verification mechanisms. This lack of progress in international disarmament forums has prevented the finalization of a treaty that many see as essential.

217. (C) Peaceful technology for energy and research.
A core principle of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is that non-nuclear-weapon states are guaranteed access to peaceful nuclear technology in exchange for their commitment to forgo weapons. This pillar of the treaty ensures that these states can develop nuclear energy for power generation, medical research, and other civilian applications under international safeguards. This arrangement is intended to provide a tangible benefit for joining the non-proliferation regime and to promote the safe and secure use of nuclear science.

218. (A) OPCW
The international body responsible for verifying the destruction of chemical weapons and monitoring compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention is the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Based in The Hague, the OPCW conducts regular on-site inspections of both military and industrial facilities around the world. Its work is essential for ensuring that chemical weapon stockpiles are being eliminated and that toxic chemicals are not being diverted for prohibited military purposes, thereby maintaining the convention's integrity.

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219. (D) General and complete disarmament.
The concept of arms control emerged prominently during the Cold War as a pragmatic and realistic alternative to the idealistic goal of general and complete disarmament. While the latter sought the total elimination of all weapons, arms control focused on the regulation, management, and limitation of armaments to enhance strategic stability and reduce the risks of war. By establishing rules and communication channels, arms control aimed to make the nuclear rivalry more manageable and less likely to result in catastrophe.

220. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Nuclear export control regimes, such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group, are often criticized by non-member states as being discriminatory cartels. This perception arises because these regimes are voluntary, non-treaty-based groups that establish rules for their members which can effectively limit the access of non-members to sensitive nuclear technology. While members argue these controls are necessary for non-proliferation, critics contend they unfairly restrict the ability of developing nations to benefit from peaceful nuclear cooperation and technology transfers.

221. (C) PTBT

284. (A) The NSG is an informal group, whereas the NPT is a formal, legally binding instrument.
A key distinction between various non-proliferation instruments lies in their legal status and organizational structure. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is a formal, legally binding agreement under international law. In contrast, the Nuclear Suppliers Group is an informal arrangement where members cooperate based on consensus. Both aim to prevent proliferation but use different diplomatic and legal frameworks.

285. (C) A nuclear export control regime.
When a group of countries collectively decides to restrict the sale of sensitive technology, such as centrifuges, to a specific nation, it is applying the principles of an export control regime. These arrangements focus on preventing the transfer of dual-use items for weapon programs. This cooperative effort relies on shared guidelines and national laws rather than formal treaties.

286. (D) Because they could erode mutual assured destruction and spark a new arms race.
Although missile defense systems are intended to be protective, they are often viewed with suspicion by other major powers. The concern is that such shields could neutralize a rival's retaliatory capabilities, thereby eroding the established principle of mutual assured destruction. This perceived imbalance can lead nations to develop more advanced offensive weapons, potentially triggering a destabilizing and costly new arms race.

287. (C) To assist former Soviet states in securing and dismantling their WMD stockpiles.
The Cooperative Threat Reduction program was established to address the unique security risks created by the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Its main purpose was to provide financial support and technical expertise from the United States to help former Soviet republics manage their legacy weapons. This included securing and dismantling stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction and their associated military infrastructure.

288. (B) The proliferation of WMDs to terrorists and other non-state actors.
The launch of the G-7 Global Partnership signaled a major change in how international security threats are prioritized. This initiative moved beyond traditional state-on-state concerns to focus on the danger of weapons of mass destruction falling into the hands of terrorists. By coordinating funding and projects, it aims to prevent non-state actors from acquiring sensitive materials that could be used for catastrophic attacks.

289. (D) The National Missile Defence (NMD) system.
The modern pursuit of a protective shield against ballistic missiles has its intellectual roots in earlier Cold War concepts. The Strategic Defense Initiative, known as the Star Wars program, laid the groundwork for contemporary efforts to intercept threats. This historical initiative is directly linked to the development of modern National Missile Defence systems designed to protect territories from nuclear attacks.

290. (A) A recognition that threats have expanded beyond state-to-state conflict to include loose materials and non-state actors.
The creation of targeted initiatives like the Cooperative Threat Reduction program reflects a significant evolution in global security. It demonstrates a recognition that modern dangers are no longer limited to state-level conflicts. Instead, the international community must now address risks posed by unsecured nuclear materials and the potential for transnational terrorist groups to acquire weapons of mass destruction.

291. (C) Resources saved from reduced military expenditure can be used for development.
The concept of the peace dividend is based on the potential economic benefits resulting from decreased military spending. It suggests that by reducing financial resources allocated to armaments through disarmament and arms control, nations can redirect those funds toward productive social sectors. This reallocation allows for increased investment in healthcare, education, and infrastructure to improve national welfare.

292. (A) The loss of potential development gains due to high military spending.
In the context of military expenditure, opportunity cost refers to the potential benefits sacrificed when resources are used for defense instead of other areas. The massive capital and labor

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no fixed borders or population to protect. This absence of traditional constraints makes the prevention of nuclear material theft and illegal transfer an absolute priority for international non-proliferation and global security efforts.

229. (C) Underground tests
A fundamental difference between the Partial Test Ban Treaty and the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty is the scope of their prohibitions. While the earlier PTBT only banned nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, outer space, and underwater, it explicitly allowed underground tests to continue. In contrast, the CTBT is designed to prohibit all nuclear explosions, regardless of their location, including those conducted underground. This total ban is intended to prevent any further development or qualitative improvement of nuclear weapon designs globally.

230. (B) The START I Treaty
The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, or START I, is a prominent example of a bilateral arms control agreement. Signed by the United States and the Soviet Union in 1991, it resulted in the significant and verifiable reduction of their strategic nuclear arsenals. Unlike multilateral treaties like the NPT, which involve many nations, this bilateral agreement focused specifically on the unique relationship and nuclear rivalry between the two superpowers, marking a major success in Cold War arms reduction efforts.

231. (D) Ban nuclear weapons from a specific geographical region.
The primary purpose of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone is to permanently ban nuclear weapons from a specific geographical region through a formal international treaty. Within these zones, member states agree not to develop, possess, or deploy nuclear weapons on their territory. These regional agreements enhance local security, build mutual trust, and strengthen the global non-proliferation regime by creating large areas of the world where nuclear threats are officially and legally prohibited through collective commitment and regional international cooperation.

232. (A) To increase military superiority of one state.
Arms control is primarily focused on enhancing international stability and reducing the risks of war rather than helping any single state achieve military superiority. Its core objectives include reducing the probability of conflict, minimizing the immense financial costs associated with preparing for war, and lessening the devastation if a conflict were to occur. By establishing mutual limits and transparent rules, arms control seeks to create a more predictable global environment where security is achieved through cooperation and shared restraint.

233. (A) USA, Russia, UK, France, China
The five countries recognized as nuclear-weapon states under the Non-Proliferation Treaty—often referred to as the P5 or the Big Five—are the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, and China. This specific group consists of the nations that had manufactured and exploded a nuclear device prior to January 1, 1967. These states are also the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, giving them a unique and influential role in global disarmament and security policy.

234. (B) The CWC
The concept of dual-use chemicals poses a significant challenge for the Chemical Weapons Convention. Many toxic substances that can be used as agents or precursors for chemical weapons also have legitimate civilian applications in industries like agriculture and pharmaceuticals. Effectively regulating these chemicals to prevent their misuse without hindering peaceful economic activity requires a sophisticated and intrusive international inspection regime. This balance between security and trade is central to the ongoing implementation and verification efforts of the CWC.

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235. (D) An arms race
The concern that a missile defense system could neutralize a country's deterrent and lead adversaries to build more offensive weapons describes the classic dynamic of an arms race. When one nation improves its defenses, others may feel their security is diminished and respond by expanding or modernizing their own military forces to maintain a strategic balance. This action-reaction cycle can lead to increased international tensions, instability, and a massive expenditure of national resources on competing and ever-more-advanced weaponry.

236. (A) Maintain peace.
The Covenant of the League of Nations explicitly identified the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety as a primary means to maintain international peace. The founders of the League believed that the excessive accumulation of weapons was a major cause of conflict and that systematic disarmament was essential for preventing future wars. This principle laid the foundation for the organization's subsequent efforts to negotiate broad international arms limitation agreements during the interwar period.

237. (B) The NPT
The International Atomic Energy Agency plays a crucial and legally mandated verification role for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Through its system of safeguards and regular on-site inspections, the IAEA monitors the nuclear activities of non-nuclear-weapon states to ensure they are fulfilling their commitment not to develop nuclear weapons. This work is essential for providing independent, scientific verification that nuclear materials and facilities are being used exclusively for peaceful purposes, thereby maintaining global confidence in the treaty.

238. (A) Advocating for a universal disarmament approach.
A major achievement of the Non-Aligned Movement in the field of disarmament was its persistent advocacy for a universal and comprehensive approach to arms reduction. Representing nations that were not formally aligned with either of the major Cold War military blocs, the movement provided a powerful moral voice for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction. Their efforts helped keep disarmament as a central issue in the United Nations and pressured the major powers to engage in meaningful negotiations.

239. (D) Chemical weapons
Weapons of mass destruction are defined as those that have a disproportionately large destructive effect relative to their size, and they primarily include nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. Chemical weapons utilize the toxic properties of synthetic compounds to cause harm or death and are categorized as WMDs because of their ability to cause massive and indiscriminate casualties. These three categories are distinct from conventional weapons and are the subject of specific international treaties designed to prohibit or strictly regulate them.

240. (B) Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) systems
The SALT I agreement, signed in 1972, included a landmark treaty that severely limited the deployment of Anti-Ballistic Missile systems by the United States and the Soviet Union. The rationale was to maintain strategic stability by ensuring that both sides remained vulnerable to a retaliatory strike, thereby upholding the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction. By restricting these defensive capabilities, the two superpowers aimed to prevent a costly and destabilizing competition in defensive technology and reduce the risk of nuclear war.

241. (D) All of the above
The G-7 Global Partnership involves several key elements aimed at preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Its projects include the destruction of massive chemical weapons stockpiles, the safe dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines, and the security of radiological and nuclear materials. By addressing these different risks through coordinated international funding and technical assistance, the partnership seeks to ensure that dangerous materials and expertise do not fall into the hands of unauthorized actors or state proliferation programs.

242. (B) Development and production.
The 1925 Geneva Protocol was considered a weak disarmament measure because it only prohibited the use of chemical and biological weapons in actual warfare. It did not ban the underlying development, production, or stockpiling of these agents. This meant that nations could continue to create and maintain massive arsenals of these weapons for defensive or deterrent purposes, which limited the protocol's effectiveness. These broader prohibitions were only established much later through more comprehensive conventions like the BWC and CWC.

243. (D) regulation; reduction
A fundamental distinction between arms control and disarmament is that the former focuses on the regulation and management of existing

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armaments while the latter focuses on their actual reduction or elimination. Arms control aims to enhance strategic stability and reduce the risks of conflict through mutual limits and transparency. Disarmament, however, is the more ambitious process of physically removing the instruments of war to prevent its outbreak and redirect national resources toward peaceful social and economic development.

244. (A) The Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program
Concerns about the security of the vast nuclear arsenal of the former Soviet Union—often called the threat of loose nukes—directly led to the creation of the Cooperative Threat Reduction program. Established after the Cold War, this initiative provided United States assistance to help newly independent states secure and dismantle their weapons of mass destruction. By addressing these risks through cooperative funding and technical expertise, the program aimed to prevent the accidental or intentional proliferation of dangerous materials globally.

245. (C) Conventional
Weapons of mass destruction are broadly classified into three main categories: nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. These are grouped together because of their potential for massive, indiscriminate, and catastrophic harm. In contrast, conventional weapons include traditional military hardware such as tanks, artillery, and small arms. While conventional weapons are certainly destructive and are the subject of various arms control efforts, they do not possess the same capacity for large-scale, indiscriminate devastation as those in the WMD categories.

246. (D) FMCT
The proposed Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty is based on the concept of establishing a verifiable, international ban on the production of highly enriched uranium and plutonium for nuclear weapons. By cutting off the supply of these essential fissile materials, the treaty aims to place a functional limit on the size of existing nuclear arsenals and prevent further weapon development. This agreement is seen by many in the international community as a crucial next step for both non-proliferation and disarmament.

247. (A) A non-state actor
The primary security concern regarding the nexus of terrorism and nuclear proliferation is the potential acquisition of a nuclear device by a non-state actor. Unlike nations, terrorist groups are often not constrained by traditional deterrence strategies, as they lack a fixed territory or population that could be targeted for retaliation. This absence of constraints makes the theft or illegal transfer of nuclear materials a catastrophic threat, requiring intense international efforts to secure all such materials globally.

248. (B) Armaments
Under the United Nations Charter, the Security Council is given the specific responsibility to formulate plans for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments. This mandate is intended to promote international peace and security while minimizing the diversion of human and economic resources toward military spending. The Council works to develop strategies that manage global weaponry and reduce the risk of armed conflict, reflecting the UN's core mission of fostering a more stable and peaceful international environment through cooperation.

249. (B) Space-based missile defense system.
President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative was a proposal for a sophisticated, space-based missile defense system designed to protect the United States from ballistic missile attacks. The concept involved using advanced technologies, such as lasers and particle beams, to intercept and destroy incoming missiles during their flight. While it was highly controversial and technically ambitious, the Star Wars program represented a major shift in strategic policy toward a more defensive approach to nuclear security during the Cold War.

250. (A) Eliminate the instruments of war to prevent its outbreak.
The ultimate objective of disarmament is to remove the physical instruments of war, thereby preventing the outbreak of armed conflict. By eliminating or significantly reducing national stockpiles of weapons, disarmament seeks to lower international tensions, build mutual trust, and promote the peaceful resolution of disputes. This approach is based on the belief that a world with fewer weapons is fundamentally

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safer and more conducive to the maintenance of international peace, security, and sustainable global development.

251. (B) Disarmament aims for the reduction or elimination of weapons, whereas arms control aims to regulate them.
Disarmament signifies the intentional reduction or total elimination of military arsenals and weapon categories to enhance security. In contrast, arms control focuses on managing and regulating the production, deployment, and usage of specific weaponry. While both aim to lower conflict risks, the fundamental difference lies in whether weapons are being removed entirely or are merely being regulated by agreements.

252. (A) The presence of political trust and effective verification.
Achieving successful disarmament requires specific foundational elements to ensure all participating parties remain committed to their obligations. These essential conditions include establishing a high level of political trust among nations and creating mutual confidence in shared security. Furthermore, robust and intrusive verification mechanisms are necessary to monitor compliance and prevent the secret rebuilding of military capabilities.

253. (C) The mechanisms of arms control.
Arms control relies on structured frameworks to manage the proliferation and deployment of various weapon systems. The core elements of these specific mechanisms include formal agreements that codify rules, along with verification and inspection protocols to monitor compliance. Additionally, control measures are used to manage the development or transfer of sensitive technologies, ensuring strategic stability between nations.

254. (D) Arms control seeks to enhance strategic stability by managing weapon regulations.
Arms control is designed to manage the risks inherent in international competition by regulating the production and deployment of military assets. By establishing clear rules and limits on specific weapon categories, these agreements aim to reduce the likelihood of armed conflict. Consequently, the primary objective of these regulations is to enhance strategic stability and ensure a predictable security environment.

255. (C) An arms control agreement.
When a treaty focuses on placing specific limits or caps on the deployment of certain weapons rather than removing them entirely, it functions as an arms control measure. This approach seeks to manage and stabilize military balances through regulation and oversight. Such agreements are distinct from disarmament, which would require the actual reduction or complete elimination of those assets.

256. (B) A lack of political will and mutual suspicion.
Early attempts at general disarmament under the League of Nations faced significant obstacles that eventually led to their failure. The primary reasons included a profound lack of political will among major powers and deep-seated mutual suspicion regarding each other's intentions. Without effective enforcement mechanisms or trust, these ambitious efforts were unable to produce lasting reductions in global military arsenals.

257. (D) A unilateral approach is taken by one state independently, while a bilateral approach involves two states in a mutual agreement.
A unilateral approach involves a single nation deciding to reduce its military capabilities independently, often as a gesture to build international goodwill. Conversely, a bilateral approach requires two states to enter into formal negotiations for mutual weapon reductions. The distinction lies in whether the action is taken by one party alone or through a reciprocal agreement between two partners.

258. (A) They advocated for comprehensive and non-discriminatory disarmament.
The Non-Aligned Movement served as a distinct moral voice in international disarmament negotiations by advocating for general and complete disarmament. These nations consistently challenged the discriminatory aspects of certain treaties and pressured nuclear-weapon states to honor their obligations. Their primary role was to push for comprehensive frameworks that applied fairly to all states, regardless of their military status.

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259. (C) The UN created a more structured and permanent institutional machinery for negotiations.
Following the collapse of earlier disarmament efforts, the United Nations developed a more sophisticated framework for international security negotiations. This involved establishing permanent and structured machinery, such as the Conference on Disarmament and the General Assembly's First Committee. This institutional evolution aimed to provide a more stable and organized environment for states to discuss and implement complex arms control agreements.

260. (A) A unilateral approach.
When a state decides to dismantle part of its military stockpile independently to foster regional peace, it is performing a unilateral action. This type of reduction occurs without the requirement of a formal reciprocal agreement or a legally binding treaty. Such gestures are typically intended to build trust or signal peaceful intentions to other countries in the international community.

261. (D) Their ability to cause large-scale, indiscriminate destruction.
Weapons of mass destruction are categorized based on their unique ability to cause death and devastation on an immense scale. Unlike conventional armaments, which are generally targeted, these weapons inflict indiscriminate harm across wide areas. Their impact far exceeds traditional military capabilities, making them a major focus of international security efforts aimed at preventing catastrophic humanitarian and environmental consequences.

262. (B) Chemical weapons use toxic substances, while biological weapons use disease-causing organisms or their toxins.
Chemical weapons derive their lethality from the toxic properties of specific chemical substances that affect physiological functions like the nervous system. In contrast, biological weapons involve the deliberate spread of disease-causing organisms such as bacteria or viruses, or toxins produced by living things. The fundamental distinction lies in whether the harm is caused by synthetic chemicals or living biological agents.

263. (C) From nuclear reactions like fission or fusion.
Nuclear weapons are characterized by their immense destructive capacity, which originates from specific nuclear reactions. These reactions involve either fission, which is the splitting of atomic nuclei, or fusion, which is the combining of nuclei. The energy released during these processes produces catastrophic effects, including blast, thermal radiation, and radioactive fallout, distinguishing them from all other military armaments.

264. (D) A biological weapon.
An attack involving the release of a modified virus to trigger a pandemic is classified as the use of a biological weapon. These weapons utilize disease-causing agents, such as viruses, bacteria, or fungi, to cause illness or death in humans, animals, or plants. This specific mechanism of action distinguishes biological threats from those posed by chemical, nuclear, or conventional military systems.

265. (A) The unique mechanisms of each WMD type create distinct challenges for defence and control.
Every category of weapons of mass destruction operates through a different scientific mechanism, ranging from toxic chemical reactions to radioactive fallout. Because these weapons produce varied physical effects and long-term consequences, they necessitate tailored strategies for both defense and international regulation. Consequently, the unique characteristics of nuclear, chemical, and biological threats create complex and distinct challenges for global security frameworks.

266. (B) To place a cap on the number of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles.
The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks were initiated to manage the nuclear competition between superpowers by establishing specific upper limits on their arsenals. The primary goal of these negotiations was to place a cap on the total number of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles each side possessed. This focus on limitation helped stabilize the arms race by preventing the further expansion of delivery systems.

267. (B) It failed to prohibit nuclear tests conducted underground.
The Partial Test Ban Treaty was a significant early milestone in nuclear arms control, as it prohibited

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The Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963 specifically prohibits nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. It was the first major international agreement to limit nuclear testing, driven largely by concerns about the environmental and health effects of radioactive fallout. While it successfully ended open-air explosions for most states, it did not prohibit underground testing, which allowed the major powers to continue developing and testing their nuclear designs while complying with the treaty's terms.

222. (D) The procedural means of determining compliance.
In the context of arms control, verification refers to the procedural and technical means used to determine whether a state is complying with its treaty obligations. This involves a combination of satellite monitoring, data exchanges, and on-site inspections to independently confirm that armaments are being reduced and that sensitive materials are not being diverted. Verification is essential for building international trust, as it provides a transparent and objective way to ensure that all parties are following the agreement.

223. (A) Military spending resources to development needs.
The link between disarmament and economic development is based on the idea of reallocating financial and human resources from military spending toward productive development needs. Every dollar saved by reducing armaments can be invested in essential sectors such as education, healthcare, and public infrastructure. This reallocation is believed to support sustainable national growth and improve the overall well-being of the population, transforming military expenditures into what is commonly known as a peace dividend for the nation.

224. (B) Biological
Biological weapons are defined by their use of living organisms, such as bacteria, viruses, or fungi, or their toxic products to cause disease or death in humans, animals, or plants. These weapons are categorized as weapons of mass destruction because of their potential for widespread and indiscriminate harm. Their development and use are strictly prohibited under international law, as they can lead to horrific suffering and catastrophic societal disruption, making them a major focus of global disarmament and non-proliferation efforts.

225. (B) Ballistic missiles
The United States Strategic Defense Initiative was an ambitious plan to create a sophisticated shield to protect the nation against ballistic missile attacks. The concept involved a network of ground- and space-based technologies, including lasers and particle beams, designed to detect and intercept incoming missiles during their flight. While it was highly controversial and technically challenging, the SDI represented a major shift in strategic policy toward an active defense approach to counter the threat of nuclear strikes.

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226. (A) The export of delivery systems for WMD use.
The Missile Technology Control Regime seeks to control the export of unmanned delivery systems that could be used to transport weapons of mass destruction. This informal association of countries focuses on establishing common guidelines for the transfer of missiles and drones capable of carrying significant payloads over long ranges. By coordinating their export policies, member states work to prevent sensitive delivery technology from falling into the hands of states or non-state actors that might use it for catastrophic purposes.

227. (C) Biological Weapons Convention (1972)
The 1972 Biological Weapons Convention was the first major multilateral disarmament treaty to officially ban an entire category of weapons of mass destruction. It prohibits the development, production, acquisition, and stockpiling of biological and toxin agents for hostile purposes. While it was a landmark achievement in international security, it is often criticized for its lack of a formal verification mechanism. Despite this weakness, the convention established a strong and near-universal global norm against the use of biological agents as weapons.

228. (D) May not be deterrable in the traditional sense.
The greatest danger of a terrorist group acquiring a nuclear weapon is that such an actor may not be deterrable in the traditional sense. Deterrence relies on the threat of a devastating retaliatory strike against a nation's territory, but this strategy is ineffective against non-state groups that have

strains of bacteria like anthrax would constitute a direct violation of the Biological Weapons Convention's core provisions.

276. (A) To prevent the spread of WMDs and their delivery systems.
Non-proliferation is a critical concept in security focusing on containing the expansion of dangerous military capabilities. Its principal goal is to prevent additional states or non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction or the technology needed for their delivery. By limiting the number of actors with such weapons, this approach seeks to reduce the risk of global conflict.

277. (D) The guarantee of access to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is built upon a fundamental agreement between nuclear and non-nuclear states. One of the essential pillars of this bargain ensures that all signatories have the right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This guarantee allows countries to pursue civilian nuclear technology, provided they remain under international safeguards to prevent any military diversion.

278. (B) To prohibit the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.
The proposed Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty is designed to strengthen the global non-proliferation regime by targeting essential ingredients of nuclear weaponry. Its primary objective is to establish a permanent ban on the production of highly enriched uranium and plutonium for weapons. By cutting off these materials, the treaty aims to limit the growth of nuclear arsenals.

279. (C) As an informal, voluntary partnership among supplier countries.
The Missile Technology Control Regime serves as a mechanism to restrict the spread of delivery systems capable of carrying heavy payloads over long distances. Unlike formal treaties, it is an informal and voluntary partnership among member nations. These countries collaborate to coordinate export policies, aiming to prevent sensitive missile technology from reaching entities that might use them for destructive purposes.

280. (D) The tension between the disarmament obligations of nuclear states and the non-proliferation commitments of non-nuclear states.
The core of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty involves a complex trade-off between different groups of nations. Non-nuclear states agree to forgo acquiring weapons, while recognized nuclear powers commit to progress toward disarmament. This structure creates inherent tension, as non-nuclear states often feel that their compliance is not matched by sufficient efforts from nuclear-armed states to dismantle their arsenals.

281. (A) To coordinate export policies to prevent WMD-related transfers.
Export control regimes manage the international trade of dual-use goods and sensitive technologies that could assist in developing weapons of mass destruction. Their primary function is to coordinate national export policies of supplier nations through shared guidelines. By aligning policies, these regimes ensure that critical materials do not contribute to the proliferation of dangerous weapon systems.

282. (B) India's peaceful nuclear explosion in 1974.
The formation of the Nuclear Suppliers Group was a direct response to a specific nuclear event that highlighted vulnerabilities in existing international controls. In 1974, India conducted a peaceful nuclear explosion, demonstrating that technology provided for civilian energy purposes could be diverted to create a weapons program. This event prompted supplier nations to establish stricter guidelines for the export of nuclear technology.

283. (B) Through voluntary adherence to shared guidelines implemented via national laws.
Export control regimes like the Nuclear Suppliers Group do not function through legally binding treaties. Instead, they operate through voluntary commitment of member states to follow shared guidelines. Each participating nation incorporates these agreed-upon standards into its own national legislation. This collective approach creates a unified standard for controlling the global supply of sensitive nuclear materials.

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explosions in the atmosphere, underwater, and in outer space. However, its effectiveness was restricted by a major loophole that allowed nations to continue conducting nuclear tests underground. This limitation meant the treaty could not fully halt the technical development and refinement of nuclear weaponry.

268. (A) The CTBT bans all nuclear explosions, while the PTBT permitted them in a specific environment.
The scope of nuclear testing evolved from a partial ban to a comprehensive one through successive international agreements. While the earlier treaty only outlawed explosions in specific environments like the atmosphere, it still permitted underground testing. The subsequent comprehensive agreement closed this gap by establishing a global prohibition on all nuclear explosions for both military and civilian purposes.

269. (C) A shift from merely limiting arsenals to actively reducing them.
The transition from the limitation talks to the reduction treaties marked a strategic shift in nuclear arms control. While earlier agreements were primarily concerned with setting caps on the growth of delivery vehicles, the later framework focused on achieving tangible decreases in existing warhead stockpiles. This evolution represented a move from managing the arms race to actively dismantling nuclear arsenals.

270. (D) Bilateral.
The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties were negotiated exclusively between the United States and the Soviet Union during the latter stages of the Cold War. As agreements involving only these two specific nations to reduce their respective nuclear stockpiles, they are classified as bilateral treaties. This distinguishes them from multilateral frameworks that involve a wider range of participants from the international community.

271. (C) It prohibits the development, production, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons.
The Biological Weapons Convention establishes comprehensive prohibitions aimed at eliminating an entire category of weapons of mass destruction. Under this landmark treaty, nations are strictly forbidden from the development, production, acquisition, transfer, and stockpiling of biological weapons. Additionally, the agreement requires states to destroy existing stockpiles or divert them toward peaceful, non-military applications like medical research.

272. (B) The CWC includes a robust verification mechanism, which the BWC lacks.
Although both treaties aim to eliminate specific types of weapons, they differ significantly in how they ensure compliance. The agreement regarding biological weapons relies primarily on confidence-building measures and lacks a formal monitoring system. In contrast, the convention governing chemical weapons features a highly intrusive verification regime, including mandatory on-site inspections, to verify that states are following all treaty obligations.

273. (D) To implement the CWC's verification regime, including on-site inspections.
The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons serves as the body responsible for enforcing the mandates of the Chemical Weapons Convention. Its primary duty is to implement a robust verification system, including routine inspections of declared facilities. Furthermore, the organization can perform challenge inspections at suspect sites to ensure no state is secretly violating treaty rules.

274. (A) Its effectiveness is potentially compromised by the lack of a system to verify compliance.
The effectiveness of the Biological Weapons Convention is often questioned due to a significant structural weakness within its framework. Unlike more modern arms control agreements, this treaty does not include a formal, intrusive mechanism to verify whether participating states are actually following the rules. This reliance on voluntary cooperation and consultation rather than strict monitoring could potentially compromise its overall success.

275. (C) The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC).
Anthrax is a biological agent that causes disease, and its development for military purposes is explicitly outlawed by international law. The primary treaty governing this area prohibits states from developing, producing, or stockpiling biological and toxin weapons. Therefore, any secret program aimed at creating weaponized

dedicated to maintaining arsenals could instead be used for vital social and economic projects. Therefore, high military budgets represent a loss of potential gains in healthcare, education, and national development.

293. (D) A stable environment is a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth.
International security and economic prosperity are often described as being deeply interconnected and mutually reinforcing. According to this perspective, a stable and secure global environment, achieved through effective arms control, is a fundamental prerequisite for sustainable economic growth. Without security, regional tensions and the threat of conflict can create instability that hinders investment and disrupts the long-term development of nations.

294. (B) Disarmament is a security goal that also serves as a strategy for sustainable development by reallocating resources.
The argument for linking disarmament to development posits that reducing military arsenals serves both security and social goals. By lowering high military spending, countries can reallocate limited resources toward critical sectors like poverty alleviation and infrastructure. Thus, disarmament is a vital strategy for achieving sustainable global development while simultaneously enhancing the safety of the international community.

295. (C) The potential for both signatory states to increase funding for education and healthcare.
According to the logic of the peace dividend, a significant reduction in arms through a bilateral treaty should lead to tangible economic benefits for both participating nations. By spending less on the production and maintenance of weapon systems, these states free up substantial funds. This capital can then be directed toward improving public services like education and healthcare.

296. (D) A shift from preventing state-level acquisition to also preventing terrorist acquisition of nuclear capabilities.
During the 21st century, international non-proliferation efforts have undergone a significant transformation. While earlier strategies were primarily designed to stop additional countries from developing nuclear weapons, the emergence of transnational groups has introduced new dangers. Current security frameworks now prioritize preventing terrorists from acquiring nuclear materials, reflecting a shift from purely state-centric concerns to addressing non-state threats.

297. (A) An IND causes a nuclear explosion, while a 'dirty bomb' disperses radiological material via conventional explosives.
An improvised nuclear device is designed to create a true nuclear explosion using fissile material like plutonium or enriched uranium. In contrast, a 'dirty bomb' uses conventional explosives or other methods to spread radioactive material over a wide area without a nuclear blast. The fundamental difference lies in whether the weapon achieves a nuclear reaction or simply causes radiological contamination.

298. (B) Bolstering the physical security of nuclear materials and facilities.
To effectively counter the threat of nuclear terrorism, the international community employs security measures that go beyond traditional treaties. A crucial part of this strategy involves strengthening the physical security of nuclear materials and research facilities across the globe. By making these sites more difficult to access, nations can prevent the theft or illicit purchase of sensitive components.

299. (B) Traditional deterrence logic does not apply to non-state actors who may not fear retaliation in the same way a state does.
Nuclear terrorism presents a unique challenge because the conventional logic of deterrence, relying on the threat of retaliation between states, is often ineffective against non-state actors. Unlike sovereign nations, transnational terrorist organizations may not have territory or populations to protect, making them less susceptible to traditional threats. This fundamental difference requires new security strategies focusing on prevention and denial.

300. (A) The construction of an improvised nuclear device (IND).
When a non-state actor attempts to obtain highly enriched uranium to build a functional nuclear weapon, the scenario is classified as the

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42. The proliferation of small arms is a significant security concern because:
(A) They fuel civil wars and terrorism while being easily accessible.
(B) They are the primary weapons utilized in major inter-state wars.
(C) They are technologically difficult for nations to manufacture and control.
(D) Their tactical use is strictly limited to authorized state military forces.

43. Which statement identifies a correct pair of an environmental problem and its major cause?
(A) Acid Rain – Release of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
(B) Deforestation – Natural regeneration of forests
(C) Desertification – Increased annual rainfall
(D) Global Warming – Accumulation of greenhouse gases

44. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The issue of migrants and refugees is a major security challenge in South Asia.
Reason (R): The region has a history of porous borders, ethno-political conflicts, and economic disparities, which drive large-scale population movements.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

45. The term "new world order" implies a change in:
(A) The global climate system.
(B) The fundamental laws of physics.
(C) The international distribution of power and political alignments.
(D) The genetic makeup of human populations.

46. "Vertical proliferation" refers to:
(A) The spread of nuclear weapons to new countries.
(B) The development of space-based weapons systems.
(C) The transfer of weapons from a state to a non-state actor.
(D) The increase in the quantity or quality of a country's existing weapons arsenal.

47. Arrange the following events/concepts in a logical chronological sequence.
1. Formal establishment of Millennium Development Goals.
2. End of the Cold War.
3. Beginning of the Arab Spring.
4. Emergence of the "new world order" concept.
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

48. A weak system of governance can exacerbate food security problems by:
(A) Implementing highly efficient and modern food distribution networks.
(B) Failing to manage resources, leading to corruption and famine.
(C) Promoting advanced and sustainable agricultural technologies globally.
(D) Ensuring fair market prices for all independent agricultural farmers.

49. Power rivalry in the South China Sea is exacerbated by:
(A) The perceived lack of any valuable natural resources in the ocean.
(B) Strategic maritime importance and potential oil and gas reserves.
(C) The uniform agreement of all nations regarding maritime boundaries.
(D) A collective desire to transform the area into an international marine park.

50. Consider the following statements regarding key global security concerns:
1. Food security is the problem of having too much food waste in developed nations.
2. Human trafficking involves the voluntary movement of people for better jobs.
3. Proliferation of missile capabilities enhances the reach and threat of weapon systems.
4. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is primarily a dispute over water rights.

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CHAPTER 05
Global Security Concerns

1. The term "new world order" primarily refers to the global political structure that emerged after which major event?
(A) The conclusion of World War II
(B) The end of the Cold War
(C) The formation of the United Nations
(D) The oil crisis of the 1970s

2. Which of the following best describes the immediate aftermath of the Cold War in terms of global power structure?
(A) The transition from a bipolar to a unipolar or multipolar system.
(B) A stable bipolar system dominated by two new rising superpowers.
(C) The complete dissolution of nation-states throughout all of Europe.
(D) The universal adoption of communist governance by majority states.

3. The concept of proliferation, in the context of global security, most broadly refers to the spread of what?
(A) Democratic ideals and institutions
(B) Economic globalization and free trade
(C) Weapons and military capabilities
(D) Transnational cultural movements

4. Match List I with List II regarding environmental issues and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Environmental Issue)
P. Global Warming
Q. Desertification
R. Acid Rains
S. Deforestation
List II: (Primary Cause/Component)
1. Sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen oxides
2. Clearing of forest land for other uses
3. Increase in greenhouse gas concentrations
4. Degradation of land in arid and semi-arid areas
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

5. Which of the following is NOT considered a primary form of organized crime as listed in global security concerns?
(A) Narco-trafficking
(B) Human Trafficking
(C) Petty theft and burglary
(D) Money Laundering

6. A person is forced to flee their country due to a well-founded fear of persecution related to their political opinions. According to international definitions, this person would be best classified as a:
(A) Migrant
(B) Refugee
(C) Illegal immigrant
(D) Internally displaced person

7. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The end of the Cold War did not lead to an end of global conflicts but rather changed their nature.
Reason (R): The collapse of the bipolar order created power vacuums and unleashed ethno-nationalist tensions previously suppressed by superpower rivalry.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

8. What is the primary function of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)?
(A) Leading and coordinating international

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development of an improvised nuclear device. This threat involves the acquisition of special nuclear materials to create a weapon capable of a nuclear explosion. Such actions are a major focus of modern counter-terrorism and non-proliferation efforts.

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(D) The financial processing of capital generated from legalized pharmaceutical sales.

17. The term 'Arab Spring' refers to a series of:
(A) Pro-monarchy diplomatic movements within the Middle Eastern region.
(B) Anti-government protests and rebellions across the Arab world.
(C) Coordinated military invasions led by various Western world powers.
(D) Cultural festivals celebrating seasonal transitions in the Arab world.

18. Which of the following is an example of nuclear proliferation?
(A) A non-nuclear state acquiring or developing nuclear weapons.
(B) A state reducing its existing nuclear arsenal.
(C) Two nuclear-armed states signing a disarmament treaty.
(D) A state using nuclear power for civilian energy generation.

19. Consider the following environmental issues:
1. Climate Change
2. Industrial Pollution
3. Deforestation
4. Acid Rains
5. Desertification

Which of the above are directly linked to the burning of fossil fuels and industrial emissions?
(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1 and 3 only

20. Which of the following is NOT a primary cause of people becoming migrants or refugees?
(A) Economic hardship and search for better opportunities.
(B) War, conflict, and persecution.
(C) Environmental disasters and climate change.
(D) Stable political and economic conditions.

21. Match List I with List II regarding global security concepts and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Money Laundering
Q. Human Trafficking
R. Proliferation
S. Arab Spring
List II: (Description)
1. Spread of missile capabilities
2. Uprisings in the Middle East and North Africa
3. Concealing the origins of illegally obtained money
4. The trade of humans for forced labor or sexual slavery
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

22. What is the central issue in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict?
(A) A dispute over oil resources.
(B) Conflicting claims to territory and national identity.
(C) A competition for regional economic dominance.
(D) A disagreement over religious doctrines.

23. Which of the following identifies an incorrect pairing of an organized crime and its description?
(A) Narco-trafficking – Illicit trade in narcotics.
(B) Money Laundering – Legitimizing illegally obtained funds.
(C) Human Trafficking – Exploitation of individuals through force or coercion.
(D) Small arms proliferation – Government-controlled sale of hunting rifles.

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24. Arrange the following security concerns in the logical order from a cause to its potential effect.
1. Proliferation of small arms
2. Weak state governance
3. Rise of armed non-state actors
4. Increased internal conflict
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

25. The problem of "Energy Security" in the modern era is best described as:
(A) The challenge of preventing cyberattacks on power grids.
(B) Ensuring the physical security of nuclear power plants.

3. A child being kidnapped and forced to work in a factory.
4. A family willingly moving to a new city for better educational opportunities.
5. An individual being coerced into bonded labor to pay off a supposed debt.

Which of the above fall under the category of "human trafficking"?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 4 and 5 only

60. What is the primary focus of "Energy Security"?
(A) The exclusive and Bird development of national nuclear power.
(B) Ensuring a continuous, reliable, and affordable energy supply.
(C) Reducing national energy consumption to near zero levels.
(D) Nationalizing all existing foreign energy companies in the state.

61. Match List I with List II regarding global challenges and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Challenge)
P. Food Security
Q. Water Security
R. Energy Security
S. Human Rights
List II: (Core Component)
1. Access to reliable and affordable power sources
2. Protection from systematic persecution
3. Availability of and access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food
4. Access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

62. "Illegal migration and border management" becomes a security issue when it involves:
(A) Small numbers of tourists briefly overstaying their specific visas.
(B) The orderly and legal process of skilled worker immigration intake.
(C) International students studying abroad in various foreign universities.
(D) Large, uncontrolled flows of people straining state resources.

63. Which of the following is a direct consequence of industrial pollution on the environment?
(A) Contamination of water sources and the formation of acid rain.
(B) Creation of new wildlife habitats.
(C) Natural and sustainable soil enrichment.
(D) A decrease in global average temperatures.

64. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Palestinian-Israeli conflict has significant global security implications.
Reason (R): The conflict draws in regional and global powers, fuels extremism, and is a source of long-standing instability in the Middle East.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

65. The proliferation of missile capabilities is a concern because missiles are primarily:
(A) Tools for scientific space exploration.
(B) Systems for delivering weapons (conventional, nuclear, etc.) over distances.
(C) Defensive shields that cannot be used for attack.
(D) A form of economic aid to developing nations.

66. What is the core problem associated with the "Rise of Fundamentalism" from a security perspective?
(A) Intolerance and violence against various dissenting groups.
(B) Encouragement of critical thinking and social religious tolerance.
(C) Promotion of modern scientific inquiry over traditional religious dogma.
(D) Universal support for democratic and secular forms of government.

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34. The process of making illegally-gained proceeds appear legal is known as:
(A) Money laundering
(B) Narco-trafficking
(C) Human trafficking
(D) Arms proliferation

35. Which of the following is NOT one of the Millennium Development Goals?
(A) To achieve universal primary education.
(B) To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
(C) To establish a permanent human colony on Mars.
(D) To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.

36. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and select the correct answer from the options.
Statement I: The concept of "water security" refers only to the availability of water for agricultural purposes.
Statement II: Water security involves ensuring sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

37. The rivalry over Taiwan is a major security concern because it involves:
(A) Disputes regarding the preservation of ancient cultural artifacts.
(B) Conflicting legal interpretations of various international trade laws.
(C) Sovereignty, political status, and the strategic interests of powers.
(D) Intense competition between regional cities to host the Olympic games.

38. Which of the following best illustrates a "human rights" problem as a security concern?
(A) A government's legislative decision to raise national income taxes.
(B) State persecution of a minority group causing regional instability.
(C) A public debate in a national legislature regarding healthcare policy.
(D) The failure of a country's national team to qualify for the World Cup.

39. Consider the following statements about global security concerns:
1. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is a modern issue with no historical roots.
2. The rise of fundamentalism is exclusively an Islamic phenomenon.
3. Power rivalry in the South China Sea involves multiple state actors.
4. The Korean Peninsula challenge is solely about economic competition.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

40. What is meant by "Desertification"?
(A) Land degradation in dry areas resulting from various factors.
(B) The process of creating new desert biomes for ecological tourism.
(C) A political movement focused on preserving existing desert systems.
(D) The seasonal migration of animals away from cold northern regions.

41. Match List I with List II regarding global organizations and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Organization/Event)
P. UNHCR
Q. Arab Spring
R. ICRC
S. End of Cold War
List II: (Associated Concept)
1. Neutrality and impartiality in conflict
2. Emergence of a new world order
3. Protection of refugees
4. Pro-democracy uprisings
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

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action for refugee protection.
(B) Providing direct military defense for established refugee camps.
(C) Prosecuting individuals responsible for creating refugee crises.
(D) Managing economic migration and national work visa programs.

9. The rise of religious fundamentalism is considered a global security concern primarily because it can lead to what?
(A) Increased inter-faith dialogue and understanding.
(B) The promotion of secular governance structures.
(C) Politically motivated violence and terrorism.
(D) A decline in traditional cultural practices.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the "new world order":
1. It is characterized by the undisputed dominance of a single superpower.
2. It involves the rise of non-state actors as significant players in international relations.
3. It has witnessed a resurgence of nationalism and ethnic conflicts.
4. It is defined by a clear and stable bipolar balance of power.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

11. What is the primary security challenge associated with the Korean Peninsula?
(A) A dispute over fishing rights in the Yellow Sea.
(B) An economic trade war with neighboring countries.
(C) A large-scale refugee crisis flowing into China.
(D) The proliferation of nuclear weapons and missile technology.

12. A country's inability to provide its population with reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food is known as:
(A) Energy insecurity
(B) Food insecurity
(C) Water insecurity
(D) Economic poverty

13. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were a set of international development goals established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000. What was their primary objective?
(A) To establish a new global currency.
(B) To create a global military alliance.
(C) To address extreme poverty and its many dimensions.
(D) To regulate international trade exclusively.

14. The problem of governance as a security concern often relates to:
(A) The efficient collection of taxes for domestic public works.
(B) The regular and peaceful transfer of power in stable states.
(C) The bureaucratic process for issuing various business licenses.
(D) States lacking the capacity to control territory or citizens.

15. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and select the correct answer from the options.
Statement I: Power rivalry in the South China Sea is primarily about securing fishing rights for local communities.
Statement II: The conflict in the South China Sea involves overlapping territorial claims to islands and maritime zones by several countries, driven by strategic and resource interests.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

16. Which of the following best defines "Narco-trafficking"?
(A) The regulated international exchange of pharmaceutical products between nations.
(B) The global illicit trade of controlled substances and narcotics.
(C) A state-sanctioned medical initiative for the distribution of therapeutic drugs.

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5. Developments in Central Asian Republics are of no concern to global powers.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 4 and 5 only

51. What does 'Acid Rain' primarily consist of?
(A) Pure rainwater that is naturally and minimally acidic.
(B) Seawater that has evaporated and fallen as coastal rain.
(C) Rainwater mixed with sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide.
(D) Artificially created acidic solutions utilized in heavy industry.

52. The role of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) would be most relevant in which of the following scenarios?
(A) A country experiences a major sudden stock market crash.
(B) Two neighboring countries negotiate a new free trade agreement.
(C) A nation decides to build an extensive new system of highways.
(D) Large populations flee across borders to escape domestic war.

53. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about organized crime?
(A) It often operates on a transnational basis.
(B) It can undermine state authority and economic stability.
(C) It is typically non-violent and poses no physical threat.
(D) Money laundering is a crucial activity for criminal organizations.

54. The emergence of a "new world order" after the Cold War was initially hoped to be one of:
(A) Increased global conflict and competition.
(B) Greater international cooperation under the leadership of the UN.
(C) The triumph of communism worldwide.
(D) A return to 19th-century colonialism.

55. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and select the correct answer from the options.

Statement I: The proliferation of military capabilities is limited only to nuclear-armed states.

Statement II: Many non-nuclear states engage in the accumulation and modernization of conventional military hardware, which also constitutes proliferation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

56. The security challenge in the Korean Peninsula is most directly related to:
(A) Division of the peninsula into states with opposing ideologies.
(B) A dispute over the historical origin of a shared cultural festival.
(C) The environmental impact of rapid industrialization in South Korea.
(D) A large-scale narco-trafficking network across the DMZ region.

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57. The Millennium Development Goals included a target to:
(A) Ensure every citizen of the world owns a car.
(B) Dissolve all national borders.
(C) Promote gender equality and empower women.
(D) Mandate a single global language.

58. Which of the following is the best example of a "cause" of refugee flow?
(A) Widespread human rights violations and outbreak of civil war.
(B) Successful implementation of a peace treaty.
(C) A country experiencing rapid economic growth and stability.
(D) Establishment of a robust social welfare system.

59. Consider the following actions:
1. A person voluntarily migrating to another country for a pre-arranged, legal job.
2. A person being deceived and forced into prostitution in a foreign country.

(C) Assuring access to reliable and affordable energy sources.
(D) Developing new sources of renewable energy exclusively.

26. Which of the following statements about the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is most accurate?
(A) Protecting the lives and dignity of victims of war and violence.
(B) Serving as an armed peacekeeping body for the United Nations.
(C) Exclusively funding economic development in peaceful territories.
(D) Prosecuting high-profile war criminals at the international court.

27. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Industrial pollution is a significant contributor to the formation of acid rains.
Reason (R): Industrial processes release large amounts of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, which react with atmospheric water to form acids.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

28. In the context of global security, the "Rise of Fundamentalism" refers to:
(A) A renewed focus on the fundamental principles of international law.
(B) Growth of movements based on strict, literal religious interpretations.
(C) A return to fundamental economic theories like classical mercantilism.
(D) The study of fundamental particles in physics as a high-security threat.

29. Which of these is a primary challenge related to border management in the context of illegal migration?
(A) Promoting cultural exchange between neighboring countries.
(B) Facilitating the free movement of all people.
(C) Balancing security concerns with humanitarian obligations.
(D) Establishing more international airports.

30. Consider the following statements regarding proliferation:
1. It is exclusively concerned with nuclear weapons.
2. It includes the spread of chemical and biological weapons.
3. It can be both horizontal (to new actors) and vertical (in existing arsenals).
4. The end of the Cold War completely halted all forms of proliferation.
5. Missile technology is a key component of modern proliferation concerns.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) 3, 4 and 5 only

31. A primary environmental consequence of large-scale deforestation is:
(A) A contribution to climate change and loss of biodiversity.
(B) A decrease in atmospheric carbon dioxide.
(C) An increase in biodiversity and habitat for wildlife.
(D) The natural replenishment of soil nutrients.

32. The security challenges in the Central Asian Republics (CARs) post-Cold War are often linked to:
(A) Overpopulation and lack of land.
(B) Political instability, resource competition, and the rise of extremism.
(C) A desire to rejoin the former Soviet Union.
(D) The absence of any significant natural resources.

33. What is the fundamental difference between a migrant and a refugee?
(A) Refugees move for economic reasons, while migrants flee persecution.
(B) Migrants choose movement, while refugees flee for safety and freedom.
(C) Migrants always cross international borders, while refugees are only internal.
(D) There is no significant difference as both terms are largely interchangeable.

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67. Which of the following accurately describes a challenge in the Central Asian Republics (CARs) following the end of the Cold War?
(A) A smooth and uncontested transition to stable democratic governance.
(B) A lack of interest from global powers due to a perceived absence of resources.
(C) Managing ethnic tensions and establishing new national identities.
(D) Economic prosperity driven by the equitable sharing of Soviet-era assets.

68. Consider the following statements about the post-Cold War era:
1. It witnessed the clear emergence of a stable multipolar world.
2. It was characterized by the complete absence of inter-state conflict.
3. The "new world order" was marked by both cooperation and new forms of conflict.
4. The influence of non-state actors like terrorist groups diminished significantly.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

69. The problem of "Water Security" is often transnational because:
(A) Water is an infinite resource, and all countries have equal access.
(B) All water is contained within the borders of a single nation.
(C) Shared rivers and water basins crossing international borders.
(D) International law prohibits the use of water for industrial purposes.

70. The mandate of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is most directly applicable to situations of:
(A) International trade disputes.
(B) Armed conflict and internal violence.
(C) Environmental protection.
(D) Global financial regulation.

71. Which statement best describes the power rivalry in the South China Sea?
(A) A cooperative effort by all surrounding nations to manage marine resources.
(B) A purely bilateral dispute between China and the United States.
(C) A conflict focused exclusively on combating piracy.
(D) Competition over territorial claims to islands and maritime zones.

72. One of the primary goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was:
(A) To reduce child mortality.
(B) To increase the number of nuclear-weapon states.
(C) To promote a single global culture.
(D) To finance political campaigns in developing nations.

73. The issue of human rights is linked to global security because:
(A) All countries have identical human rights records.
(B) Human rights are a purely domestic matter with no international impact.
(C) Systematic violations can cause instability and refugee crises.
(D) The term "human rights" is a synonym for "national security".

74. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and select the correct answer from the options.
Statement I: Money laundering is the process of investing money in legitimate businesses.
Statement II: The purpose of money laundering is to disguise the illegal origin of funds, making them appear legitimate.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

75. Arrange the following steps of money laundering in their typical sequence.
1. Integration
2. Placement
3. Layering

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1

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(A) More predictable and stable weather patterns worldwide.
(B) A global decrease in sea levels, opening up new land for settlement.
(C) The elimination of all infectious diseases.
(D) Resource scarcity, population displacement, and heightened tensions.

127. Which of the following scenarios best represents a "food security" problem?
(A) A country's population consistently lacks access to affordable, nutritious food.
(B) A supermarket has a wide variety of imported luxury food.
(C) A family decides to become vegetarian for ethical reasons.
(D) A gourmet restaurant wins an international award.

128. What distinguishes the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) from that of the UNHCR?
(A) The ICRC deals with refugees, while the UNHCR deals with prisoners of war.
(B) ICRC focuses on armed conflict victims while UNHCR focuses on those fleeing across borders.
(C) The ICRC is a for-profit company, while the UNHCR is a UN agency.
(D) There is no difference; they perform the same functions.

129. Consider the following statements about global security challenges:
1. The Arab Spring was a universally peaceful transition to democracy.
2. The rise of fundamentalism is always non-violent and apolitical.
3. The Korean Peninsula issue is primarily related to North Korea's nuclear program.
4. The power rivalry in the South China Sea is driven by claims to territory and resources.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 4 only

130. The end of the Cold War created a "new world order" by:
(A) Ending the ideological and military confrontation that structured world politics.
(B) Establishing a permanent global peace.
(C) Making nuclear weapons obsolete and irrelevant.
(D) Re-establishing the colonial empires of the 19th century.

131. Which of the following is a form of military proliferation?
(A) A country signing a disarmament treaty.
(B) A government reducing its defense budget.
(C) A state acquiring advanced fighter jets and long-range missiles.
(D) A nation converting its arms factories to civilian production.

132. The process of "desertification" is a security concern because it can:
(A) Increase agricultural productivity and food surpluses.
(B) Create new opportunities for tourism and recreation.
(C) Improve soil quality and biodiversity.
(D) Lead to famine, water scarcity, and forced population migration.

133. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and select the correct answer from the options.
Statement I: Human trafficking and human smuggling are identical concepts.
Statement II: Human smuggling is a crime against a state's borders, while human trafficking is a crime against a person involving exploitation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

134. A major refugee problem in South Asia has been historically linked to:
(A) The migration of technology workers to the West.
(B) Conflicts, partitions, and ethnic strife in the region.
(C) The search for tourist destinations.

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regional instability.
(D) Human rights and governance are separate issues with no connection to security.

84. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Food security, energy security, and water security are increasingly considered major problems of the modern era.
Reason (R): Growing populations, climate change, and unequal distribution are placing increasing stress on the availability of these fundamental resources.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

85. Which of the following was a key target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)?
(A) To establish a world government.
(B) To colonize the moon.
(C) To ensure environmental sustainability.
(D) To eliminate all forms of international trade.

86. A state experiencing a complete breakdown of governmental authority, unable to provide basic services or maintain control over its territory, is an example of a problem related to:
(A) The Millennium Development Goals
(B) The System of Governance
(C) The Arab Spring
(D) Missile proliferation

87. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the Taiwan issue?
(A) A simple trade dispute between two economic partners.
(B) A religious conflict between different faiths.
(C) A problem of narco-trafficking across the Taiwan Strait.
(D) A disagreement over sovereignty involving major power dynamics.

88. "Deforestation" contributes to which other major environmental issue?
(A) Climate change, by reducing the Earth's capacity to absorb carbon dioxide.
(B) An increase in ocean salinity.
(C) The strengthening of the ozone layer.
(D) A decrease in acid rain.

89. Consider the following activities:
1. Deceiving a person to travel abroad and then forcing them into labor.
2. Helping a person illegally cross a border for a fee, with no further coercion.
3. Concealing the criminal origins of a large sum of money through complex transactions.
4. Spreading extremist ideology online to incite violence.

Which of these activities correspond to Human Trafficking, Money Laundering, and Rise of Fundamentalism respectively?
(A) 1, 3, 4
(B) 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 4
(D) 4, 1, 3

90. The concept of "border management" as a security issue primarily deals with:
(A) Managing movement to prevent crime while facilitating travel.
(B) Preventing the entry of goods to protect local industries.
(C) Establishing walls and fences along every international boundary without exception.
(D) Encouraging unlimited and unvetted cross-border movement to promote cultural fusion.

91. Which of the following is NOT a reason why the end of the Cold War led to a "new world order"?
(A) The collapse of the Soviet Union.
(B) The ideological contest between capitalism and communism became obsolete.
(C) The rigid bipolar structure of international politics disappeared.
(D) The United States and the Soviet Union formed a permanent, binding military alliance.

92. The proliferation of military nuclear capabilities is a grave concern due to:
(A) The high cost of building nuclear reactors.
(B) The potential for catastrophic destruction and radioactive fallout.

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(C) The technical expertise required for their maintenance.
(D) The peaceful use of nuclear energy for electricity.

93. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and select the correct answer from the options.
Statement I: Desertification is the process of land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas.
Statement II: The primary cause of desertification is excessive rainfall and flooding.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

94. The illegal drug trade, or "Narco-trafficking," is a global security concern because it:
(A) Provides significant tax revenue for governments.
(B) Is a legal and regulated industry in most countries.
(C) Helps in the development of new pharmaceutical drugs.
(D) Funds criminal activity, corrupts states, and fuels violence.

95. Arrange the following historical phases or events in correct chronological order.
1. Peak of the Cold War bipolar confrontation.
2. The era of Millennium Development Goals.
3. The emergence of the "new world order" discussion.
4. The start of the Arab Spring.
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

96. A primary role of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is to:
(A) Grant citizenship to refugees.
(B) Provide international protection and seek permanent solutions for refugees.
(C) Act as a global police force to arrest human traffickers.
(D) Mediate territorial disputes between nations.

97. What is the central theme of the "Palestinian-Israeli conflict"?
(A) A struggle for control over oil reserves.
(B) A clash between two competing nationalist movements over the same territory.
(C) A debate over international fishing rights in the Mediterranean.
(D) An economic rivalry over the technology sector.

98. The "Rise of Fundamentalism" is a security challenge because it often rejects:
(A) Principles of pluralism, tolerance, and secular governance.
(B) The use of technology in daily life.
(C) Any form of religious belief or practice.
(D) Economic development and trade.

99. Consider the following statements related to global security:
1. Power rivalry in the South China Sea is a bilateral issue between Vietnam and the Philippines.
2. The Korean Peninsula challenge is primarily about North Korea's nuclear ambitions.
3. The Arab Spring resulted in stable democracies across the entire Middle East.
4. Developments in Central Asian Republics include struggles over water resources and borders.
5. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is a recent phenomenon, starting in the 21st century.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 3 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2 and 4 only

100. A breakdown in a state's capacity to ensure its citizens have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food would be a failure of:
(A) Energy Security
(B) Human Rights
(C) Border Management
(D) Food Security

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101. The Millennium Development Goals were a set of:
(A) Ten military objectives for NATO.
(B) Five environmental treaties signed in Rio de Janeiro.
(C) Eight international development goals for the year 2015.
(D) Twelve economic rules set by the World Trade Organization.

102. Which of the following is an example of an action taken by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)?
(A) Imposing economic sanctions on a country.
(B) Visiting prisoners of war to monitor their treatment.
(C) Launching a military intervention to stop a conflict.
(D) Prosecuting war criminals in a court of law.

103. "Human Trafficking" is distinguished from "Human Smuggling" in that trafficking involves:
(A) The voluntary participation of the individual.
(B) Crossing a border legally with proper documentation.
(C) A process that is always safe and free from risk.
(D) Force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of exploitation.

104. Match List I with List II regarding organized crime and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Organized Crime)
P. Money Laundering
Q. Narco-trafficking
R. Human Trafficking
S. Small arms proliferation
List II: (Primary Characteristic)
1. Illicit trade in drugs
2. Exploitation of people through coercion
3. Uncontrolled spread of illicit weapons
4. Disguising the origin of illegal funds
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

105. A major cause of acid rain is:
(A) The extensive use of organic fertilizers in agriculture.
(B) The natural decomposition of plants in forests.
(C) Emissions from industrial factories and thermal power plants.
(D) The release of methane from livestock.

106. The end of the Cold War led to the emergence of which of the following as a major global power factor?
(A) The unchallenged unipolar moment of the United States.
(B) A strengthened and unified Soviet Union.
(C) The complete disappearance of nuclear weapons.
(D) The end of all ethnic and nationalist conflicts.

107. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Weak systems of governance are a significant threat to human rights.
Reason (R): When state institutions are corrupt or ineffective, they cannot protect citizens and may even become the perpetrators of abuses.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

108. The security concerns in the Central Asian Republics (CARs) are often linked to their strategic location and:
(A) Lack of any natural resources.
(B) Abundance of energy resources and proximity to conflict zones.
(C) Homogeneous ethnic and religious populations.
(D) Long history of stable, democratic rule.

109. What is the most significant security implication of the power rivalry in the South China Sea?
(A) The decline in local fish stocks.
(B) The increase in tourism to the disputed islands.
(C) Potential conflict over sea lanes and strategic resources.

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(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

76. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the security environment of the "new world order"?
(A) The rise of intra-state conflicts.
(B) A fixed, predictable bipolar confrontation.
(C) The increasing importance of non-state actors.
(D) The emergence of non-traditional security threats like environmental degradation.

77. "Horizontal proliferation" refers to:
(A) An existing nuclear power increasing its number of warheads.
(B) The development of more powerful bombs by a single state.
(C) The spread of weapons technology to countries that did not previously possess it.
(D) The public display of military hardware in a parade.

78. Which of the following best defines "climate change" as a security issue?
(A) The natural, long-term cycles of Earth's warming and cooling.
(B) The security risk posed by weather forecasting technologies.
(C) A political disagreement about climate science.
(D) Human-driven shifts causing resource scarcity and conflict.

79. Consider the following statements about migrants and refugees in South Asia:
1. The region has experienced large-scale population movements due to conflict and partition.
2. All countries in the region are signatories to the 1951 Refugee Convention.
3. Illegal migration is often driven by economic disparities and environmental pressures.
4. Border management is uncomplicated due to clear geographical demarcations.
5. The presence of refugees has sometimes led to political and social tensions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 3 and 5 only
(B) 2, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3 only

80. A key cause of the "Arab Spring" uprisings was:
(A) Widespread satisfaction with long-standing authoritarian rulers.
(B) Discontent over corruption and lack of economic opportunities.
(C) A popular desire for less political freedom and more state control.
(D) A series of successful foreign military interventions.

81. Match List I with List II regarding regional security challenges and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Region/Issue)
P. Korean Peninsula
Q. South China Sea
R. Central Asian Republics
S. Palestinian-Israeli Conflict
List II: (Core Security Challenge)
1. Sovereignty claims and power rivalry over maritime zones
2. Post-Soviet instability and resource competition
3. Competing nationalisms and territorial disputes
4. Nuclear proliferation and a divided nation
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

82. In the context of organized crime, what is "small arms proliferation"?
(A) The illicit trafficking of weapons like assault rifles and grenades.
(B) The legal and regulated sale of firearms to licensed individuals.
(C) The development of smaller, more portable nuclear weapons.
(D) A disarmament program focused on collecting small weapons.

83. "System of Governance and Human Rights" are interlinked as a security problem because:
(A) Democratic systems are always immune to human rights violations.
(B) Strong governance always prioritizes military security over human rights.
(C) Poor governance leads to abuses that cause

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(C) Accountable to its population through free and fair elections.
(D) Engaged in successful diplomatic negotiations with its neighbors.

119. Consider the following environmental concerns:
1. Industrial Pollution
2. Deforestation
3. Acid Rains
4. Desertification
5. Global Warming

Which of the above are often exacerbated by human industrial and agricultural activities?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 5 only

120. One of the Millennium Development Goals aimed to "Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases." This reflects the understanding that:
(A) Public health is a critical component of development and security.
(B) These diseases only affect wealthy nations.
(C) Military intervention is the best way to fight diseases.
(D) Economic growth is unrelated to public health outcomes.

121. Match List I with List II regarding security terms and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Security Term)
P. Food Security
Q. Energy Security
R. Water Security
S. Human Trafficking
List II: (Example)
1. A country securing long-term contracts for natural gas imports.
2. A person being forced into labor in a foreign country.
3. A government program ensuring a buffer stock of grain to prevent famine.
4. A dispute between upstream and downstream countries over a shared river.

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

122. Which of the following is a primary driver of the power rivalry in the South China Sea?
(A) Conflicting territorial claims over strategic and resource-rich waters.
(B) Religious and cultural similarities among the claimants.
(C) A shared desire to demilitarize the region.
(D) A collaborative project to build an underwater railway.

123. The term "illegal migration" typically refers to:
(A) The movement of people in conformity with the laws of the destination country.
(B) The process of applying for and receiving a tourist visa.
(C) The temporary relocation of diplomats and embassy staff.
(D) The act of crossing national borders without legal authorization.

124. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) is a major contributor to the lethality of intra-state conflicts.
Reason (R): Easy availability of SALW empowers non-state actors and makes conflicts more violent and difficult to resolve.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

125. The challenge on the Korean Peninsula revolves around the concept of "proliferation" because:
(A) South Korea is proliferating democratic ideals to the North.
(B) The peninsula is suffering from a proliferation of industrial pollution.
(C) North Korea's development of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles is a key concern.
(D) There is a proliferation of cultural exchanges between the two Koreas.

126. "Climate change" is considered a global security concern because its effects can include:

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(B) Deforestation can contribute to climate change.
(C) The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is a major source of instability in the Middle East.
(D) Human trafficking is a serious violation of human rights.

144. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The rivalry over Taiwan is a potential flashpoint for a major international conflict.
Reason (R): The issue involves competing sovereignty claims and is central to the strategic competition between the United States and China.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

145. What is the main cause of "Global Warming"?
(A) The depletion of the ozone layer by CFCs.
(B) The increase in greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
(C) The natural 11-year solar cycle of the sun.
(D) Volcanic eruptions releasing dust into the stratosphere.

146. A person who leaves their home country primarily in search of better employment opportunities is best defined as a(n):
(A) Economic migrant
(B) Refugee
(C) Internally displaced person
(D) Asylum seeker

147. A core aspect of the problem of "Human Rights" as a security concern is:
(A) The failure of a state to protect its citizens from internal or external threats.
(B) The debate over cultural relativism versus universal human rights standards.
(C) Linkage between state oppression and internal or external instability.
(D) The high cost of funding international human rights organizations.

148. Consider the following characteristics of the "New World Order" that emerged after the Cold War:
1. A bipolar structure dominated by the US and China.
2. The prevalence of intra-state over inter-state wars.
3. The rise of non-traditional security threats.
4. The unchallenged authority of the United Nations in all global disputes.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

149. The primary purpose of the Millennium Development Goals was to:
(A) Establish a new set of international trade tariffs.
(B) Provide a blueprint for space exploration.
(C) Create a framework of measurable goals and targets for combating poverty, hunger, and disease.
(D) Reform the UN Security Council.

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150. Which of the following best describes the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in relation to refugees?
(A) The ICRC grants refugee status and finds new countries for resettlement.
(B) Assisting refugees in conflict zones with humanitarian aid and protection.
(C) The ICRC is responsible for managing refugee camps and providing long-term housing.
(D) The ICRC has no role or interaction with refugees.

151. "Industrial Pollution" is a major contributing factor to which of the following environmental issues?
(A) Desertification and narco-trafficking
(B) Small arms proliferation and human trafficking
(C) Arab Spring and the Palestinian-Israeli conflict
(D) Acid rains and climate change

152. The challenge in the Korean Peninsula is a legacy of which historical period?

(D) The establishment of new universities.

135. Arrange the following from a macro-level cause to a specific micro-level outcome.
1. Individual becomes a refugee.
2. Political instability and weak governance.
3. Outbreak of civil war and persecution.
4. Collapse of state institutions.

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

136. A key development in the Central Asian Republics (CARs) after the Cold War was:
(A) A "great game" or competition for influence among external powers like Russia, China, and the US.
(B) Their immediate and successful integration into the European Union.
(C) A complete withdrawal from international affairs.
(D) The discovery that they possessed no significant natural resources.

137. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding "problem of system of governance" as a security issue?
(A) It refers to the routine challenges of running a bureaucracy.
(B) It is only a concern for monarchical systems of government.
(C) Failed or authoritarian states can breed terrorism and instability.
(D) It implies that democracy is an inherently unstable form of governance.

138. Which of the following correctly pairs a Millennium Development Goal with its objective?
(A) MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education.
(B) MDG 1: Develop a global partnership for development.
(C) MDG 7: Achieve universal primary education.
(D) MDG 4: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

139. Consider the following items:
1. Money Laundering
2. Human Trafficking
3. Narco-trafficking
4. Small arms proliferation
5. Industrial Pollution

Which of the above are forms of "Organized Crimes"?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 5
(C) All of the above
(D) 3, 4, and 5

140. "Energy security" problems in the modern era are compounded by:
(A) The discovery of an infinite, clean energy source.
(B) Geopolitical competition and challenges of transitioning to renewables.
(C) A global decrease in energy demand.
(D) The decision by all nations to share their energy resources freely.

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141. Match List I with List II regarding global security terms and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Term)
P. New World Order
Q. Proliferation
R. Desertification
S. Narco-trafficking
List II: (Definition)
1. Spread of weapons and military capabilities
2. Illicit trade in drugs
3. Post-Cold War global political structure
4. Land degradation in arid areas

(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

142. The "Arab Spring" is so named because it represented a hope for:
(A) Better agricultural yields.
(B) A renewal of monarchical power.
(C) Cooler weather patterns in the region.
(D) A "new season" or beginning for political freedom in the Arab world.

143. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding global security concerns?
(A) The end of the Cold War resolved all major security challenges globally.

(D) The disruption of local cultural festivals.

110. Consider the following statements regarding international norms and organizations:
1. The ICRC operates on the principle of neutrality to gain access to victims of conflict.
2. The UNHCR has the authority to deploy military forces.
3. The Millennium Development Goals were legally binding treaties.
4. A primary cause for seeking refugee status is economic opportunity.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

111. The term "Water Security" encompasses all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The privatization of all global water resources.
(B) Access to sufficient quantity of water.
(C) Access to water of acceptable quality.
(D) Protection of populations against water-related disasters.

112. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and select the correct answer from the options.
Statement I: The Arab Spring movements uniformly led to the establishment of long-term, stable democratic governments in all affected countries.
Statement II: The Arab Spring unleashed complex political transitions, with some countries experiencing civil war, instability, or a return to authoritarianism.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

113. One of the main challenges of border management in South Asia is:
(A) The lack of any cross-border trade.
(B) The presence of long, porous, and often disputed borders.
(C) The complete absence of migration in the region's history.
(D) The uniform and high level of economic development across all countries.

114. The proliferation of missile capabilities is threatening because it can undermine:
(A) Regional and global strategic stability.
(B) Global free trade agreements.
(C) The international price of oil.
(D) Efforts to combat climate change.

115. Which of the following best defines "Global Warming"?
(A) The short-term increase in temperature during the summer season.
(B) A political theory about economic inequality.
(C) Human-driven long-term heating of Earth's climate system.
(D) The process of desert lands becoming cooler over time.

116. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of the post-Cold War "new world order"?
(A) A predictable and stable global environment.
(B) The end of history and all ideological conflict.
(C) The decline of the United States as a global power.
(D) The rise of complex, non-traditional security threats.

117. An example of a cause for a refugee crisis would be:
(A) A government offering tax incentives for new businesses.
(B) A country hosting a major international sporting event.
(C) Violent civil war targeting a specific ethnic group.
(D) The peaceful and democratic election of a new leader.

118. The problem of governance can become a security threat when a government is:
(A) Able to provide essential services and security to all its citizens.
(B) Unable or unwilling to control its territory, creating power vacuums.

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(A) The Cold War
(B) World War I
(C) Napoleonic Wars
(D) Colonial Era

153. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and select the correct answer from the options.
Statement I: The proliferation of nuclear and missile capabilities has no impact on regional power balances.
Statement II: The acquisition of nuclear weapons or advanced missiles by a state can dramatically alter strategic calculations and increase tensions in its region.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

154. What is the fundamental issue at stake in the power rivalry in the South China Sea?
(A) Control over territory, resources, and strategic sea lanes
(B) Freedom of religion
(C) The right to host cultural festivals
(D) The promotion of a common regional language

155. Which of the following is NOT an example of organized crime?
(A) Money Laundering
(B) Human Trafficking
(C) Narco-trafficking
(D) Corporate tax evasion

156. The term "food security" in the modern era implies:
(A) That every person in the world has access to gourmet food.
(B) The availability of food and individuals' access to it.
(C) That food production is guarded by military forces.
(D) The complete elimination of genetically modified crops.

157. A major cause of deforestation is:
(A) The natural process of tree aging and death.
(B) The long-term effects of acid rain.
(C) Clearing land for agriculture, logging, and urbanization.
(D) The planting of new forests (afforestation).

158. Consider the following factors:
1. Political stability and economic prosperity
2. War, conflict, and persecution
3. Lack of educational opportunities
4. Environmental disasters
5. Search for economic betterment

Which of the above are considered primary causes for the movement of migrants and refugees?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only

159. The emergence of a "new world order" is most closely associated with the presidency of which US leader who popularized the term?
(A) George H. W. Bush
(B) Franklin D. Roosevelt
(C) John F. Kennedy
(D) Ronald Reagan

160. Which two pollutants are the main precursors to "Acid Rains"?
(A) Carbon dioxide and methane
(B) Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides
(C) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and ozone
(D) Lead and mercury

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161. Match List I with List II regarding global security concepts and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Arab Spring
Q. Rise of Fundamentalism
R. Korean Peninsula Challenge
S. Taiwan Issue
List II: (Brief Description)
1. Sovereignty dispute and great power rivalry in East Asia
2. Nuclear proliferation on a divided peninsula
3. Series of anti-government uprisings in North Africa and the Middle East
4. Growth of politically assertive, strict

organized crime.
5. Human trafficking is a violation of human rights.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 4 and 5 only
(B) 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 4 and 5 only

180. A person who is forced to flee their home but remains within their country's borders is known as:
(A) A refugee
(B) An illegal migrant
(C) An asylum seeker
(D) An internally displaced person (IDP)

181. Match List I with List II regarding international bodies and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (International Body)
P. UNHCR
Q. ICRC
R. Millennium Development Goals
S. System of Governance
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. Victims of armed conflict
2. Combating extreme poverty
3. Refugees and asylum seekers
4. State capacity and rule of law
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

182. The initial uprisings of the "Arab Spring" were largely driven by:
(A) A desire to restore colonial rule.
(B) Popular demands for political reform, social justice, and economic opportunity.
(C) The intervention of foreign armies.
(D) A movement to establish a single caliphate across the region.

183. The problem of governance as a security concern refers to the idea that:
(A) All forms of government are equally stable.
(B) Democracies are more prone to conflict than autocracies.
(C) International governance has replaced the nation-state.
(D) Failed states can be sources of regional and global insecurity.

184. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Food security is a purely agricultural issue.
Reason (R): Food security is a complex issue involving economic access, distribution, political stability, and environmental sustainability, not just production.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

185. A key objective of the Millennium Development Goals was to achieve:
(A) Universal access to the internet.
(B) The establishment of a human base on Mars.
(C) Universal primary education.
(D) A single global currency.

186. The rivalry in the South China Sea is an example of a security concern rooted in:
(A) Geopolitical competition over territory and maritime resources.
(B) Movements associated with religious fundamentalism.
(C) The proliferation of nuclear weapons.
(D) A large-scale refugee crisis.

187. "Deforestation" can worsen "desertification" by:
(A) Increasing rainfall and soil moisture.
(B) Adding essential nutrients to the topsoil.
(C) Lowering local temperatures and reducing evaporation.
(D) Removing the tree cover that protects soil from various erosion.

188. Which statement about the causes of migration and refugee flows is incorrect?
(A) War and conflict are significant drivers.
(B) Political stability and economic prosperity are major causes of refugee flight.
(C) People often move in search of economic

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from hunger.
(B) Achieve universal secondary education.
(C) Ensure every person has a personal computer.
(D) Stop all forms of industrial pollution by 2010.

171. The "Rise of Fundamentalism" as a security concern relates to movements that:
(A) Seek to interpret religious texts in a way that is compatible with secular democracy.
(B) Promote inter-faith dialogue and religious tolerance.
(C) Focus entirely on personal piety with no social or political agenda.
(D) Using literal scripture interpretations to justify violent actions.

172. The challenges in the Central Asian Republics (CARs) are often described as relating to:
(A) Their geographical isolation from the rest of the world.
(B) Their transition from being part of the Soviet Union to independent states.
(C) An over-reliance on tourism as their sole economic activity.
(D) Their long and unbroken history of democratic traditions.

173. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and select the correct answer from the options.
Statement I: The primary role of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is to enforce international law through military action.
Statement II: The ICRC is a neutral and impartial humanitarian organization that seeks to protect and assist victims of armed conflict.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

174. Which of the following scenarios best exemplifies "human trafficking"?
(A) A student legally travels to another country on a university exchange program.
(B) A family hires a smuggler to help them cross a border secretly and is then left to go free.
(C) A tourist overstays their visa by a few days.
(D) A woman is offered a job as a waitress but is then forced into sexual slavery.

175. Arrange the following from most general concept to most specific example.
1. Proliferation of military capabilities
2. Nuclear Proliferation
3. North Korea's nuclear weapons program
4. Challenges in Korean Peninsula
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

176. What is the defining characteristic of the "new world order" after 1991?
(A) The establishment of a global communist state.
(B) The end of the bipolar confrontation between the US and the USSR.
(C) The complete disappearance of nationalism.
(D) A return to a multipolar system identical to that of the 19th century.

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177. The term 'proliferation' in a military context refers to the spread of:
(A) Peace treaties
(B) Weapons and weapon technologies
(C) Democratic institutions
(D) Free trade agreements

178. Global warming, as a security issue, is caused primarily by:
(A) The release of greenhouse gases from human activities.
(B) A natural cycle of the Earth's orbit.
(C) Depletion of the ozone layer.
(D) An increase in volcanic activity worldwide.

179. Consider the following statements about organized crime:
1. It is a local problem with no international dimensions.
2. Money laundering is a method used by criminals to legitimize their illicit funds.
3. Narco-trafficking can destabilize governments.
4. Small arms proliferation is unrelated to

(B) Two nations are negotiating a trade agreement.
(C) A large number of people have fled across an international border due to war.
(D) A city is planning a new subway system.

234. In the context of organized crime, money laundering is crucial for:
(A) Allowing criminals to use their illicit profits in the legitimate economy.
(B) Increasing the visibility of criminal enterprises.
(C) Donating illegal money directly to charity without disguise.
(D) Paying taxes on illegally obtained income.

235. Which of the following is NOT an environmental issue listed as a global security concern?
(A) Climate change
(B) Desertification
(C) Acid Rains
(D) Ozone layer depletion

236. The concept of "water security" is becoming more critical due to:
(A) An increase in global rainfall.
(B) A combination of climate change, population growth, and pollution.
(C) The discovery of new, unlimited freshwater sources.
(D) A global trend of decreasing water consumption.

237. The phrase "new world order" gained prominence in discussions of international affairs following which event?
(A) 1973 oil crisis
(B) founding UN
(C) The end of the Cold War
(D) Napoleonic Wars

238. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of a weak "system of governance"?
(A) Strong adherence to the rule of law.
(B) transparent accountable
(C) protection human rights
(D) High levels of corruption and lack of state capacity.

239. Consider the following security concerns:
1. Palestinian-Israeli conflict
2. Proliferation of missile capabilities
3. Climate change
4. Narco-trafficking
5. Food security

Which of the above would be classified as "non-traditional" security threats?
(A) 2 and 1
(B) 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1 and 4
(D) 2 and 5

240. The Millennium Development Goals represented a global consensus to address:
(A) The challenges of space exploration.
(B) The core issues of global poverty and development.
(C) The regulation of the internet.
(D) The reform of the G8.

241. Match List I with List II regarding regional security and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Term)
P. Arab Spring
Q. South China Sea
R. Korean Peninsula
S. Central Asian Republics
List II: (Related Concept)
1. Nuclear proliferation
2. Post-Soviet transition
3. Pro-democracy uprisings
4. Maritime territorial rivalry
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

242. "Human trafficking" differs from "illegal migration" primarily on the basis of:
(A) Elements of coercion and exploitation versus voluntary intent.
(B) The distance travelled.
(C) The legality of the border crossing.
(D) The nationality of the person moving.

243. The primary cause of "Desertification" is:
(A) natural expansion
(B) increase in rainfall
(C) Human factors such as overgrazing and deforestation.
(D) implementation of irrigation

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opportunities.
(D) Environmental disasters can force people to leave their homes.

189. Consider the following statements about global security:
1. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is a territorial dispute.
2. The Arab Spring led to uniform outcomes across the Middle East.
3. The Korean Peninsula challenge is related to nuclear proliferation.
4. The Rise of Fundamentalism is exclusively a security concern in Asia.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

190. Which of the following best characterizes the "new world order" immediately following the Cold War?
(A) A stable, multipolar balance of power.
(B) A bipolar system led by China and Russia.
(C) The complete dissolution of the nation-state system.
(D) A period of unipolarity dominated by the United States.

191. "Military proliferation" differs from a stable military balance in that proliferation implies:
(A) A dynamic process of spreading and acquiring new capabilities.
(B) A reduction in weapons.
(C) A legally-binding arms control treaty.
(D) The use of weapons for peacekeeping.

192. Which environmental issue is characterized by the accumulation of greenhouse gases leading to a long-term rise in Earth's average temperature?
(A) Acid Rain
(B) Global Warming
(C) Deforestation
(D) Industrial Pollution

193. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and select the correct answer from the options.
Statement I: The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an armed peacekeeping force of the United Nations.
Statement II: The ICRC is a neutral humanitarian organization that protects victims of war, and its emblem is a symbol of this neutrality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

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194. The challenge of illegal migration and border management is a security concern because it can be linked to:
(A) Transnational crime, trafficking, and social tensions.
(B) Increased tourism revenue.
(C) The orderly exchange of skilled professionals.
(D) Improved diplomatic relations between neighboring countries.

195. Which of the following correctly describes a Millennium Development Goal?
(A) To ensure every family owned a house by 2015.
(B) To create a single world government.
(C) To develop a global partnership for development.
(D) To mandate English as the global language.

196. The core of the problem in the Korean Peninsula is:
(A) An economic trade dispute over electronics.
(B) A debate over which side has a more authentic national cuisine.
(C) A rivalry to host the Winter Olympics.
(D) Political division exacerbated by nuclear ambitions.

197. Which of the following is the best example of a "water security" problem?
(A) A country has abundant, clean freshwater for all its needs.
(B) A city decides to build a new decorative water fountain.
(C) A nation faces chronic shortages and relies on polluted sources for drinking water.
(D) Two countries agree on a plan to co-manage

a shared river basin.

198. Consider the following security concerns:
1. Palestinian-Israeli Conflict
2. Developments in CARs
3. Challenges in Korean Peninsula
4. Rivalry in South China Sea
5. Rise of Fundamentalism

Which of the above are classified as regional or thematic "Global Security Concerns"?
(A) 1, 3, and 4 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 2 and 5 only
(D) 1 and 3 only

199. The "System of Governance" is considered a root cause of insecurity when:
(A) It is transparent, accountable, and respects the rule of law.
(B) It holds regular, free, and fair elections.
(C) It actively participates in international diplomatic forums.
(D) It is weak or predatory, failing to provide for citizens.

200. What is a primary distinction between an "economic migrant" and a "refugee"?
(A) Refugees flee due to persecution, not economic betterment.
(B) Refugees move voluntarily, while migrants are forced to flee.
(C) Migrants are protected under international law, while refugees are not.
(D) There is no legal or practical difference between the two terms.

201. Match List I with List II regarding environmental problems and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Environmental Problem)
P. Global Warming
Q. Deforestation
R. Acid Rain
S. Desertification
List II: (Primary Consequence)
1. Loss of biodiversity and soil erosion
2. Damage to buildings, forests, and aquatic life
3. Sea-level rise and extreme weather events
4. Loss of productive land and forced migration
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

202. The emergence of the "new world order" was a consequence of:
(A) The collapse of the Soviet Union and its sphere of influence.
(B) The end of World War I.
(C) The industrial revolution in Europe.
(D) The formation of the League of Nations.

203. The term "Human Trafficking" involves three key elements:
(A) The border, the payment, and the destination.
(B) The crime, the punishment, and the rehabilitation.
(C) The passport, the visa, and the airplane ticket.
(D) The act, the means, and the purpose of exploitation.

204. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Developments in Central Asian Republics (CARs) are of global security concern.
Reason (R): The region's vast energy resources, strategic location, and potential for instability and extremism attract the competitive interest of major world powers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

205. Proliferation of missile capabilities is a significant concern because it directly relates to a state's ability to:
(A) Improve its domestic agricultural output.
(B) Enhance its cultural exports.
(C) Project military power over greater distances.
(D) Solve its internal human rights problems.

206. Which of the following is a primary cause of "illegal migration" in many parts of the world?

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(A) A desire for short-term tourism.
(B) The availability of easy, legal pathways for all who wish to move.
(C) The formal invitation from the destination country's government.
(D) Combined economic desperation and domestic instability.

207. A core aspect of the problem of "food security" in the modern era is:
(A) The challenge of distribution and access to safe food.
(B) The overproduction of food globally, leading to storage issues.
(C) The lack of variety in food choices in developed countries.
(D) The universal affordability of food for all populations.

208. Consider the following statements about the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):
1. They were a set of 8 goals with measurable targets.
2. The target year for achieving the goals was 2015.
3. One goal was to promote gender equality.
4. The goals were legally binding on all UN member states.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

209. The "rise of fundamentalism" becomes a security issue when religious identity is used to:
(A) Promote charity and inter-faith harmony.
(B) Mobilize political action, often in a violent manner.
(C) Encourage personal spiritual reflection.
(D) Study ancient religious texts for historical purposes.

210. What is the nexus between organized crime and a weak system of governance?
(A) Organized crime thrives in environments where the rule of law is weak and corruption is rampant.
(B) Strong governance systems encourage organized crime to flourish.
(C) Organized crime and governance systems are entirely separate and do not interact.
(D) Democracies are the only systems where organized crime can exist.

211. The conflict over Taiwan is primarily a dispute about:
(A) Maritime fishing rights.
(B) Religious differences.
(C) Sovereignty and political status.
(D) Access to fresh water.

212. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and select the correct answer from the options.
Statement I: The end of the Cold War ushered in an era of complete global peace and stability.
Statement II: The post-Cold War period saw the rise of new conflicts, including ethnic wars and the resurgence of nationalism.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

213. The main activity of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is:
(A) To provide military security for nation-states.
(B) To regulate the global financial system.
(C) To lead and coordinate international action for the protection of refugees.
(D) To manage global climate change negotiations.

214. Which of the following is the most direct security implication of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict?
(A) It has caused a global decline in the price of oil.
(B) Serving as a source of tension and a rallying point for extremism.
(C) It has led to a renaissance in Palestinian and Israeli art.
(D) It is the primary cause of desertification in North Africa.

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religious ideologies
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

162. The problem in South Asia regarding migrants and refugees is complex due to:
(A) A history of partition, ethnic conflicts, and porous borders.
(B) The absence of any shared borders between countries.
(C) The economic equality of all nations in the region.
(D) The lack of any significant population movements in its history.

163. The core mission of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is to:
(A) Prosecute states that generate refugees.
(B) Provide economic loans to developing countries.
(C) Safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees.
(D) Regulate international trade in small arms.

164. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Environmental issues like climate change are increasingly viewed as security threats.
Reason (R): The consequences of climate change, such as resource scarcity and forced migration, can lead to instability and conflict.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

165. The proliferation of missile capabilities is a concern for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
(A) It allows for the delivery of weapons of mass destruction.
(B) It can alter regional military balances.
(C) It enhances the defensive capabilities of all nations equally.
(D) It can create a sense of vulnerability in neighboring states.

166. A state characterized by a lack of control over its territory, erosion of legitimate authority, and an inability to provide public services is an example of a problem related to:
(A) The Millennium Development Goals
(B) A System of Governance failure
(C) Successful border management
(D) A stable new world order

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167. Which of the following best describes the Palestinian-Israeli conflict?
(A) A modern conflict with no historical context.
(B) A purely religious war with no political or territorial dimension.
(C) A short-term dispute that was resolved after the Cold War.
(D) A struggle between two national movements over land and self-determination.

168. Consider the following statements about post-Cold War security:
1. The "new world order" was a period of absolute global peace.
2. Proliferation concerns shifted to include non-state actors.
3. Environmental issues gained prominence as security threats.
4. Organized crime became more transnational in nature.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2 and 4 only

169. What is a key challenge for "water security" in many parts of the world?
(A) An overabundance of clean, fresh water for everyone.
(B) The equal and fair distribution of water resources among all nations.
(C) Scarcity, pollution, and disputes over shared water sources.
(D) The lack of technology to desalinate seawater.

170. One of the eight Millennium Development Goals was to:
(A) Halve the proportion of people suffering

224. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Border management in South Asia is a significant security challenge.
Reason (R): The region is characterized by geographically well-defined, undisputed, and heavily fortified borders which prevent any form of illegal crossing.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

225. A key aspect of "food security" is:
(A) The exclusive consumption of locally grown food.
(B) Economic access to available food
(C) The military protection of farms.
(D) The elimination of all food imports.

226. The environmental issue of "acid rains" is caused by:
(A) The reaction of industrial pollutants with atmospheric water.
(B) Excessive use of pesticides in agriculture.
(C) The depletion of the ozone layer.
(D) Radioactive waste from nuclear plants.

227. The central security challenge on the Korean Peninsula for the international community is:
(A) South Korea's economic dominance.
(B) cultural influence K-Pop
(C) North Korea's nuclear weapons program
(D) dispute over fishing rights in the Sea of Japan.

228. Consider the following statements:
1. The Arab Spring was a series of pro-democracy uprisings.
2. Power rivalry in the South China Sea involves territorial disputes.
3. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is primarily about religious doctrine.
4. The rise of fundamentalism can be a source of political violence.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) All of the above

229. Which of the following best represents a "Human Rights" problem leading to a security concern?
(A) A government changing its national flag.
(B) Two political parties debating a new tax law.
(C) Persecution of a minority causing regional instability.
(D) A country investing in public transportation.

230. The Millennium Development Goals were succeeded by which global agenda?
(A) The Bretton Woods Institutions
(B) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
(C) The Kyoto Protocol
(D) The North Atlantic Treaty

231. Proliferation of nuclear capabilities is an issue of "horizontal" spread when:
(A) An existing nuclear state increases its arsenal.
(B) A nuclear weapon is tested underground.
(C) A nuclear power plant is built for civilian energy.
(D) A new country acquires nuclear weapons.

232. Given below are two statements. Read the statements and select the correct answer from the options.
Statement I: Industrial pollution has no connection to global warming.
Statement II: The burning of fossil fuels in industrial processes releases large amounts of CO2, a primary greenhouse gas that drives global warming.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

233. The role of the UNHCR is most critical in a situation where:
(A) A country is experiencing an economic recession.

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215. Arrange the following security concepts in order of their typical scale, from individual-focused to global-structural.
1. New World Order
2. Human Trafficking
3. Regional Power Rivalry (e.g., South China Sea)
4. System of Governance (of a single state)

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

216. "Energy Security" for an energy-importing country would most likely mean:
(A) Having a diversity of suppliers and energy types to ensure a stable and affordable supply.
(B) Relying on a single foreign supplier for all its energy needs.
(C) Ceasing all industrial activity to reduce energy demand.
(D) Exporting all its domestically produced energy.

217. Deforestation primarily contributes to climate change by:
(A) Increasing the Earth's albedo, or reflectivity.
(B) Increasing industrial pollution.
(C) Releasing stored carbon into the atmosphere and reducing the number of trees that can absorb CO2.
(D) Directly creating acid rain.

218. In the context of global security, a "failed state" is a prime example of a problem related to:
(A) The System of Governance and Human Rights
(B) The Millennium Development Goals
(C) The Palestinian-Israeli conflict
(D) Nuclear proliferation

219. Consider the following challenges:
1. Ensuring reliable access to electricity.
2. Guaranteeing the availability of safe drinking water.
3. Providing sufficient nutritious food for the population.
4. Managing the flow of people across borders.
5. Spreading of extremist ideologies.

Which of the above relate to Energy Security, Water Security, and Food Security respectively?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 4, 5, 1
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 5, 2, 1

220. The end of the Cold War refers to the conclusion of the ideological and geopolitical rivalry between which two main blocs?
(A) The British Empire and the French Empire
(B) The United States and its allies, and the Soviet Union and its allies
(C) The Axis and Allied powers in World War II
(D) The Northern and Southern states in the American Civil War

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221. Match List I with List II regarding organized crime and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I: (Crime)
P. Narco-trafficking
Q. Money Laundering
R. Human Trafficking
S. Small Arms Proliferation
List II: (Brief Description)
1. Making dirty money look clean
2. Illicit trade and spread of guns
3. Trade in people for exploitation
4. Illicit trade in narcotics

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

222. A significant feature of the post-Cold War "new world order" was the:
(A) Diminished role of the United Nations.
(B) Disappearance of all nuclear weapons.
(C) Universal prosperity and economic equality.
(D) Increased frequency and importance of intra-state conflicts.

223. What is the fundamental principle guiding the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)?
(A) Neutrality and impartiality
(B) Military intervention
(C) Political bias
(D) Profit generation

244. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The end of the Cold War led to the disappearance of major security concerns.
Reason (R): The post-Cold War era has been characterized by the emergence of new threats, including ethnic conflict, terrorism, and the proliferation of weapons to non-state actors.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

245. Which of the following is the best description of the security issue in the South China Sea?
(A) A single, unified claim by all coastal states.
(B) A cooperative zone for environmental research.
(C) Overlapping sovereignty claims over islands and maritime areas.
(D) A problem of excessive tourism degrading the natural environment.

246. Which of the following is an example of the proliferation of missile capabilities?
(A) A state dismantling its ballistic missile arsenal.
(B) A non-missile state acquiring long-range ballistic missiles.
(C) A country signing the Missile Technology Control Regime.
(D) A university launching a small weather rocket.

247. The term "food security" refers to the state where all people, at all times, have:
(A) Access to their preferred brand of food.
(B) equal amount govt
(C) produced within own country
(D) Access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food.

248. Consider the following goals:
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
2. Achieve universal primary education.
3. Promote gender equality and empower women.
4. Reduce child mortality.
5. Colonize a new planet.

Which of the above were part of the Millennium Development Goals?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1 and 5 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

249. The problem of "system of governance" is central to security because:
(A) all political systems secure
(B) governance purely domestic
(C) State governance impacts stability and human rights respect.
(D) democracy sole cause

250. The core issue in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is best described as:
(A) Struggle over land, sovereignty, and competing nationalisms.
(B) A dispute over the rules of a regional sports league.
(C) An economic competition over agricultural exports.
(D) A recent misunderstanding caused by a diplomatic error.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The conclusion of the Cold War marked a profound transformation in the international system, dismantling the bipolar structure that had defined global politics for over four decades. This shift heralded the emergence of what has been termed a 'new world order', a concept that, while initially imbued with optimism for a more peaceful and cooperative era, quickly revealed a more complex and fragmented security landscape. The predictable, albeit tense, stability of the superpower rivalry gave way to a multi-faceted environment where new types of conflicts and security challenges could flourish. The unipolar moment of American dominance was contested by the rise of other powers and the increasing influence of non-state actors. The ideological struggle between communism and capitalism was replaced by a mosaic of regional conflicts, ethnic strife, and the re-emergence of nationalist sentiments. This new order is not characterized by a single, overarching threat but by a diffusion

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of risks, where intra-state conflicts became as significant as inter-state wars, fundamentally altering the nature of global security concerns and the frameworks required to address them. The transition was less about establishing a stable new order and more about navigating a persistent state of flux and uncertainty.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, the primary characteristic of the international system after the end of the Cold War is its:
(A) Bipolar stability and predictability.
(B) Fragmented and multi-faceted nature.
(C) Uncontested unipolar dominance.
(D) Return to classical great power politics.

252. The concept of a 'new world order' as described in the passage can be best understood as:
(A) An era defined by a complex and uncertain security environment.
(B) A period of unprecedented global peace and cooperation.
(C) The complete replacement of state actors by non-state actors.
(D) The successful establishment of a new, stable international hierarchy.

253. Which of the following is identified in the text as a key shift in the nature of conflicts after the Cold War?
(A) The complete cessation of inter-state wars.
(B) The ideological struggle becoming more intense.
(C) The increased significance of intra-state conflicts.
(D) The decline of ethnic strife and nationalism.

254. The passage implies that the optimism surrounding the 'new world order' was challenged by:
(A) The persistence of the communist ideology.
(B) The strengthening of the bipolar structure.
(C) The reduction in the influence of non-state actors.
(D) The emergence of a diffusion of security risks.

255. Based on the text, what replaced the central ideological struggle of the Cold War?
(A) A singular, overarching global threat.
(B) A new bipolar rivalry between rising powers.
(C) A combination of regional conflicts, ethnic strife, and nationalism.
(D) A focus solely on economic competition.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The post-Cold War era, despite hopes for a 'peace dividend', has been marked by a persistent and concerning trend: the proliferation of military, nuclear, and missile capabilities. This proliferation is not confined to a single dimension but extends across conventional military hardware and, more alarmingly, weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The spread of nuclear capabilities, whether through state-led programs or the potential for non-state actors to acquire materials, poses an existential threat to global security. Similarly, the development and dissemination of advanced missile technologies, which serve as delivery systems, amplify this threat by reducing warning times and extending the reach of potential aggressors. This proliferation destabilizes regional balances of power, triggers arms races, and increases the likelihood of catastrophic conflict. The challenge is compounded by the dual-use nature of many technologies, where civilian programs can be covertly adapted for military purposes. Managing this complex security threat requires robust international non-proliferation regimes, verification mechanisms, and diplomatic efforts, yet the very diffusion of these capabilities undermines the consensus needed to strengthen such frameworks, creating a perilous security dilemma.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the passage, what is a primary consequence of the proliferation of missile capabilities?
(A) It primarily encourages diplomatic resolutions.
(B) It amplifies the threat of WMDs by improving delivery.
(C) It enhances regional stability by creating deterrence.
(D) It serves as a reliable verification mechanism.

NODIA

257. The passage suggests that the challenge of controlling proliferation is complicated by:
(A) The complete lack of international non-proliferation regimes.
(B) The decrease in the development of conventional military hardware.
(C) The universal consensus against military spending.
(D) The dual-use nature of certain technologies.

258. Which of the following best describes the effect of proliferation on regional security, as stated in the text?
(A) It destabilizes power balances and can trigger arms races.
(B) It fosters cooperation and strengthens alliances.
(C) It leads to disarmament and reduces tensions.
(D) It has no significant impact on regional dynamics.

259. The passage indicates that the proliferation of nuclear capabilities is a major security concern due to:
(A) Its exclusive confinement to major world powers.
(B) Its role in decreasing the intensity of conventional conflicts.
(C) The potential for both state and non-state actors to acquire them.
(D) The ease with which such capabilities can be dismantled.

260. The term 'peace dividend' as used in the context of the passage refers to the hope that the end of the Cold War would lead to:
(A) A reduction in resources allocated to defense and military capabilities.
(B) Increased military spending on new technologies.
(C) A new arms race between emerging powers.
(D) The universal adoption of nuclear weapons for deterrence.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Environmental issues have transcended their traditional classification as resource management problems to become critical global security concerns. The multifaceted nature of environmental degradation presents a direct threat to the stability of states and the well-being of populations. Climate change and the associated phenomenon of global warming are central to this threat, contributing to rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and altered agricultural patterns, which can displace communities and create resource scarcity. Desertification, the degradation of land in arid and semi-arid areas, similarly jeopardizes livelihoods and food security, potentially fueling migration and conflict over fertile land. The industrial and transboundary nature of pollutants leads to phenomena like acid rains and widespread industrial pollution, which damage ecosystems and human health far from their source. Furthermore, large-scale deforestation exacerbates these problems by undermining biodiversity, contributing to climate change, and increasing soil erosion. These interconnected environmental stressors act as threat multipliers, aggravating existing social, economic, and political tensions and creating new grounds for instability and conflict in an increasingly vulnerable world.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. The passage describes environmental issues as "threat multipliers," which means they:
(A) Are the sole cause of all modern conflicts.
(B) Exclusively affect the nations responsible for the pollution.
(C) Can be easily resolved through technological solutions.
(D) Intensify existing social, economic, and political tensions.

262. According to the text, what is a primary security implication of climate change and global warming?
(A) The strengthening of international environmental treaties.
(B) The creation of resource scarcity and population displacement.
(C) An increase in global industrial output.
(D) A reduction in the frequency of acid rain.

263. Which environmental problem is specifically described as jeopardizing livelihoods in arid and semi-arid areas, potentially leading to conflict over land?

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286. The central argument of the passage is that:
(A) A state's system of governance has little impact on global security.
(B) Strong economies are the only guarantee of human rights.
(C) Authoritarian systems are generally more stable than democratic ones.
(D) There is a direct relationship between governance, human rights, and security.

287. According to the text, what is a likely outcome of weak and authoritarian governance?
(A) The promotion of international peace and cooperation.
(B) The strengthening of the rule of law and accountability.
(C) An increase in internal strife and conflict.
(D) A decrease in refugee flows across borders.

288. The passage argues that the denial of human rights should not be considered solely a domestic issue because:
(A) All nations have identical systems of governance.
(B) It can lead to internal instability that spills across borders.
(C) It generally leads to greater economic prosperity.
(D) International law prohibits any commentary on domestic affairs.

289. Which of the following is presented in the text as a characteristic of good governance?
(A) Suppression of political dissent.
(B) Lack of legal recourse for citizens.
(C) The existence of a single, unchallenged authority.
(D) Respect for human rights and the rule of law.

290. The passage suggests that promoting good governance is a component of building global security because it:
(A) Helps prevent the root causes of conflict and instability within states.
(B) Guarantees immediate economic growth for all nations.
(C) Allows for more efficient military interventions.
(D) Is the most effective way to manage transnational crime directly.

NODIA

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In the modern era, the concept of security has expanded beyond traditional military concerns to encompass critical resource-related vulnerabilities. The intertwined problems of food security, energy security, and water security have emerged as paramount challenges with the potential to destabilize societies and trigger international conflicts. Food security, defined as the reliable access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food, is threatened by climate change, population growth, and market volatility, leading to malnutrition and social unrest. Energy security, the uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price, is a cornerstone of modern economies. However, dependence on finite fossil fuels, geopolitical instability in energy-rich regions, and the challenge of transitioning to sustainable sources create significant vulnerabilities for both importing and exporting nations. Water security, which involves ensuring a sustainable supply of quality water for livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, is perhaps the most fundamental challenge. Growing populations, pollution, and the transboundary nature of many river basins create conditions ripe for competition and conflict over this vital resource. The scarcity or mismanagement of any one of these resources can create a domino effect, exacerbating the others and creating a complex crisis of human security.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. The overarching theme of the passage is that in the modern era:
(A) Military security is no longer a relevant concern.
(B) Energy security has been fully achieved through technology.
(C) Resource vulnerabilities have become major security issues.
(D) Food, water, and energy problems are entirely separate from one another.

292. According to the text, which factor poses a threat to food security?
(A) Market volatility and population growth.
(B) A global decrease in population.
(C) The stability of the climate.

270. What is the main reason a coordinated international response is deemed necessary to combat organized crime?
(A) Individual nations lack the political will to act.
(B) The crimes are exclusively economic in nature.
(C) Organized crime only affects wealthy nations.
(D) The threats are transnational and operate across borders.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The forced and voluntary movement of people across borders constitutes a significant global security challenge, encompassing the distinct yet related phenomena of migrants and refugees. The causes for such movements are manifold, ranging from armed conflict and persecution to economic deprivation and environmental disasters. While refugees are defined by a well-founded fear of persecution, compelling them to seek asylum, economic migrants often move in search of better livelihoods. The distinction, however, can blur in situations of state collapse or famine. This mass movement leads to the pressing issue of illegal migration and the complex task of border management for receiving states, balancing sovereign rights with humanitarian obligations. The problem is particularly acute in South Asia, a region characterized by porous borders, historical ethnic linkages, and recurrent political instability, which collectively fuel significant cross-border population flows. In this difficult landscape, international organizations play a crucial role. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide, while the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) often provides vital humanitarian assistance and protection to affected populations, including both refugees and internally displaced persons, in situations of armed conflict.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the passage, what is the primary mandate of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)?
(A) To manage the economic policies of developing nations.
(B) To exclusively fund border management technologies.
(C) To protect refugees and coordinate efforts to solve refugee problems.
(D) To prosecute individuals responsible for causing displacement.

272. The passage suggests that the problem of migration is particularly acute in South Asia due to a combination of factors, including:
(A) Strong border controls and political stability.
(B) Porous borders, ethnic links, and regional instability.
(C) Economic prosperity and lack of historical connections.
(D) The absence of international humanitarian organizations.

273. Which of the following best describes the challenge of border management as presented in the text?
(A) It is solely a matter of preventing all forms of entry.
(B) It is a problem that has been fully solved by technology.
(C) It is only concerned with economic migrants and not refugees.
(D) It involves balancing national sovereignty with humanitarian duties.

274. The passage indicates that a key distinction between a refugee and an economic migrant is the:
(A) Refugee's well-founded fear of persecution.
(B) Migrant's lack of desire for a better livelihood.
(C) Refugee's choice to move voluntarily.
(D) Migrant's exclusive origin from South Asia.

275. What role is attributed to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in the context of migrants and refugees?
(A) Adjudicating asylum claims in international courts.
(B) Enforcing border control for sovereign states.
(C) Providing humanitarian assistance in armed conflict situations.
(D) Resettling refugees to third countries.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Specific regional conflicts continue to be potent drivers of global insecurity, with the Middle East remaining a focal point of international concern. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict, a long-standing issue rooted in competing nationalist aspirations and territorial disputes, persists as a source of profound instability, impacting not only the immediate actors but also regional alliances and global power dynamics. Its unresolved nature fuels radicalism and provides a pretext for wider conflicts. In the same region, the series of uprisings known as the Arab Spring, which began in late 2010, dramatically reshaped the political landscape of North Africa and the Middle East. While initially animated by calls for democracy and human rights, the aftermath has been varied and often violent, leading to protracted civil wars in some nations, the rise of extremist groups in power vacuums, and massive humanitarian crises. These developments have created complex security challenges, including state collapse, refugee flows, and heightened sectarian tensions, with repercussions felt far beyond the region. The interplay between entrenched conflicts like the Palestinian-Israeli issue and new dynamics unleashed by the Arab Spring illustrates the volatile and interconnected nature of modern global security concerns.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. According to the passage, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict continues to be a global security concern because it:
(A) Fuels radicalism and impacts regional and global dynamics.
(B) Has been fully resolved through international mediation.
(C) Is a primary cause of economic stability in the Middle East.
(D) Is an issue that only affects the two immediate parties.

277. The Arab Spring is described in the text as a series of uprisings that were initially motivated by:
(A) The desire to establish theocratic states.
(B) The goal of restoring colonial-era boundaries.
(C) A movement to support existing autocratic regimes.
(D) Calls for democracy and human rights.

278. What has been one of the significant security consequences of the Arab Spring as mentioned in the passage?
(A) The peaceful democratic transition in all affected countries.
(B) The rise of extremist groups in power vacuums.
(C) The complete resolution of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.
(D) The strengthening of all state institutions across the region.

279. The passage implies that the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and the Arab Spring are:
(A) Completely unrelated and separate historical events.
(B) Examples of successful conflict resolution by global powers.
(C) Interconnected phenomena contributing to regional volatility.
(D) Primarily economic disputes with no political dimension.

280. A major outcome of the Arab Spring mentioned in the text, which has significant international repercussions, is the creation of:
(A) Strong, stable democratic governments throughout the region.
(B) New and effective regional security alliances.
(C) Economic unions that have boosted global trade.
(D) Massive humanitarian crises and refugee flows.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The security landscape in Asia is characterized by a complex interplay of historical rivalries and contemporary power dynamics, presenting a multifaceted challenge to global stability. The rise of fundamentalism in various forms provides an ideological underpinning for extremist groups, threatening social cohesion and state security across the region. Simultaneously, the Korean Peninsula remains a critical flashpoint, where North Korea's nuclear ambitions and

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unpredictable behavior pose a persistent challenge to regional and international non-proliferation efforts. Further south, the political status of Taiwan continues to be a sensitive issue, representing a potential trigger for major power conflict. This tension is amplified by the broader power rivalry in the South China Sea, a vital maritime corridor where competing territorial and maritime claims by several nations, underpinned by assertive actions, have led to increased militarization and a heightened risk of confrontation. This rivalry is not merely about territory but also about control over strategic sea lanes, access to resources, and the shaping of the regional security architecture. These distinct but often interlinked challenges demonstrate the volatile nature of security in Asia, where unresolved historical issues are exacerbated by modern geopolitical competition.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, the security situation on the Korean Peninsula is primarily a challenge due to:
(A) North Korea's nuclear ambitions.
(B) The rise of religious fundamentalism.
(C) Competing maritime claims with its neighbors.
(D) The unsettled political status of Taiwan.

282. The power rivalry in the South China Sea is described as being driven by:
(A) The spread of fundamentalist ideology.
(B) Competing territorial claims and control over strategic resources.
(C) The desire to resolve the Taiwan issue peacefully.
(D) A singular focus on promoting freedom of navigation.

283. Which of the following is identified in the passage as an ideological threat to security in Asia?
(A) The power rivalry in the South China Sea.
(B) The rise of fundamentalism.
(C) The political status of Taiwan.
(D) North Korea's missile tests.

284. The passage suggests that the various security challenges in Asia, such as the issues in the Korean Peninsula, Taiwan, and the South China Sea, are:
(A) Distinct but often interlinked by geopolitical competition.
(B) Completely independent of one another.
(C) Exclusively the result of fundamentalism.
(D) Easily resolvable through bilateral negotiations.

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285. The text implies that the increased militarization in the South China Sea is a direct consequence of:
(A) A collective effort to combat piracy in the region.
(B) The resolution of the political status of Taiwan.
(C) Assertive actions related to competing territorial and maritime claims.
(D) A regional agreement to demilitarize the entire area.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A critical, yet often overlooked, dimension of global security is the intrinsic link between the system of governance within a state and its record on human rights. The nature of a state's political system is a strong determinant of its stability and its conduct in the international arena. States with weak, corrupt, or authoritarian systems of governance are more likely to experience internal strife, as they often suppress dissent, deny basic freedoms, and fail to provide essential services to their populations. This denial of human rights is not merely a domestic issue; it can be a precursor to wider conflict. When citizens are systematically denied political participation, economic opportunity, and legal recourse, grievances can fester and erupt into violent protest, civil war, or state failure. Such internal instability can easily spill across borders, creating refugee flows, regional tensions, and safe havens for transnational criminal or terrorist organizations. Therefore, the promotion of good governance, characterized by accountability, transparency, the rule of law, and respect for human rights, is not just a moral imperative but also a fundamental component of building a more secure and stable global order.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

(A) Acid Rains
(B) Industrial Pollution
(C) Desertification
(D) Deforestation

264. The passage highlights the security dimension of acid rains and industrial pollution by pointing out their:
(A) Positive impact on agricultural productivity.
(B) Exclusive occurrence in developing nations.
(C) Role in promoting biodiversity.
(D) Transboundary nature, affecting areas far from the source.

265. What is the overarching argument of the paragraph regarding environmental issues?
(A) They are now recognized as significant global security concerns.
(B) They are primarily local problems with limited impact.
(C) They are separate from and unrelated to political or social stability.
(D) Technological advancement has rendered them irrelevant.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The architecture of global security is increasingly challenged by the pervasive and sophisticated nature of transnational organized crimes. These illicit activities are not isolated incidents but form a complex, interconnected web that transcends national borders and undermines state sovereignty and economic stability. Money laundering, for instance, is a critical enabler for criminal enterprises, allowing them to legitimize proceeds from illegal activities and integrate them into the formal economy, thereby corrupting financial institutions. It is inextricably linked to narco-trafficking, which not only fuels addiction and public health crises but also generates immense profits that empower cartels to challenge state authority, often through violence and corruption. Another grievous form of organized crime is human trafficking, a modern form of slavery that exploits vulnerable individuals for labor or sexual purposes, creating profound human rights violations. This criminal ecosystem is further sustained by the proliferation of small arms, which equips criminal and terrorist groups, exacerbates conflict, and undermines the state's monopoly on violence. The transnational character of these crimes necessitates a coordinated international response, as no single nation can effectively combat threats that operate globally.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. According to the passage, what is the primary function of money laundering for criminal enterprises?
(A) To directly fund public health initiatives.
(B) To legitimize illegally obtained funds.
(C) To promote transparency in financial institutions.
(D) To reduce the global proliferation of small arms.

267. The passage establishes a direct link between narco-trafficking and the weakening of the state by highlighting that it:
(A) Leads to a decrease in the demand for small arms.
(B) Empowers cartels to challenge state authority.
(C) Promotes economic stability and formal employment.
(D) Strengthens international financial institutions.

268. Human trafficking is described in the text as a security concern primarily because it is:
(A) A profound violation of human rights and a form of modern slavery.
(B) A problem confined to a few specific regions.
(C) A cause of significant financial market volatility.
(D) An activity that exclusively supports narco-trafficking.

269. How does the proliferation of small arms contribute to the problem of organized crime as described in the passage?
(A) It helps states maintain their monopoly on violence.
(B) It is the primary source of income for money launderers.
(C) It equips criminal groups and exacerbates conflict.
(D) It has little to no connection with human trafficking.

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(D) The universal availability of nutritious food.

293. Energy security is described in the passage as being vulnerable due to:
(A) The global shift to universally available renewable energy.
(B) The independence of economies from energy sources.
(C) The infinite availability of fossil fuels.
(D) Geopolitical instability in energy-producing regions.

294. What makes water security a particularly potent source of conflict, according to the passage?
(A) The universal abundance and equitable distribution of fresh water.
(B) The transboundary nature of river basins and growing population pressures.
(C) The purely local nature of all major river systems.
(D) The lack of human dependence on water for survival.

295. The passage suggests a "domino effect" between resource insecurities, implying that:
(A) Solving the water crisis will automatically solve the energy crisis.
(B) These resource challenges are isolated and do not interact.
(C) A crisis in one resource area can worsen crises in others.
(D) Food security is the only problem that affects the other two.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The turn of the century saw the international community adopt a comprehensive framework to address the most pressing challenges facing humanity: the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Launched in 2000, the MDGs comprised a set of eight time-bound targets aimed at tackling the root causes of instability and insecurity, such as poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women. While not explicitly framed as a security strategy, the underlying philosophy of the MDGs was that development and security are inextricably linked. The goals recognized that a world where millions suffer from extreme poverty and lack access to basic education, healthcare, and clean water is inherently unstable. By aiming to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (Goal 1), achieve universal primary education (Goal 2), and combat major diseases like HIV/AIDS (Goal 6), the MDGs represented a collective effort to build a foundation for a more peaceful and prosperous world. The framework posited that investing in human development is a powerful, long-term strategy for conflict prevention, as it addresses the grievances and deprivations that often fuel violence and extremism. The MDGs thus marked a significant step in broadening the security agenda to include human well-being as a central component of global stability.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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296. What is the central philosophy of the Millennium Development Goals as described in the passage?
(A) Military intervention is the best solution to global poverty.
(B) Economic growth should be pursued without environmental considerations.
(C) Global security is independent of human well-being.
(D) Development and security are fundamentally linked.

297. According to the text, the MDGs were a framework aimed at addressing:
(A) The root causes of instability like poverty and disease.
(B) The immediate cessation of all armed conflicts.
(C) The proliferation of nuclear weapons.
(D) The reform of the United Nations Security Council.

298. The passage suggests that investing in human development, as promoted by the MDGs, is considered a strategy for:
(A) Short-term economic profit.
(B) Long-term conflict prevention.
(C) Increasing global discrimination against women.
(D) Promoting illiteracy and environmental degradation.

299. Which of the following is mentioned in the text as a specific target of the Millennium Development Goals?

(A) Achieving universal secondary education.
(B) Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.
(C) Halting the spread of all infectious diseases.
(D) Establishing a single world government.

300. The passage implies that the MDGs broadened the global security agenda by:
(A) Introducing human well-being as a key element of stability.
(B) Focusing exclusively on traditional military threats.
(C) Ignoring the role of poverty and disease in conflict.
(D) Discarding all previous international agreements.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The end of the Cold War
The global political landscape underwent a significant transformation following the dissolution of the Soviet Union. This shift marked the transition from a rigid bipolar confrontation to a more fluid international system. This specific era is characterized by the emergence of a new framework for international relations, emphasizing cooperation among major powers and the rise of non-traditional security challenges across various regions in the post-conflict world.

2. (A) The transition from a bipolar to a unipolar or multipolar system.
The collapse of the bipolar structure led to a unique historical moment where one superpower remained preeminent. This transition period significantly altered the dynamics of international security and diplomacy. It allowed for the emergence of a unipolar system, which eventually began shifting toward a more complex multipolar arrangement. This evolution changed how nation-states interact and manage global conflicts in the modern international political arena.

3. (C) Weapons and military capabilities
The concept of proliferation describes the spread of destructive technologies and sophisticated armaments across the international system. This phenomenon encompasses the acquisition of nuclear, chemical, or biological assets by new actors, as well as the expansion of conventional military hardware. Managing the distribution of these capabilities is essential for maintaining regional stability and preventing the escalation of localized conflicts into broader global threats.

4. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Environmental challenges are linked to specific anthropogenic and natural causes. Rising greenhouse gas concentrations primarily drive atmospheric temperature increases. Land degradation in arid regions results in the expansion of desert-like conditions. Industrial emissions of sulfur and nitrogen compounds lead to the formation of acidic precipitation. Meanwhile, the conversion of forested areas for alternative land uses directly impacts global biodiversity and natural carbon storage.

5. (C) Petty theft and burglary
Organized crime involves systematic, large-scale illicit activities often conducted by transnational networks. Major global security concerns include the illegal narcotics trade, the exploitation of individuals through forced labor, and the legitimization of criminal proceeds through financial systems. In contrast, small-scale offenses committed by individuals against private property are typically categorized as local criminal issues rather than strategic threats to international security or state stability.

6. (B) Refugee
International law distinguishes between different types of displaced persons based on the circumstances of their movement. Individuals who flee their home countries due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on their political beliefs, ethnicity, or religion are granted a specific protected status. This classification ensures they receive international assistance and legal safeguards, acknowledging that their return home is impossible without risking their safety.

7. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The conclusion of the bipolar era fundamentally reshaped global security dynamics. While major superpower competition diminished, the resulting power vacuum allowed long-suppressed ethnic and nationalist tensions to surface within various regions. Consequently, the nature of conflict evolved from ideological struggles between states to internal wars and localized violence. This shift demonstrates that the end of systemic rivalry did not eliminate instability but instead introduced different challenges.

8. (A) Leading and coordinating international action for refugee protection.
The primary mission of the United Nations agency dedicated to displaced persons involves

NODIA

40. (A) Land degradation in dry areas resulting from various factors.
The process of land degradation in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas results from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities. This environmental challenge reduces the biological or economic productivity of the land, often making it unsuitable for agriculture or habitation. As productive soil is lost, it can lead to food scarcity, increased poverty, and the forced migration of populations who can no longer sustain their livelihoods.

41. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
International stability is maintained through various organizations and influenced by major historical shifts. Some agencies are dedicated to the protection of displaced persons, while others provide neutral assistance during armed conflicts. Political movements can trigger widespread regional transformations, seeking greater democratic participation. Furthermore, the conclusion of major systemic rivalries fundamentally alters the global political landscape, leading to the emergence of new frameworks for managing international relations and security.

42. (A) They fuel civil wars and terrorism while being easily accessible.
The widespread availability of light weaponry poses a significant threat to internal and regional stability. These arms are relatively inexpensive, easy to transport, and simple to operate, making them the primary tools used in civil wars and terrorist activities. Because they are so accessible to non-state actors, their proliferation significantly increases the lethality of localized conflicts and complicates efforts to achieve lasting peace and effective governance.

43. (D) Global Warming – Accumulation of greenhouse gases
Environmental challenges are linked to specific scientific causes. The accumulation of certain gases in the atmosphere, primarily resulting from human activities, creates a greenhouse effect that drives global temperature increases. This relationship is a fundamental driver of contemporary climate change. Other environmental issues, such as acidic precipitation or the degradation of drylands, have different primary causes, but the link between greenhouse gases and warming is a central ecological concern.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
South Asia faces significant challenges related to the large-scale movement of people across national boundaries. This situation is driven by a combination of factors, including historical partitions, ongoing ethnic tensions, and deep economic inequalities. Furthermore, many borders in the region are difficult to secure, facilitating the flow of both legal and illegal migrants. These regional characteristics directly contribute to the complexity of managing displaced populations and maintaining stability.

45. (C) The international distribution of power and political alignments.
The term describing the global political shift following the bipolar era signifies a fundamental change in the international system. This evolution involves a redistribution of power among various nations and a realignment of political alliances. Rather than changing physical laws or biology, this concept focuses on how states interact, the emergence of new influential actors, and the development of different frameworks for managing international cooperation and conflict.

46. (D) The increase in the quantity or quality of a country's existing weapons arsenal.
The expansion of military capabilities can occur through different methods. One specific type involves an existing power increasing the number of weapons in its stockpile or significantly improving the sophistication and quality of its current arsenal. This process differs from spreading technology to new actors and focuses instead on the growth of power within a state that already possesses these assets, often leading to intensified regional or global arms races.

47. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The transition from the late twentieth to the early twenty-first century involved a specific series of geopolitical developments. Following the conclusion of the bipolar rivalry, a new framework for international relations emerged. Shortly thereafter, the global community established a set of measurable targets for human development. More recently, a wave of political

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manufacturing, and distribution of prohibited drugs across international borders. Beyond the public health impact, these activities fund organized criminal networks, contribute to widespread corruption within state institutions, and frequently lead to high levels of violence. Controlling this trade requires extensive international cooperation and robust law enforcement strategies.

17. (B) Anti-government protests and rebellions across the Arab world.
A series of significant political upheavals began across the Middle East and North Africa in the early twenty-first century. These movements were primarily driven by popular dissatisfaction with long-standing authoritarian regimes, economic inequality, and government corruption. While the outcomes varied significantly across different countries, the initial wave of protests aimed to achieve greater political freedom and social justice, fundamentally altering the regional political landscape.

18. (A) A non-nuclear state acquiring or developing nuclear weapons.
The spread of advanced weaponry occurs when a nation that previously did not possess such capabilities successfully develops or acquires them. This process is a major concern for international security because it can destabilize regional power balances and increase the risk of catastrophic conflict. Preventing the expansion of these arsenals to new actors is a central focus of global non-proliferation treaties and diplomatic efforts.

19. (A) 1, 2, and 4 only
Certain environmental problems are directly linked to the combustion of hydrocarbon energy sources and large-scale industrial activities. These processes release massive quantities of greenhouse gases, contributing to global temperature changes. Furthermore, the emission of sulfur and nitrogen compounds leads to the acidification of precipitation, damaging ecosystems and infrastructure. Managing industrial outputs and transitioning to cleaner energy sources are essential strategies for mitigating these specific ecological threats.

20. (D) Stable political and economic conditions.
The movement of people across international borders is typically driven by adverse conditions in their home countries. Common factors include the outbreak of armed conflict, systematic persecution, and severe economic hardship. In contrast, environments characterized by robust political institutions and thriving economies generally encourage populations to remain in place. Stability and prosperity act as deterrents to the large-scale displacement often seen in volatile or impoverished regions.

21. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Global security challenges manifest in various forms, from financial crimes to political upheavals. The concealment of illegal profits through complex financial transactions is a standard practice for criminal organizations. Similarly, the exploitation of individuals for labor or sexual services remains a critical human rights violation. Furthermore, the spread of sophisticated weapon systems and the occurrence of mass political uprisings significantly impact regional and international stability.

22. (B) Conflicting claims to territory and national identity.
The long-standing conflict in the Middle East is fundamentally centered on the overlapping claims of two distinct groups to the same land. Both sides maintain deeply held historical and cultural connections to the territory, seeking the right to self-determination and sovereign statehood. This clash of national identities and territorial aspirations remains a primary source of regional tension, influencing broader international relations and security dynamics.

23. (D) Small arms proliferation – Government-controlled sale of hunting rifles.
Most forms of organized crime involve illicit activities that threaten public safety and state authority. For instance, the illegal narcotics trade and human exploitation are clearly defined criminal enterprises. However, the regulated and lawful sale of items such as hunting equipment to authorized individuals does not constitute a security threat. True proliferation concerns focus on the uncontrolled and illegal distribution of weapons that fuel violence and conflict.

24. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4

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weaponry. While much attention is focused on advanced technologies, many nations also engage in the systematic accumulation and modernization of traditional hardware, such as tanks, aircraft, and artillery. This ongoing process of strengthening conventional forces also constitutes a form of proliferation that can significantly impact regional power dynamics and the potential for armed conflict.

56. (A) Division of the peninsula into states with opposing ideologies.
The persistent tensions in Northeast Asia are a direct consequence of the historical split of the peninsula into two distinct entities with opposing political and economic systems. This ideological divide has created a state of constant military readiness and occasional confrontation. The security challenge is further complicated by the divergent alliances of the two states, making the region a central focus of international diplomatic and strategic efforts to prevent escalation.

57. (C) Promote gender equality and empower women.
The global development agenda established at the turn of the millennium included specific targets for improving the status of marginalized populations. One of these core objectives focused on the advancement of women and the achievement of fairness between the sexes. This goal recognized that empowering women is essential for overall economic growth, better health outcomes, and the creation of more stable and prosperous societies throughout the developing world.

58. (A) Widespread human rights violations and outbreak of civil war.
Large-scale displacements of people are typically triggered by severe threats to their safety and fundamental rights. The outbreak of internal warfare, combined with the systematic targeting of specific groups by state or non-state actors, creates conditions where individuals have no choice but to flee. These humanitarian crises are the primary drivers behind the creation of refugee populations, as people seek protection and freedom from violence in foreign countries.

59. (B) 2, 3 and 5 only
Exploitative practices involving the use of force, fraud, or coercion characterize a major human rights violation. This includes deceiving individuals for the purpose of forced labor, kidnapping children for industrial work, and compelling people into debt bondage. Unlike voluntary relocation for legal employment, these activities rely on the victimization and control of individuals. Such crimes are prioritized by international law enforcement due to their severe impact on human dignity and safety.

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60. (B) Ensuring a continuous, reliable, and affordable energy supply.
Ensuring that a nation has a steady and uninterrupted supply of power is a fundamental requirement for modern life. This priority involves maintaining access to energy resources that are both reliable and affordable for all sectors of society. Achieving this goal requires managing diverse sources, protecting critical infrastructure, and navigating the complex geopolitical relationships that influence the global distribution of fuel and electricity. This remains a core national security objective.

61. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Modern global challenges are categorized based on the fundamental needs they address. Ensuring access to adequate and nutritious sustenance is a primary developmental priority. Similarly, maintaining a reliable supply of power and protecting against the scarcity of clean water are vital for social and economic stability. Furthermore, the protection of individuals from systemic abuse and persecution remains a central concern for the international community and its human rights framework.

62. (D) Large, uncontrolled flows of people straining state resources.
The movement of people becomes a significant concern for state stability when it involves large and unmanaged populations. Such flows can place immense strain on a nation's infrastructure, social services, and economic resources. Furthermore, uncontrolled borders may be exploited by criminal elements or used as a source of social tension. Therefore, maintaining orderly processes is essential for balancing a country's security needs with its broader economic and humanitarian interests.

32. (B) Political instability, resource competition, and the rise of extremism.
Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the newly independent nations in the heart of Eurasia faced numerous security challenges. These issues were primarily driven by the transition toward new political systems, intense competition over vast natural resources, and the emergence of radical ideologies. Managing ethnic tensions and establishing secure national borders also became critical priorities for these states as they navigated their new roles.

33. (B) Migrants choose movement, while refugees flee for safety and freedom.
The distinction between different categories of displaced persons rests on the underlying motivation for their movement. Some individuals choose to relocate voluntarily, often in pursuit of improved economic opportunities or education. In contrast, others are forced to leave their homes due to direct threats to their life or liberty, such as war or persecution. This lack of choice and the need for safety characterize those seeking protection.

34. (A) Money laundering
Criminal organizations utilize various techniques to integrate the proceeds of illegal activities into the legitimate financial system. This process involves multiple stages designed to hide the true source of the funds and make them appear as though they were earned legally. By effectively disguising these origins, illicit actors can use their wealth without attracting the attention of law enforcement, thereby sustaining and expanding their criminal operations.

35. (C) To establish a permanent human colony on Mars.
The international development goals established by the United Nations were focused on addressing critical human welfare issues on Earth. These objectives included the eradication of extreme poverty, the achievement of universal education, and the improvement of public health outcomes. While scientific advancement is important, initiatives such as establishing permanent settlements on other planets were not part of this specific framework, which prioritized immediate terrestrial challenges.

36. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Ensuring that populations have reliable access to clean water is a comprehensive challenge that extends far beyond simple agricultural needs. This concept involves maintaining the availability of adequate quantities of water that meet acceptable quality standards for human health, livelihoods, and broader socio-economic development. Protecting against water-borne diseases and managing shared resources sustainably are also vital components of this essential security concern in the modern era.

37. (C) Sovereignty, political status, and the strategic interests of powers.
The ongoing tensions regarding the island off the coast of East Asia involve fundamental questions of national identity and sovereign rights. This dispute is a major security concern because it centers on competing claims of political status and is deeply intertwined with the strategic interests of global powers. The potential for escalation makes it a critical flashpoint that could significantly impact regional stability and international relations.

38. (B) State persecution of a minority group causing regional instability.
The systematic mistreatment of individuals based on their identity or beliefs can transcend domestic boundaries and become a broader security threat. When a state engages in the persecution of minority groups, it often leads to internal unrest, violent conflict, and the mass displacement of populations. These humanitarian crises can destabilize entire regions, drawing in neighboring countries and international actors to address the resulting instability and violence.

39. (A) 3 only
The maritime disputes in Southeast Asia are complex and involve the interests of multiple national governments. These states maintain overlapping territorial claims based on historical and legal arguments, which are further complicated by the presence of valuable natural resources. While other regional issues are often misrepresented as being purely economic or lacking history, the multi-actor nature of the tensions in these specific waters is a well-established geopolitical reality.

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participating in the fighting, such as civilians and prisoners of war. By operating on the principles of neutrality and independence, it seeks to ensure that the fundamental dignity of all victims is maintained.

71. (D) Competition over territorial claims to islands and maritime zones.
The ongoing tensions in the waters of Southeast Asia are characterized by competing claims over territory and maritime boundaries. Multiple nations are involved in disputes regarding the ownership of various islands and the rights to the resources found in the surrounding seas. This competition is driven by the strategic importance of the region for global shipping and the potential for significant underwater reserves of oil and natural gas.

72. (A) To reduce child mortality.
The global development agenda established at the turn of the century included a specific goal to improve the health and survival rates of the youngest populations. By focusing on reducing the number of deaths among children, the international community aimed to address preventable illnesses and improve overall living standards in developing nations. This target was a central component of the broader effort to combat poverty and enhance human well-being worldwide.

73. (C) Systematic violations can cause instability and refugee crises.
The treatment of individuals within a state has direct implications for regional and global stability. When governments engage in systematic abuses and violate fundamental rights, it often leads to internal unrest, the breakdown of social order, and the mass flight of people seeking safety. These humanitarian crises can spill across borders, causing tensions between neighbors and requiring international intervention to manage the resulting insecurity and humanitarian needs of displaced populations.

74. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The primary objective of specific financial crimes is to hide the illicit origins of money obtained through illegal activities. By moving these funds through various complex transactions, criminals attempt to make the proceeds appear as though they were earned from legitimate sources. This allows illicit actors to utilize their wealth within the formal economy without raising the suspicions of law enforcement, thereby supporting the continued operation and growth of criminal enterprises.

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75. (B) 2, 3, 1
The process of integrating illegal funds into the legitimate economy typically follows three distinct stages. First, the illicit cash is introduced into the financial system. Next, complex transactions are used to obscure the audit trail and separate the money from its criminal source. Finally, the funds are reintroduced as seemingly clean wealth that can be used for any purpose. This sequence allows criminal organizations to hide their illicit activities effectively.

76. (B) A fixed, predictable bipolar confrontation.
The international environment following the dissolution of the Soviet Union shifted away from the predictable and rigid structure that had defined the previous several decades. This new era is marked by the emergence of less structured conflicts, the increased influence of non-governmental actors, and the rise of non-traditional threats such as environmental decay. The fixed bipolar confrontation between two dominant superpowers is no longer the defining feature of the global political landscape.

77. (C) The spread of weapons technology to countries that did not previously possess it.
The expansion of military capabilities can be described as a spread of technology and assets to new actors. This specific process occurs when a nation that did not previously possess a certain type of weaponry, such as nuclear or advanced missile systems, successfully acquires or develops them. This increases the total number of states with such capabilities, which can significantly alter regional power balances and complicate international efforts to maintain strategic stability.

78. (D) Human-driven shifts causing resource scarcity and conflict.
Large-scale shifts in the global environment, driven by human activity, present significant risks to international stability. These changes can

uprisings transformed the Middle East. This chronological progression illustrates the evolving nature of global security and cooperation.

48. (B) Failing to manage resources, leading to corruption and famine.
The ability of a government to manage resources effectively is a critical factor in ensuring that its population is properly fed. In countries where institutions are weak or corrupt, the distribution of food is often disrupted, leading to shortages and even famine. These failures in governance prevent the implementation of stable agricultural policies and the protection of vulnerable citizens, thereby exacerbating the risks of hunger and social instability.

49. (B) Strategic maritime importance and potential oil and gas reserves.
The intense competition in Southeast Asian waters is driven by a combination of geographic and economic factors. The region serves as a vital maritime corridor for global trade, making control over its sea lanes a strategic priority for many nations. Additionally, the presence of significant untapped oil and natural gas reserves underneath the seabed further heightens the stakes, leading to overlapping territorial claims and increased military tensions.

50. (A) 3 only
The development and spread of advanced delivery systems for weaponry represent a significant modern security concern. These systems enhance the reach and destructive potential of various military capabilities, allowing for the projection of power over long distances. While other issues like resource security and regional conflicts are also important, the specific threat posed by the expansion of missile technology is a distinct and critical challenge for maintaining global strategic stability.

51. (C) Rainwater mixed with sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide.
Atmospheric precipitation can become harmful when it mixes with specific pollutants released by industrial and natural processes. The primary chemicals responsible for this condition are sulfur dioxide and various nitrogen oxides. When these substances react with water molecules in the air, they form acidic compounds. This resulting precipitation can damage forests, aquatic ecosystems, and human-made structures, representing a significant environmental challenge derived from fossil fuel combustion and industrial activity.

52. (D) Large populations flee across borders to escape domestic war.
The mandate of the international agency dedicated to displaced persons is most applicable during humanitarian crises involving the mass movement of people. When individuals are forced to flee across international borders to escape the dangers of domestic warfare or systematic persecution, this organization coordinates the global response. It ensures that these vulnerable populations receive protection, essential supplies, and help in finding safe and sustainable long-term living arrangements.

53. (C) It is typically non-violent and poses no physical threat.
Criminal organizations often operate through complex networks that cross international boundaries, posing threats to both economic stability and state authority. These groups frequently engage in violent activities to maintain control over their illicit markets and intimidate rivals or officials. Financial crimes, such as the disguising of illegal profits, are also central to their operations. The suggestion that these groups are typically non-violent and harmless is inconsistent with their actual impact.

54. (B) Greater international cooperation under the leadership of the UN.
At the conclusion of the bipolar era, there was widespread optimism that the international community would enter a period of enhanced stability. This hope centered on the idea that nations would work more closely together through global institutions like the United Nations to resolve disputes peacefully. The vision involved a shift away from constant superpower rivalry toward a more cooperative framework for addressing common challenges and maintaining global security.

55. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The expansion of military capabilities is a broad phenomenon that is not limited to unconventional

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leading international efforts to ensure the safety and welfare of those forced to flee their homes. This organization provides essential protection and works toward finding permanent solutions, such as voluntary repatriation or resettlement in third countries. Its mandate is humanitarian in nature, focusing on legal advocacy and assistance rather than military enforcement.

9. (C) Politically motivated violence and terrorism.
The growth of movements based on strict, literal religious interpretations poses significant security challenges when these ideologies are used to justify political violence. This trend often manifests as intolerance toward dissenting views and the rejection of secular governance. Such radicalization can lead to organized terrorism and internal instability, threatening the safety of civilians and the overall cohesion of societies across various regions globally.

10. (B) 2 and 3 only
The modern international political landscape is characterized by complex dynamics that go beyond traditional state-to-state interactions. Key features include the increasing influence of non-state actors, such as non-governmental organizations and extremist groups, in global affairs. Additionally, this period has experienced a significant resurgence of ethnic conflicts and nationalist movements. These elements collectively define a system where power is more fragmented than during the bipolar era.

11. (D) The proliferation of nuclear weapons and missile technology.
Regional stability in Northeast Asia is heavily influenced by the ongoing tensions between the two states on the peninsula. The primary security threat involves the development and spread of sophisticated weapon technologies, including ballistic missiles and unconventional warheads. This situation creates a constant risk of escalation and impacts the strategic calculations of major powers, making the limitation of these military capabilities a central global priority.

12. (B) Food insecurity
The inability of a nation to ensure that its entire population has physical and economic access to sufficient, nutritious, and safe food constitutes a major developmental and security challenge. This condition often results from a combination of poor agricultural practices, economic instability, and failing distribution systems. Addressing this problem is essential for maintaining social order and preventing the widespread health crises associated with malnutrition.

13. (C) To address extreme poverty and its many dimensions.
The United Nations established a set of eight quantifiable objectives in the early twenty-first century to foster global development. These targets were designed to address the various manifestations of extreme poverty, including hunger, lack of education, and widespread disease. By providing a clear framework for international cooperation, these goals aimed to improve the standard of living for the world's most vulnerable populations by 2015.

14. (D) States lacking the capacity to control territory or citizens.
A state's capacity to maintain control over its territory and provide essential services to its citizens is a fundamental component of international stability. Security concerns arise when governments lack the ability to enforce the rule of law or manage internal resources effectively. These weaknesses can create power vacuums where illicit actors flourish, leading to regional instability and undermining the overall safety of the population.

15. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The ongoing maritime disputes in Southeast Asia are driven by much more than just local fishing activities. Multiple nations maintain overlapping claims to various islands and maritime territories, which are strategically significant for international trade and navigation. Furthermore, the region is believed to contain substantial undersea oil and natural gas reserves. These competing interests make the area a major flashpoint for geopolitical competition and rivalry.

16. (B) The global illicit trade of controlled substances and narcotics.
The illegal trade of controlled substances represents a major transnational security threat. This illicit industry involves the cultivation,

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63. (A) Contamination of water sources and the formation of acid rain.
The release of harmful substances from factories and energy production has direct and severe impacts on the natural world. These pollutants frequently contaminate essential water sources, making them unsafe for consumption and harming aquatic life. Additionally, certain atmospheric emissions contribute to the formation of acidic precipitation, which damages vegetation and soil quality. These environmental consequences represent a significant challenge for maintaining ecological balance and public health in industrial societies.

64. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The long-running dispute in the Middle East has consequences that extend far beyond its immediate borders. Because the conflict involves key religious and historical sites, it serves as a powerful motivator for political action and, in some cases, radicalization globally. Furthermore, major world powers are often drawn into the situation, making it a persistent source of regional instability and a complex challenge for international diplomacy and the maintenance of global peace.

65. (B) Systems for delivering weapons (conventional, nuclear, etc.) over distances.
The spread of advanced delivery systems is a major security concern because these technologies allow for the rapid transportation of destructive payloads over vast distances. Whether they carry conventional explosives or more sophisticated warheads, missiles significantly enhance a state's ability to project power and threaten distant targets. This capability can alter strategic calculations, encourage arms races, and increase the risk that localized disputes escalate into more devastating and widespread military confrontations.

66. (A) Intolerance and violence against various dissenting groups.
The rise of ideologies based on narrow and uncompromising beliefs poses a threat to social cohesion and international security. When these movements reject the principles of pluralism and tolerance, they often engage in violence against those who do not share their specific views. This intolerance can lead to the persecution of minorities and the commission of terrorist acts, undermining the stability of governments and the safety of diverse populations worldwide.

67. (C) Managing ethnic tensions and establishing new national identities.
Following the end of the Cold War, the newly sovereign states in Central Asia faced the difficult task of building independent nations. This process involved addressing deep-seated ethnic divisions and creating new national identities that were separate from their Soviet past. Navigating these complex social and political changes was essential for establishing internal stability and defining their place in the international community, often amidst competition for their significant natural resources.

68. (A) 3 only
The era following the conclusion of the bipolar rivalry was not one of simple or universal peace. Instead, it was defined by a combination of new opportunities for international cooperation and the emergence of different types of conflict. While some major tensions eased, other challenges, such as internal wars and non-traditional security threats, became more prominent. This mixture of progress and instability characterizes the complex nature of the modern international political environment.

69. (C) Shared rivers and water basins crossing international borders.
The management of vital aquatic resources often requires international cooperation because natural water systems do not follow political boundaries. Many significant rivers and basins are shared by multiple countries, meaning that the actions of an upstream nation can directly impact the supply and quality of water for those downstream. These shared dependencies can lead to competition and tension, making water security a frequent subject of diplomatic negotiation and regional agreements.

70. (B) Armed conflict and internal violence.
The specific mission of the humanitarian organization identified by its red emblem is most relevant during periods of armed conflict and internal violence. Its primary goal is to provide protection and assistance to those who are not

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The escalation of internal insecurity often follows a logical progression of institutional failure. Initially, a lack of effective state control creates an environment where the rule of law is weak. This vacuum allows for the uncontrolled distribution of weapons, which in turn facilitates the rise of armed groups operating outside of government authority. Ultimately, these factors combine to increase the frequency and intensity of domestic conflict.

25. (C) Assuring access to reliable and affordable energy sources.
Ensuring that a nation has consistent and uninterrupted access to the power resources required for its economic and social functioning is a critical security priority. This concept involves maintaining a reliable supply of energy at stable and affordable prices. Challenges to this goal include geopolitical tensions, resource scarcity, and the need to protect infrastructure from various disruptions, all of which are vital for modern stability.

26. (A) Protecting the lives and dignity of victims of war and violence.
The primary mission of the humanitarian organization known for its neutrality involves providing aid and protection to those affected by armed conflicts and internal violence. This body operates independently to visit prisoners, facilitate communication between separated families, and ensure that the dignity of victims is respected during times of crisis. Its work is governed by international humanitarian law, focusing strictly on human welfare rather than political objectives.

27. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Industrial activities are a major source of atmospheric pollutants that lead to environmental degradation. When factories and power plants burn fossil fuels, they release significant quantities of sulfur and nitrogen oxides. These gases undergo chemical reactions with water vapor in the atmosphere, resulting in acidic precipitation. This scientific relationship confirms that industrial outputs are the primary cause of the environmental damage associated with this specific type of rain.

28. (B) Growth of movements based on strict, literal religious interpretations.
The resurgence of ideologies based on the literal and uncompromising interpretation of religious texts represents a significant contemporary trend. These movements often advocate for the strict application of traditional beliefs to all aspects of social and political life. From a security perspective, this can become problematic when such views lead to the rejection of pluralism and the use of violence to achieve ideological goals.

29. (C) Balancing security concerns with humanitarian obligations.
States face a complex challenge when attempting to control the movement of people across their national boundaries. Effective management requires a delicate balance between maintaining national security through strict enforcement and fulfilling international humanitarian obligations toward those seeking protection. Addressing the root causes of irregular movement while ensuring that border procedures are both secure and compassionate remains a central difficulty for governments worldwide.

30. (B) 2, 3 and 5 only
The spread of sophisticated weaponry involves diverse technologies and occurs across multiple dimensions. Beyond nuclear assets, the expansion of chemical and biological capabilities remains a significant global concern. Furthermore, this process can occur both through the acquisition of weapons by new actors and the modernization of existing stockpiles. The development of advanced missile systems is particularly important as it enhances the delivery range and threat of these various capabilities.

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31. (A) A contribution to climate change and loss of biodiversity.
The large-scale removal of forest cover has profound impacts on the global environment. Trees play a vital role in sequestering carbon, so their loss contributes directly to the accumulation of greenhouse gases and subsequent climate change. Additionally, forests provide essential habitats for a vast majority of the world's terrestrial species. Therefore, clearing these lands leads to a significant reduction in biodiversity and disrupts complex ecological balances.

lead to the depletion of essential resources like water and fertile land, which in turn may trigger competition and violent conflict between groups or nations. Additionally, the resulting extreme weather and rising sea levels can cause mass population displacement, creating humanitarian crises that challenge the security and resources of many different states.

79. (C) 1, 3 and 5 only
The movement of populations within the southern part of Asia is influenced by a complex history of political division and ongoing social tensions. Large-scale displacements have frequently resulted from conflict and partition, while economic differences continue to drive irregular migration. These movements often lead to significant political and social pressures within the host countries. Managing these flows remains a central challenge for the region, where historical and environmental factors also play critical roles.

80. (B) Discontent over corruption and lack of economic opportunities.
The wave of political uprisings that transformed the Middle East was largely fueled by deep-seated frustrations among the populace. Many people were motivated by the high levels of corruption within their governments and the lack of meaningful economic opportunities for the younger generation. These grievances, combined with a desire for greater political participation and social justice, led to mass protests and the eventual challenge to several long-standing authoritarian regimes across the region.

81. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different parts of the world face unique security challenges rooted in history and geography. Some areas are defined by the risk of advanced weaponry on a split territory, while others involve maritime competition over strategic waters. In certain regions, the transition from a previous political system has led to instability and resource contests. Additionally, some long-standing disputes are centered on competing national identities and claims to the same land.

82. (A) The illicit trafficking of weapons like assault rifles and grenades.
The illegal trade and distribution of light weaponry, such as automatic rifles and hand grenades, is a major component of transnational criminal activity. These arms are often smuggled across borders to fuel localized violence, empower insurgent groups, and support the operations of various criminal organizations. Because they are relatively easy to acquire and hide, the proliferation of these weapons significantly increases the lethality of crime and complicates the maintenance of public safety.

83. (C) Poor governance leads to abuses that cause regional instability.
The way a nation is managed and its respect for fundamental freedoms are deeply connected to overall security. In states where governance is weak or institutions are failing, individuals are more likely to suffer from systemic abuses and the denial of their rights. These conditions frequently create a cycle of unrest and instability that can spill over into neighboring regions, making the quality of domestic governance a key factor in international peace and security.

84. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Modern security concerns increasingly focus on the availability of essential life-sustaining resources. Factors such as rapid population growth, the impacts of environmental change, and the unequal distribution of wealth are placing immense pressure on global supplies of food, energy, and water. These stresses make the management of such resources a critical priority for governments, as their scarcity can lead to social unrest, economic instability, and even violent conflict between competing groups or nations.

85. (C) To ensure environmental sustainability.
The global development agenda established by the international community included a specific target focused on the health of the natural world. This objective aimed to integrate principles of ecological balance into national policies and reverse the loss of environmental resources. By ensuring that development practices are sustainable, the goal sought to protect the planet's ecosystems for future generations while simultaneously addressing immediate human needs such as access to clean water and sanitation.

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beginning of the twenty-first century. These objectives were designed to be measurable and were aimed at addressing the most critical challenges facing the world's poorest populations. By setting a deadline of fifteen years, the international community intended to focus resources and cooperation on reducing poverty, improving education, and enhancing health outcomes across the globe by the year two thousand and fifteen.

102. (B) Visiting prisoners of war to monitor their treatment.
The humanitarian body known for its neutrality carries out specific activities to protect those affected by warfare and internal violence. One of its core functions involves visiting individuals who are being held as prisoners of war to ensure they are treated in accordance with international humanitarian law. By monitoring their conditions and facilitating communication with their families, the organization works to maintain human dignity and ensure that the basic rights of victims are respected during crises.

103. (D) Force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of exploitation.
The illegal movement and exploitation of people involve distinct legal concepts based on the presence of victimhood and intent. While some activities focus purely on the illegal crossing of a border for a fee, more severe crimes are characterized by the use of force, fraud, or coercion to control and exploit an individual. This element of victimization and the goal of forced labor or other types of slavery distinguish these more serious human rights violations.

104. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Criminal activities can be classified based on their primary methods and objectives. Some offenses focus on the concealment of illegal profits through complex financial systems, while others involve the illicit trade and distribution of prohibited substances. Additionally, the exploitation of individuals through coercion for forced labor and the uncontrolled spread of illegal weaponry are significant threats to public safety. Each of these activities represents a different facet of organized crime that challenges the rule of law.

105. (C) Emissions from industrial factories and thermal power plants.
Environmental degradation in the form of acidic precipitation is largely the result of human industrial activity. The combustion of fossil fuels in large factories and power generation facilities releases massive amounts of sulfur and nitrogen compounds into the atmosphere. When these pollutants react with water vapor, they create acids that fall back to the Earth. This process has harmful effects on forests, aquatic ecosystems, and human-made structures, representing a significant ecological and economic challenge.

106. (A) The unchallenged unipolar moment of the United States.
The conclusion of the bipolar rivalry led to a significant shift in the international distribution of power. For a period of time, the world experienced a unique situation where one specific nation possessed unparalleled military, economic, and political influence. This moment of preeminence allowed that state to play a dominant role in shaping global events and international institutions. This change fundamentally altered the dynamics of global security and the way that international relations were conducted in the post-conflict era.

107. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The quality of a nation's leadership and the strength of its institutions are critical for the protection of individuals. In countries where governance is weak or corrupt, the state often fails to enforce the rule of law, leaving citizens vulnerable to various forms of abuse. Furthermore, failing institutions may themselves become sources of oppression. This scientific relationship demonstrates that effective and accountable governance is essential for maintaining social stability and ensuring that fundamental human rights are respected.

108. (B) Abundance of energy resources and proximity to conflict zones.
The nations located in the center of the Eurasian landmass are of significant international interest due to several factors. They possess vast reserves of oil and natural gas, which are vital for global energy supplies. Additionally, their geographic proximity to regions experiencing conflict and the potential for internal instability make them

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is the primary cause is incorrect, as the problem is actually defined by the loss of soil fertility and vegetation in areas that are already water-stressed and fragile.

94. (D) Funds criminal activity, corrupts states, and fuels violence.
The illegal narcotics trade poses a major threat to the stability of nations and the safety of their citizens. This illicit industry generates vast amounts of wealth that are often used to fund other criminal activities and extremist groups. Furthermore, the power of these networks can lead to widespread corruption within governments and law enforcement, undermining the rule of law. The high levels of violence associated with the trade also cause significant social disruption.

95. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The progression of global security over the last several decades can be understood through a series of distinct periods. First, the world was defined by a rigid competition between two dominant power blocs. This was followed by a transition period where new frameworks for international relations were discussed. Subsequently, the global community focused on specific development targets. Most recently, a wave of political instability and protests fundamentally changed the political landscape of several regions.

96. (B) Provide international protection and seek permanent solutions for refugees.
The international agency focused on displaced persons has a mandate to lead and coordinate global efforts to ensure the safety and welfare of those forced to flee their homes. Its work involves providing immediate humanitarian assistance and advocating for the legal protection of individuals seeking asylum. Additionally, the organization seeks to find permanent solutions for these populations, such as voluntary return to their home countries or integration into new and stable communities.

97. (B) A clash between two competing nationalist movements over the same territory.
The long-standing dispute in the Middle East is fundamentally a clash between two distinct national movements that both claim the same geographic area. Each group has deep historical and cultural ties to the land and seeks the right to self-determination and sovereign statehood. This competition for territory and the right to self-determination remains the central driver of the conflict, influencing regional security and broader international political dynamics.

98. (A) Principles of pluralism, tolerance, and secular governance.
The growth of ideologies based on strict and literal interpretations of religious doctrine often leads to the rejection of modern democratic values. These movements frequently oppose the principles of pluralism and the idea that different beliefs can coexist within a single society. By advocating for a system governed by a narrow religious framework, they may dismiss the concept of secular government and tolerance for dissenting views, which can create significant internal and international security challenges.

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99. (B) 2 and 4 only
Contemporary security challenges manifest differently across various regions. In Northeast Asia, the focus remains on the development of advanced military capabilities and unconventional weapons by a specific state. Meanwhile, in the central part of the Eurasian continent, nations struggle with the legacies of their previous political system, including disputes over shared natural resources and the definition of their borders. These distinct issues highlight the varied and complex nature of modern international security and regional stability.

100. (D) Food Security
When a nation is unable to ensure that its entire population has consistent physical and economic access to a sufficient quantity of safe and healthy food, it represents a breakdown in a fundamental aspect of human welfare. This challenge involves more than just producing enough crops; it also requires effective distribution systems and stable economic conditions. Failure to address this problem can lead to widespread health crises, social unrest, and significant political instability.

101. (C) Eight international development goals for the year 2015.
The global community established a framework of eight specific development targets at the

representing significant concerns for the maintenance of global peace and stability.

130. (A) Ending the ideological and military confrontation that structured world politics.
The conclusion of the bipolar era fundamentally changed the way that international relations were organized. It brought an end to the long-standing ideological and military competition between two dominant power blocs that had previously structured global politics. This shift allowed for a different distribution of power and the emergence of new frameworks for international cooperation. However, it also led to the rise of different types of conflicts and security challenges that were less predictable than those of the previous era.

131. (C) A state acquiring advanced fighter jets and long-range missiles.
The expansion of a nation's military power can be seen through the acquisition of advanced and far-reaching technologies. When a state systematically develops or purchases sophisticated hardware such as high-performance aircraft or long-range missile systems, it is engaging in a process of strengthening its military capabilities. This accumulation of modern weaponry can alter regional power balances and influence the strategic calculations of other nations, potentially leading to increased tensions and the risk of more lethal and widespread armed confrontations in the future.

132. (D) Lead to famine, water scarcity, and forced population migration.
The degradation of land in arid regions is a significant environmental challenge that has direct consequences for human security. As productive soil is lost, it can lead to severe food shortages, the scarcity of clean water, and the eventual failure of local economies. These impacts often force entire populations to abandon their homes in search of a better life elsewhere. Such mass displacements can create social and political tensions, contributing to instability and conflict within and between different states and regions.

133. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The illicit movement of people involves distinct legal and ethical considerations based on the nature of the act. One category of activity focuses on the unauthorized crossing of national boundaries, which is primarily seen as a violation of a state's control over its own borders. Another more serious crime involves the exploitation of individuals through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. This distinction between a crime against state regulations and a crime against the dignity and rights of a person is fundamental.

134. (B) Conflicts, partitions, and ethnic strife in the region.
The history of the southern part of the Asian continent is deeply marked by the large-scale displacement of populations. These movements have been primarily driven by significant historical events such as partitions, along with ongoing internal conflicts and ethnic tensions within various nations. These displaced populations have often faced profound hardships and have significantly influenced the social and political dynamics of the region. Managing the needs and rights of these people remains a central and complex challenge for the states involved.

135. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The creation of displaced populations often follows a logical progression of societal and institutional failure. It typically begins with a breakdown in effective governance and the erosion of political stability. This deterioration can lead to the total collapse of state institutions, which in turn facilitates the outbreak of internal warfare and the systematic persecution of individuals or groups. Ultimately, these severe threats to safety and freedom force people to flee their homes, resulting in the individual tragedy of becoming a refugee.

136. (A) A "great game" or competition for influence among external powers like Russia, China, and the US.
Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the newly independent states in Central Asia became a central focus of international strategic interest. This period was characterized by an intense competition for influence among major external powers, each seeking to secure access to the region's vast energy resources and establish a strategic presence. This ongoing rivalry, sometimes compared to historical contests for dominance, highlights the strategic importance

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a focal point for the strategic competition among major world powers. Managing these influences is a central challenge for these states as they seek to maintain their sovereignty.

109. (C) Potential conflict over sea lanes and strategic resources.
The maritime competition in Southeast Asia has profound consequences for international security. Because the region contains vital shipping lanes that support a large portion of global trade, any escalation of conflict over territorial claims could disrupt the world economy. Additionally, the potential for disputes over valuable underwater resources increases the risk of military confrontation between competing nations. These factors make the area a major strategic flashpoint that requires careful diplomatic management to prevent a large-scale conflict.

110. (A) 1 only
The humanitarian organization characterized by its red emblem follows a strict policy of not taking sides in political or military disputes. This commitment to neutrality is essential for gaining access to areas affected by conflict and providing assistance to all victims, regardless of their affiliations. While other international agencies have different roles, such as setting development targets or protecting displaced persons, the focus on impartial and independent aid is a defining feature of this specific body's global mandate.

111. (A) The privatization of all global water resources.
Ensuring that a population has reliable access to clean water is a multi-faceted challenge that includes several key priorities. This involves maintaining a sufficient quantity of water for daily needs and ensuring that it meets safe quality standards. Additionally, it requires protecting people from the devastating effects of water-related disasters such as floods or droughts. However, the private ownership of all global water resources is not a recognized component of the international framework for achieving this goal.

112. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The wave of political upheavals that began in the Middle East led to a wide variety of outcomes across the affected nations. While the initial protests were driven by a shared desire for reform, the subsequent transitions were often complex and fraught with difficulty. Some countries experienced prolonged civil wars and extreme instability, while others saw a return to authoritarian governance or a period of fragile political change. This diversity of results highlights the unpredictable nature of mass political movements.

113. (B) The presence of long, porous, and often disputed borders.
The southern region of the Asian continent faces significant difficulties in controlling the movement of people and goods across its national boundaries. Many of these borders are geographically complex, long, and poorly defined, making them inherently porous. Additionally, ongoing territorial disputes between neighboring states further complicate efforts to establish effective management systems. These factors contribute to the irregular flow of populations and present ongoing challenges for maintaining regional security and the integrity of national sovereignty.

114. (A) Regional and global strategic stability.
The spread of advanced delivery systems for weaponry is a threat to the overall balance of power at both the regional and global levels. These technologies enhance a state's ability to conduct rapid and far-reaching attacks, which can make neighboring nations feel vulnerable and encourage them to acquire similar capabilities. This cycle of competition can undermine long-standing security arrangements and increase the likelihood that a localized dispute escalates into a more significant and destructive military confrontation.

115. (C) Human-driven long-term heating of Earth's climate system.
The long-term increase in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system is a major environmental challenge driven by human activity. This process results from the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which trap heat and disrupt natural ecological balances. The consequences of this change include rising sea levels, more frequent extreme weather events, and significant shifts in habitat for many species. Addressing this issue

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increasing importance of non-traditional threats like environmental decay. The modern world remains a complex place where various regional disputes and systemic problems continue to pose significant risks to international peace and security.

144. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The ongoing tensions regarding the island in East Asia represent one of the most significant potential flashpoints for a major international conflict. This dispute is centered on fundamental questions of sovereignty and is deeply connected to the strategic interests and competition between the world's most powerful nations. The lack of a permanent resolution and the buildup of military forces in the region create a constant risk of escalation, making it a critical focus for global diplomacy aimed at maintaining regional peace and stability.

145. (B) The increase in greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
The primary driver of the long-term increase in the Earth's average temperature is the human-caused release of specific gases into the atmosphere. The combustion of fossil fuels for energy and industrial processes significantly increases the concentration of carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping substances. These gases create a greenhouse effect that disrupts the natural cooling of the planet, leading to rising temperatures and a wide range of ecological impacts. Addressing this issue requires a fundamental shift toward more sustainable and cleaner energy sources.

146. (A) Economic migrant
An individual who relocates to another country primarily to improve their standard of living and access better employment opportunities is identified as a specific type of traveler. This move is generally a voluntary choice driven by the desire for financial betterment rather than a direct threat to their life or liberty. While these individuals may face hardships, they are distinguished by international law from those who are forced to flee their homes due to the dangers of war, persecution, or systemic violence.

147. (C) Linkage between state oppression and internal or external instability.
The systematic mistreatment of individuals by a state is not only a humanitarian problem but also a significant security concern. When a government engages in oppression and the denial of fundamental freedoms, it often leads to deep-seated resentment, internal unrest, and eventually violent conflict. This instability can spill across national borders, causing regional tensions and the mass movement of people seeking safety. Therefore, the respect for human rights is an essential component of maintaining long-term peace and stability within and between nations.

148. (B) 2 and 3 only
The international environment following the dissolution of the Soviet Union is characterized by several key features. One significant trend is the increasing frequency of internal conflicts within nations, which have largely replaced the large-scale wars between states that were common in the past. Additionally, the world now faces a wide range of non-traditional security challenges, such as environmental degradation and the rise of transnational criminal networks. These developments highlight the complex and multi-dimensional nature of the modern global political and security landscape.

149. (C) Create a framework of measurable goals and targets for combating poverty, hunger, and disease.
The global community established a set of specific targets at the turn of the century to focus international efforts on improving human welfare. These objectives were designed to provide a clear and measurable framework for addressing the most critical dimensions of poverty, including hunger, lack of education, and the spread of preventable diseases. By setting common goals, the initiative aimed to coordinate the actions of governments and international organizations to significantly improve the lives of the world's most vulnerable people by 2015.

150. (B) Assisting refugees in conflict zones with humanitarian aid and protection.
Different humanitarian organizations play important roles in protecting people during periods of instability. The body known for its

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123. (D) The act of crossing national borders without legal authorization.
The movement of people across international boundaries without the proper legal authorization from the host country is a significant challenge for modern state management. This process involves entering a nation through unauthorized routes or overstaying a temporary visa without permission. While many individuals seek better economic opportunities or safety, the unmanaged flow of people can strain state resources and contribute to social tensions. Effectively managing borders while respecting international humanitarian obligations remains a complex and ongoing priority for governments.

124. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The widespread availability of light weaponry significantly increases the danger and duration of internal conflicts. Because these arms are relatively inexpensive and easy to use, they are the primary tools utilized by non-state actors and insurgent groups. This accessibility makes localized violence more lethal and complicates the process of reaching and maintaining peace agreements. Therefore, controlling the proliferation of these specific weapons is essential for reducing the human cost of war and improving overall regional and international security.

125. (C) North Korea's development of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles is a key concern.
The central security issue in Northeast Asia is directly related to the expansion of sophisticated weapon technologies by a specific state. The development of unconventional warheads and the missiles needed to deliver them over long distances creates a constant threat to regional and global stability. This process of acquiring and improving dangerous military capabilities by an actor outside of international agreements is a primary concern for the global community, as it increases the risk of a catastrophic conflict.

126. (D) Resource scarcity, population displacement, and heightened tensions.
Large-scale environmental changes present diverse risks that can undermine international stability. These impacts often include the loss of fertile land and clean water, which can trigger intense competition for remaining resources. Additionally, rising sea levels and more frequent extreme weather can force large populations to leave their homes, creating significant humanitarian and social challenges. These consequences demonstrate how environmental shifts can lead to increased tensions, instability, and the potential for conflict between different groups and nations in the modern world.

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127. (A) A country's population consistently lacks access to affordable, nutritious food.
A nation faces a profound challenge when a significant portion of its population is unable to obtain a reliable and affordable supply of nutritious food. This situation can arise from various factors, including failing agricultural systems, economic instability, and poor distribution networks. Ensuring that all citizens have consistent access to the sustenance they need to lead healthy lives is essential for social order and public health. Failure to address this problem can lead to widespread health crises, social unrest, and significant political instability.

128. (B) ICRC focuses on armed conflict victims while UNHCR focuses on those fleeing across borders.
Different international organizations are dedicated to specific aspects of human protection during crises. One agency focuses primarily on the victims of armed conflict and internal violence, working on the principles of neutrality to visit prisoners and provide aid in war zones. Another body is specifically mandated to protect and assist individuals who have been forced to flee across national borders due to persecution or conflict. These distinct roles allow for a comprehensive global response to the varied humanitarian challenges that arise during periods of instability.

129. (B) 3 and 4 only
The modern international political landscape is characterized by several ongoing security challenges. In Northeast Asia, the focus is on the development of advanced weaponry and unconventional capabilities by a specific state. Meanwhile, in Southeast Asian waters, multiple nations are engaged in a rivalry over territorial claims and the rights to valuable maritime resources. These two issues highlight the persistence of strategic competition and the potential for escalation in key regions,

requires international cooperation to reduce emissions and transition to sustainable energy sources.

116. (D) The rise of complex, non-traditional security threats.
The international landscape that emerged after the bipolar era is defined by its increasing complexity. Instead of a predictable confrontation between two dominant superpowers, the world now faces a wide range of non-traditional security challenges. These include environmental degradation, transnational criminal networks, and the rise of internal conflicts within states. This period is also characterized by the greater influence of non-state actors, making the management of international peace and security more difficult and multi-dimensional than in the past.

117. (C) Violent civil war targeting a specific ethnic group.
The displacement of large numbers of people is often the result of severe internal instability and violence. When a country experiences a brutal civil war, particularly one that involves the systematic targeting of certain ethnic or religious groups, individuals are forced to flee their homes to save their lives. These humanitarian crises represent a major failure of the state to protect its citizens and can lead to significant regional security challenges as neighboring countries manage the arriving populations.

118. (B) Unable or unwilling to control its territory, creating power vacuums.
The stability of a nation is compromised when its central authority is unable or unwilling to maintain control over its own territory. This lack of effective management can lead to the creation of power vacuums where criminal organizations and extremist groups can operate without interference. Such conditions not only harm the local population by denying them basic services and safety but also present a broader threat to international security by fostering instability that can spill across borders.

119. (C) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
A wide range of environmental problems is significantly worsened by modern industrial and agricultural practices. These activities contribute to the release of harmful pollutants into the air and water, the destruction of vital forest ecosystems, and the degradation of productive land in dry regions. Furthermore, the emission of greenhouse gases from these processes is a primary driver of global temperature changes. Managing the human impact on the planet is essential for maintaining ecological balance and ensuring long-term resource security.

120. (A) Public health is a critical component of development and security.
The inclusion of specific targets to fight widespread illnesses within the global development agenda reflects an understanding that health is a vital component of stability. Diseases that affect large portions of a population can devastate economies, weaken state institutions, and lead to social unrest. By addressing these health challenges, the international community aims to create more resilient societies and improve the overall well-being of people, recognizing that prosperity and security are closely linked to public health.

121. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Modern global challenges involve various aspects of human and state welfare. Ensuring that a nation has a stable and affordable supply of power is a key economic priority. Similarly, protecting populations from food shortages and managing the distribution of shared water resources are essential for maintaining social order. Furthermore, the prevention of the illegal exploitation of individuals remains a critical priority for the protection of fundamental human rights and the maintenance of international security and human dignity.

122. (A) Conflicting territorial claims over strategic and resource-rich waters.
The ongoing tensions in the waters of Southeast Asia are primarily fueled by a competition for control over strategic geography and valuable natural assets. Multiple nations maintain overlapping territorial claims to the islands and sea zones in the region, which is a vital corridor for international shipping. Additionally, the belief that the area contains significant underwater reserves of oil and natural gas further intensifies the rivalry, leading to increased military presence and heightened risks of confrontation between the states involved.

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of these nations and the complex geopolitical environment they must navigate to maintain their sovereignty and stability.

137. (C) Failed or authoritarian states can breed terrorism and instability.
The quality of a state's political and administrative systems is a critical factor in maintaining international security. When governments are weak, failing, or oppressive, they often create environments where radical ideologies can flourish and where terrorist organizations can establish a safe haven. These internal failures can lead to domestic instability, humanitarian crises, and the eventual spread of violence and insecurity across national borders. Therefore, the presence of stable and accountable governance is essential for both local and global peace and safety.

138. (A) MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education.
One of the core components of the global development agenda established at the start of the century focused on the importance of learning. This specific objective aimed to ensure that children everywhere, regardless of their gender or background, would be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. By prioritizing education, the international community recognized that providing basic literacy and numeracy is essential for long-term economic growth, individual empowerment, and the creation of more stable and prosperous societies worldwide.

139. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Transnational criminal networks engage in a variety of illicit activities that pose a major threat to public safety and state authority. These include the illegal trade in narcotics, the exploitation of individuals through forced labor or sexual services, and the uncontrolled distribution of light weaponry. Additionally, the use of complex financial systems to hide the origin of illegal profits is a central feature of these organizations. Each of these activities represents a form of crime that requires robust international cooperation to address effectively.

140. (B) Geopolitical competition and challenges of transitioning to renewables.
Ensuring a reliable and affordable supply of power is increasingly difficult in the modern world due to several interrelated factors. The transition to cleaner energy sources presents significant economic and technical challenges, while ongoing geopolitical rivalries can lead to the disruption of fuel supplies. Additionally, the competition for control over remaining fossil fuel reserves continues to influence international relations and create tensions between nations. These pressures make the achievement of energy security a complex and vital priority for all modern states.

141. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
International security is defined by a wide range of concepts and challenges. The global political structure that followed the bipolar era is a fundamental framework for modern relations. Similarly, the spread of sophisticated weaponry and the illicit trade in prohibited substances are major threats to stability. Furthermore, environmental problems such as the degradation of productive land in dry regions present significant risks to human welfare. Each of these terms represents a different facet of the complex and multi-dimensional nature of modern global security.

142. (D) A "new season" or beginning for political freedom in the Arab world.
The name given to the series of political upheavals in the Middle East and North Africa reflects a sense of hope for a significant change in the region. It symbolizes the idea of a "new season" characterized by a movement toward greater political freedom, social justice, and the end of long-standing authoritarian rule. This metaphor captures the initial optimism that the mass protests would lead to a period of democratic renewal and the empowerment of ordinary citizens across the Arab world.

143. (A) The end of the Cold War resolved all major security challenges globally.
The conclusion of the long-standing rivalry between two dominant power blocs did not lead to a world free of conflict. While the risk of a global nuclear war between superpowers diminished, new and complex challenges emerged. These included a surge in internal ethnic conflicts, the rise of transnational terrorism, and the

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86. (B) The System of Governance
When the central authority of a nation effectively collapses, it creates a situation where the state can no longer provide basic services or maintain internal order. This failure of institutional capacity means that the rule of law is absent, often allowing criminal or extremist groups to take control of various territories. Such a breakdown represents a profound security challenge, leading to regional instability, humanitarian crises, and the potential for widespread violence.

87. (D) A disagreement over sovereignty involving major power dynamics.
The ongoing tensions concerning the island in East Asia are fundamentally about the right to self-rule and the recognition of sovereign status. This issue is a major international concern because it involves a long-standing disagreement over political authority and is central to the strategic relationship between major global powers. The potential for military escalation makes it a critical priority for diplomatic efforts aimed at maintaining regional peace and preventing a larger conflict.

88. (A) Climate change, by reducing the Earth's capacity to absorb carbon dioxide.
The removal of vast areas of forest has a direct and significant impact on the Earth's climate system. Trees act as a natural sink for carbon dioxide, absorbing this greenhouse gas and helping to regulate global temperatures. When forests are destroyed, this storage capacity is lost, and the carbon previously held in the vegetation is released into the atmosphere. This process accelerates the warming of the planet and disrupts critical ecological cycles.

89. (A) 1, 3, 4
Different types of modern threats can be identified through their specific methods and objectives. The use of deception to compel an individual into forced labor represents a clear case of human exploitation. Similarly, the use of complex financial maneuvers to hide the origin of illegal profits is a standard practice in money laundering. Finally, the dissemination of radical ideologies to encourage violence is a core feature of the growth of fundamentalist movements.

90. (A) Managing movement to prevent crime while facilitating travel.
States attempt to manage the movement of people and goods across their boundaries to achieve multiple objectives. The goal is to facilitate legal travel and legitimate trade while simultaneously preventing the entry of criminal elements, illegal substances, and other security threats. Effective management involves using a combination of technology, personnel, and international cooperation to ensure that national sovereignty is protected without unnecessarily obstructing the beneficial exchange of people and resources between nations.

91. (D) The United States and the Soviet Union formed a permanent, binding military alliance.
The transition toward a different global political structure occurred due to several factors, including the collapse of a major superpower and the end of a long-standing ideological rivalry. This change eliminated the rigid bipolar system that had previously governed international relations. However, the idea that the two former rivals established a permanent and binding military alliance is incorrect, as their relationship remained complex and was defined by both cooperation and ongoing competition.

92. (B) The potential for catastrophic destruction and radioactive fallout.
The expansion of sophisticated weapon systems to more actors is a critical danger for the entire world. These capabilities possess the potential to cause immense physical destruction and long-lasting environmental damage through the release of radioactive materials. The risk that these weapons might be used in a conflict, either intentionally or by accident, creates a permanent state of vulnerability for international security, making their control and eventual elimination a primary global objective.

93. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The process of land degradation in dry regions is a significant environmental challenge that affects the productivity of ecosystems. This condition results from various factors, including changing climate patterns and unsustainable human practices such as overgrazing and deforestation. However, the suggestion that excessive rainfall

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neutrality and red emblem provides essential assistance and protection to individuals who are affected by armed conflict, including those who may be displaced within war zones. By working to ensure that international humanitarian law is respected, the organization helps to safeguard the dignity and safety of all victims of violence, complementing the work of other agencies that focus specifically on people fleeing across national borders.

151. (D) Acid rains and climate change
The release of harmful substances from modern factories and energy production is a major driver of several environmental challenges. These pollutants contribute directly to the formation of acidic precipitation, which can devastate forests and aquatic ecosystems. Furthermore, the emission of greenhouse gases from industrial processes is a primary cause of long-term shifts in the Earth's climate system. Addressing these problems is essential for protecting the natural world and ensuring that the planet remains habitable for future generations in an increasingly industrial world.

152. (A) The Cold War
The persistent tensions and political division in Northeast Asia are a direct consequence of the historical rivalry that structured international relations for several decades following the middle of the twentieth century. This era of ideological and military competition between two dominant power blocs left the peninsula split into two distinct states with opposing systems. This legacy continues to influence regional security, with the ongoing standoff and the buildup of military forces remaining a central challenge for the maintenance of international peace and stability.

153. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The acquisition of advanced military technology can fundamentally change the way that states interact within a region. When a nation develops or obtains sophisticated weaponry, such as nuclear assets or long-range missiles, it significantly alters the strategic calculations of its neighbors and major world powers. This shift in military capability can lead to increased tensions, encourage regional arms races, and heighten the risk that a localized dispute could escalate into a much more serious and destructive conflict, thereby impacting overall international security and stability.

154. (A) Control over territory, resources, and strategic sea lanes
The ongoing competition in the waters of Southeast Asia is fundamentally a dispute over sovereign rights and the control of valuable assets. Multiple nations maintain overlapping territorial claims to the islands and sea zones in the region, which is a vital maritime corridor for international shipping and trade. Additionally, the desire to secure the rights to potentially significant underwater energy reserves further intensifies the rivalry, leading to increased military presence and heightened risks of confrontation between the states involved, thereby impacting regional and international stability.

155. (D) Corporate tax evasion
Most forms of organized crime involve illicit activities conducted by complex networks that operate outside the law to generate profit and power. These include the illegal trade in narcotics, the exploitation of individuals through forced labor, and the use of financial systems to hide illegal wealth. In contrast, while the deliberate avoidance of tax obligations by large businesses is a serious legal and economic issue, it is typically categorized as a corporate or financial crime rather than a traditional organized criminal activity.

156. (B) The availability of food and individuals' access to it.
Ensuring that people have reliable access to the sustenance they need to lead healthy lives is a fundamental aspect of human welfare and social stability. This concept involves more than just producing a sufficient quantity of food globally; it also requires that individuals have the economic means to purchase it and that distribution systems are effective and safe. Failure to achieve this goal can lead to widespread health crises, increased poverty, and significant political unrest, making it a core priority for modern states.

157. (C) Clearing land for agriculture, logging, and urbanization.
The large-scale removal of forest cover is primarily driven by human activities aimed at

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utilizing the land for different purposes. These include the clearing of trees for agricultural expansion, the harvesting of timber for industrial use, and the development of infrastructure as urban areas grow. This process of converting natural forests into other types of land use has profound impacts on the environment, leading to a significant loss of biodiversity and contributing to the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, thereby accelerating climate change.

158. (D) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
The movement of people across international boundaries is driven by various factors that range from desperate safety needs to the pursuit of a better life. Severe threats such as armed conflict and systematic persecution force many to flee their homes as refugees. Additionally, environmental catastrophes and the search for improved economic opportunities are major drivers of migration. These combined pressures illustrate the complex motivations behind the large-scale displacement of populations and the ongoing challenge of managing these flows in the modern world.

159. (A) George H. W. Bush
The term describing the global political landscape that emerged after the bipolar era was popularized by the leader of a major world power during a period of significant international change. This president used the phrase to envision a new framework for international relations characterized by cooperation among nations and the rule of law through global institutions. This vision of a more peaceful and stable world order became a central theme in discussions of foreign policy and global security following the end of the Cold War.

160. (B) Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides
Environmental degradation in the form of acidic precipitation is primarily caused by two specific types of chemicals released into the air. These pollutants, which consist of sulfur dioxide and various nitrogen oxides, result from industrial activities and the burning of fossil fuels. When they react with moisture in the atmosphere, they create acidic compounds that fall back to Earth. This process harms ecosystems, damages infrastructure, and represents a significant challenge for maintaining ecological health and protecting the natural world from industrial impacts.

161. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Different parts of the world face distinct security challenges that reflect their unique histories and strategic contexts. Some areas are defined by a wave of political uprisings seeking reform, while others are marked by the growth of uncompromising religious ideologies. Additionally, some regions deal with the risks of advanced weaponry on a split territory or intense competition over maritime boundaries and resources. Each of these situations represents a different facet of the complex and varied nature of modern international security and regional stability.

162. (A) A history of partition, ethnic conflicts, and porous borders.
The challenges associated with displaced populations in the southern part of Asia are deeply rooted in the region's historical and social landscape. Factors such as the legacy of political division, ongoing ethnic tensions, and the presence of borders that are difficult to secure all contribute to the complexity of the issue. These conditions facilitate the irregular flow of people and can lead to significant social and political pressures within host countries, making the management of migration a central priority for regional security and cooperation.

163. (C) Safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees.
The international agency dedicated to displaced persons has a fundamental mandate to ensure the safety and welfare of individuals who have been forced to flee their homes. This involves providing essential protection and advocating for the rights of those seeking asylum across national borders. Additionally, the organization works to coordinate the global humanitarian response and seeks to find sustainable long-term solutions for these vulnerable populations. Its work is essential for addressing the human consequences of conflict and persecution and maintaining international stability.

164. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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Large-scale changes in the Earth's environment are increasingly recognized as significant threats to international peace and stability. The impacts of these changes, such as the loss of fertile land and clean water, can create intense competition for remaining resources. Furthermore, the resulting mass displacement of people can lead to social unrest and political instability. This scientific relationship demonstrates how environmental shifts act as a catalyst for conflict, making the management of ecological health a vital priority for maintaining global security and human welfare.

165. (C) It enhances the defensive capabilities of all nations equally.
The spread of advanced delivery systems for weaponry is a major concern for international security for several reasons. These technologies allow for the rapid transportation of destructive payloads and can fundamentally alter the balance of power between competing nations. This can create a sense of vulnerability among neighbors and encourage them to acquire similar capabilities. However, the idea that these systems enhance the defensive capabilities of all nations equally is incorrect, as their acquisition often leads to increased tensions and a less stable strategic environment.

166. (B) A System of Governance failure
When a nation's central authority is no longer able to maintain control over its territory or provide essential services to its citizens, it represents a profound breakdown in the political and administrative system. This erosion of legitimate power often leads to the absence of the rule of law, creating an environment where criminal and extremist groups can flourish. Such a situation poses a major threat to both domestic and international security, leading to regional instability, humanitarian crises, and the potential for widespread violence.

167. (D) A struggle between two national movements over land and self-determination.
The long-standing dispute in the Middle East is fundamentally a clash between two national movements that both seek the right to self-determination and sovereign statehood in the same geographic area. Each side has deeply held historical and cultural ties to the land, and the conflict involves complex questions of identity and security. This struggle remains a central driver of regional tension and a major challenge for international diplomacy, as its resolution is essential for achieving lasting peace and stability in the Middle East and beyond.

168. (B) 2, 3 and 4 only
The international security environment that followed the conclusion of the bipolar era is defined by several key trends. One significant concern is the spread of advanced weaponry and unconventional capabilities to a wider range of actors, including those outside of traditional state structures. Additionally, environmental problems and the rise of transnational criminal networks have become more prominent threats to global stability. These developments highlight the complex and multi-dimensional nature of modern security, where traditional and non-traditional challenges often overlap and influence each other.

169. (C) Scarcity, pollution, and disputes over shared water sources.
Ensuring that populations have reliable access to clean water is a major global priority that faces several significant obstacles. In many parts of the world, this vital resource is becoming increasingly scarce due to factors such as changing climate patterns and growing human demand. Furthermore, pollution and ongoing disputes between nations over shared water sources complicate efforts to manage these supplies effectively. Addressing these challenges is essential for maintaining public health, supporting economic development, and preventing tensions that could lead to regional instability and conflict.

170. (A) Halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger.
The global development agenda established at the start of the century included a specific and measurable target to address the problem of lack of sustenance. This objective aimed to significantly reduce the proportion of people worldwide who suffered from hunger. By focusing on this core dimension of poverty, the international community intended to improve health outcomes and enhance the quality of life for millions of individuals in developing nations.

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This goal was a central component of the broader effort to combat extreme poverty and improve human welfare.

171. (D) Using literal scripture interpretations to justify violent actions.
The growth of ideologies based on narrow and uncompromising beliefs poses a significant threat to social cohesion and international stability. When these movements utilize strict interpretations of doctrine to justify the use of violence against others, they become a major security concern. This can lead to the commission of terrorist acts, the persecution of minorities, and the rejection of the pluralism and tolerance that are essential for stable societies. Addressing the root causes of this radicalization is a critical priority for maintaining global peace.

172. (B) Their transition from being part of the Soviet Union to independent states.
The nations located in the center of the Eurasian landmass faced the difficult task of building sovereign states following the dissolution of a larger political entity. This process involved creating independent national identities and establishing new political and economic systems after decades of central control. Managing this transition, while also navigating competition over vast natural resources and dealing with strategic interest from external powers, has been a central and ongoing challenge for these countries as they define their place in the modern international community and ensure internal stability.

173. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The humanitarian organization characterized by its red emblem is dedicated to protecting and assisting individuals who are affected by armed conflict and internal violence. Its work is guided by the fundamental principles of neutrality and independence, which allow it to provide aid to all victims regardless of their affiliations. This body does not participate in military actions or enforce laws; instead, it works to ensure that the dignity of those suffering from the consequences of warfare is respected, complementing the efforts of other international agencies.

174. (D) A woman is offered a job as a waitress but is then forced into sexual slavery.
A major human rights violation occurs when individuals are controlled and exploited through the use of deception, force, or coercion. An example of this is when a person is offered a seemingly legitimate job but is then forced into a situation of slavery or sexual exploitation. This element of victimization and the goal of profit through the mistreatment of a person distinguish this crime from the voluntary movement of people across borders. Such activities represent a profound threat to human dignity and are a priority for international law enforcement.

175. (A) 1, 2, 4, 3
The challenges facing international security can be understood as a series of concepts ranging from broad trends to very specific situations. It begins with the general process of states acquiring and expanding their military power. This can take the form of the spread of unconventional weaponry to more actors. This general concern is then exemplified by the specific development programs of certain nations, which in turn represent one of the primary and ongoing security difficulties within a particular and strategically significant region of the world today.

176. (B) The end of the bipolar confrontation between the US and the USSR.
The conclusion of the bipolar era in the early nineties marked a fundamental shift in the way that international relations were organized. It brought an end to the long-standing ideological and military competition between two dominant power blocs that had previously defined global politics. This change allowed for a different distribution of power and led to the emergence of a more complex international landscape, where new frameworks for cooperation and conflict arose. This transition fundamentally altered the nature of global security and the roles of various international actors.

177. (B) Weapons and weapon technologies
The term describing the expansion of military power refers to the process where more actors gain access to advanced weaponry and the scientific knowledge needed to produce it. This can involve the spread of both traditional hardware and more sophisticated technologies, such as unconventional warheads or far-reaching delivery systems. The acquisition of

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these capabilities by new nations or groups can significantly alter regional power balances and heighten the risk of conflict, making the management of this spread a central priority for the maintenance of international peace and strategic stability.

178. (A) The release of greenhouse gases from human activities.
The primary driver of the long-term increase in the Earth's average temperature is the accumulation of heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere, which results from human activities. The combustion of fossil fuels for energy and various industrial processes significantly increases the concentration of these substances, creating a greenhouse effect. This process leads to rising temperatures and disrupts natural ecological balances, causing widespread impacts on the natural world. Addressing this challenge requires global cooperation to reduce emissions and transition toward more sustainable and cleaner methods of production and consumption.

179. (B) 2, 3 and 5 only
Transnational criminal networks engage in a variety of activities that pose a serious threat to public safety and the stability of nations. These include the use of complex financial maneuvers to hide the origin of illegal profits and the illicit trade in prohibited substances, which can undermine the authority of governments. Additionally, the exploitation of individuals through forced labor is a profound violation of fundamental human rights. Each of these activities represents a form of crime that requires robust international cooperation and effective law enforcement to address properly.

180. (D) An internally displaced person (IDP)
An individual who is forced to leave their home to escape the dangers of conflict, persecution, or natural disasters but does not cross a national border is identified by a specific term. These people face many of the same hardships as those who flee to other countries, yet they remain under the legal jurisdiction of their own government. Providing protection and assistance to this vulnerable population is a major challenge for the international community, as they often lack the formal legal safeguards granted to those who seek asylum in foreign nations.

181. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Different international organizations and initiatives are focused on specific aspects of human and state welfare. Some agencies are dedicated to the protection of individuals who have been forced to flee their homes, while others provide neutral assistance to the victims of armed conflict. Additionally, the global community has established frameworks for addressing extreme poverty and improving development outcomes. Furthermore, the quality of a nation's leadership and the strength of its institutions are critical for maintaining the rule of law and overall social stability and security.

182. (B) Popular demands for political reform, social justice, and economic opportunity.
The initial wave of political upheavals in the Middle East was largely motivated by widespread popular dissatisfaction with existing social and economic conditions. Many individuals were driven to protest by the high levels of corruption within their governments and the lack of meaningful opportunities for advancement. These grievances, combined with a desire for greater political freedom and social justice, led to mass movements that challenged long-standing authoritarian regimes across several countries. These protests represented a profound call for systemic reform and the empowerment of ordinary people.

183. (D) Failed states can be sources of regional and global insecurity.
The quality of a nation's political and administrative systems is a critical factor in maintaining international stability. When a government is unable to provide basic services, maintain the rule of law, or control its own territory, it can become a source of insecurity for both its own citizens and the surrounding region. These failed states can create power vacuums where criminal and extremist groups flourish, leading to humanitarian crises and the potential for widespread violence and instability that can cross national boundaries and threaten global peace.

184. (D) A is false but R is true.
Ensuring that people have reliable access to the sustenance they need to lead healthy lives is a multi-dimensional challenge that

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goes beyond simple agricultural production. It involves complex factors such as economic access, effective distribution systems, and the maintenance of political stability and environmental sustainability. A failure in any of these areas can lead to food shortages and social unrest. Therefore, addressing the problem of lack of food requires a comprehensive approach that considers the interlinked nature of economic, social, and political conditions within and between nations.

185. (C) Universal primary education.
One of the core components of the global development agenda established at the turn of the century focused on the vital role of learning for individual and societal progress. This specific objective aimed to ensure that all children, regardless of where they were born, would be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. By prioritizing basic education, the international community recognized that literacy and numeracy are essential for long-term economic growth, individual empowerment, and the creation of more stable, prosperous, and healthy societies worldwide by 2015.

186. (A) Geopolitical competition over territory and maritime resources.
The ongoing tensions in the waters of Southeast Asia are a clear example of how strategic competition over territory and maritime resources can become a major security concern. Multiple nations maintain overlapping claims to the islands and sea zones in the region, which is a vital maritime corridor for global shipping. The desire to secure rights to potentially significant underwater energy reserves further intensifies the rivalry, leading to increased military presence and heightened risks of confrontation between the states involved, thereby impacting regional and international stability.

187. (D) Removing the tree cover that protects soil from various erosion.
The removal of forest cover can significantly worsen the degradation of land in arid and semi-arid regions. Trees play a vital role in protecting the soil from being washed away by rain or blown away by wind, and their loss leaves the ground vulnerable to various forms of erosion. Additionally, forests help to maintain soil moisture and regulate local temperatures. When these natural protections are removed through the clearing of land, it accelerates the process of productive soil becoming barren and desert-like, making it unsuitable for agriculture.

188. (B) Political stability and economic prosperity are major causes of refugee flight.
The large-scale movement of people is typically driven by severe hardships rather than positive social conditions. Individuals are forced to flee their homes due to the dangers of armed conflict, systematic persecution, and the devastating impacts of environmental disasters. Additionally, the search for better economic opportunities in the face of poverty is a major driver of migration. In contrast, environments that are characterized by political stability and economic prosperity generally encourage people to remain in their own countries, as these conditions provide safety and the hope for a better future.

189. (A) 1 and 3 only
The modern international landscape is characterized by several long-standing security challenges. In the Middle East, a primary driver of tension is the dispute over territory and sovereign rights between two national movements. Meanwhile, in Northeast Asia, the ongoing focus remains on the development of advanced military capabilities and unconventional weapons by a specific state. These two issues highlight the persistence of strategic competition and the potential for escalation in key regions, representing significant concerns for the maintenance of international peace and the stability of global politics.

190. (D) A period of unipolarity dominated by the United States.
The international distribution of power shifted dramatically following the conclusion of the bipolar era. For a certain period of time, the world was characterized by the preeminence of a single nation that possessed unparalleled military, economic, and political influence. This unique situation allowed that state to play a leading role in global affairs and the management of international crises. This moment of dominance fundamentally altered the dynamics of global security and the way that international relations

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were conducted before the world began to move toward a more complex multipolar system.

191. (A) A dynamic process of spreading and acquiring new capabilities.
The term describing the expansion of military power implies a dynamic process where states or other actors actively work to acquire and improve their weapons and technological capabilities. This differs from a stable balance of power because it involves a continuous effort to gain a strategic advantage through the spread of more sophisticated and far-reaching assets. This ongoing accumulation of weaponry can alter regional dynamics, encourage arms races, and increase the potential for more lethal conflicts, making the management of this spread a central priority for maintaining international security and peace.

192. (B) Global Warming
The environmental challenge characterized by a long-term rise in the Earth's average temperature is a major concern for the global community. This process results from the accumulation of specific gases in the atmosphere, primarily due to human industrial activity and the combustion of fossil fuels. These heat-trapping substances disrupt the planet's natural climate balance, leading to rising sea levels, more frequent extreme weather, and other significant ecological impacts. Addressing this issue requires global cooperation to reduce emissions and transition toward more sustainable and cleaner methods of production.

193. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The humanitarian organization characterized by its red emblem is an independent and impartial body dedicated to protecting the lives and dignity of individuals affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. It works to ensure that international humanitarian law is respected and provides aid to all victims regardless of their affiliations. This organization does not take sides in political or military disputes, as its neutrality is essential for gaining access to those in need. Its work complements the efforts of other agencies that focus on displaced populations or long-term development.

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194. (A) Transnational crime, trafficking, and social tensions.
The unmanaged movement of people across national boundaries can present significant challenges to the stability and safety of a nation. Large and irregular flows can strain a state's resources and contribute to social tensions within the host country. Furthermore, these movements can sometimes be exploited by transnational criminal networks for the purposes of exploitation and the trafficking of illegal substances. Effectively managing borders while respecting international humanitarian obligations and addressing the root causes of displacement remains a complex and ongoing priority for governments in the modern world.

195. (C) To develop a global partnership for development.
The global development agenda established at the turn of the century included a specific target focused on the importance of cooperation among nations. This objective aimed to create a more equitable international system where developed and developing countries would work together to address the challenges of poverty, debt, and technological disparities. By fostering a global partnership, the initiative intended to ensure that all people could benefit from the opportunities provided by the modern economy, recognizing that sustainable progress requires collective action and shared responsibility among all international actors.

196. (D) Political division exacerbated by nuclear ambitions.
The central security challenge in Northeast Asia is fundamentally rooted in the political split of the peninsula and the divergent systems that have developed since that time. This ideological divide is further complicated by the persistent efforts of one state to acquire and improve sophisticated military capabilities, including unconventional warheads and far-reaching delivery systems. This ongoing standoff creates a constant risk of escalation and impacts the strategic calculations of major world powers, making the peninsula a primary and difficult focus for international efforts to maintain regional peace and stability.

197. (C) A nation faces chronic shortages and relies on polluted sources for drinking water.

the rule of law. In states where institutions are weak and corruption is widespread, criminal organizations can more easily evade detection and influence government officials. This relationship between institutional failure and the growth of illicit activity creates a cycle of instability that can undermine the safety and prosperity of an entire nation. Therefore, strengthening governance is an essential component of the international effort to combat organized crime.

211. (C) Sovereignty and political status.
The ongoing tensions regarding the island in East Asia are fundamentally rooted in a disagreement over the right to self-rule and the recognition of sovereign status. This issue is a major international concern because it involves a long-standing dispute over political authority and is central to the strategic relationship between major global powers. The potential for military escalation makes it a critical priority for diplomatic efforts aimed at maintaining regional peace and preventing a larger conflict, as its resolution is vital for international security and stability.

212. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The conclusion of the long-standing rivalry between two dominant power blocs did not lead to an era of total global peace. Instead, the post-conflict period was marked by the emergence of different types of instability, including intense ethnic wars and a resurgence of nationalist movements in various parts of the world. While the risk of a global nuclear war diminished, these new localized conflicts presented significant challenges for the international community and highlighted the complex and multi-dimensional nature of security in the modern world after 1991.

213. (C) To lead and coordinate international action for the protection of refugees.
The international agency dedicated to displaced persons has a primary mandate to lead and coordinate global efforts to ensure the safety and welfare of those forced to flee their homes. This involves providing essential protection and advocating for the rights of individuals seeking asylum across national borders. Additionally, the organization works to coordinate the humanitarian response and seeks to find sustainable long-term solutions, such as voluntary return or resettlement. Its work is vital for addressing the human consequences of conflict and persecution and maintaining international stability.

214. (B) Serving as a source of tension and a rallying point for extremism.
The long-running dispute in the Middle East has profound consequences for regional and global security. Because the conflict involves key historical and religious sites, it serves as a powerful motivator for political action and can be used as a rallying point for extremist movements. This persistent state of tension fuels instability and complicates efforts to achieve lasting peace in the region. Furthermore, the involvement of major global powers in the situation makes it a complex challenge for international diplomacy and the maintenance of world peace.

215. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The challenges facing international security can be understood as a series of concepts ranging from those that affect individuals to those that structure the entire global system. It begins with crimes that violate the dignity and safety of single persons. Next, the quality of a state's internal political system influences the welfare of its whole population. At a broader level, competition between nations over territory and resources impacts regional stability. Finally, the overall framework of global power and relations defines the structure of the entire world.

216. (A) Having a diversity of suppliers and energy types to ensure a stable and affordable supply.
For a nation that must purchase its power resources from other countries, achieving a reliable and affordable supply is a critical priority. This is best achieved by maintaining a diversity of suppliers and using various types of energy to reduce the risk of disruption. By not relying on a single foreign source, a country can better protect itself from geopolitical tensions and price volatility. Ensuring this stability is essential for the continued functioning of the economy and the welfare of its population in the modern era.

217. (C) Releasing stored carbon into the atmosphere and reducing the number of trees that can absorb CO_2.

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legal movement of people across borders. Such activities represent a profound threat to human dignity and are prioritized by international law enforcement efforts.

204. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The newly sovereign states in the heart of the Eurasian continent are of significant concern to international security due to several key factors. Their vast reserves of energy resources and strategic location between major powers make them a focal point for geopolitical competition. Additionally, the potential for internal instability and the rise of radical ideologies can present risks that transcend national boundaries. This scientific relationship demonstrates why the management of stability in this region is a critical priority for maintaining global peace and the security of energy supplies.

205. (C) Project military power over greater distances.
The spread of advanced delivery systems is a major security concern because it enhances a nation's ability to conduct military operations over vast distances. These technologies allow for the rapid transportation of destructive warheads, significantly increasing a state's power projection and its capacity to threaten distant targets. This capability can alter regional strategic calculations, encourage other nations to acquire similar weapons, and heighten the risk that localized disputes could escalate into more significant and destructive conflicts, thereby impacting overall international peace and the maintenance of strategic stability.

206. (D) Combined economic desperation and domestic instability.
The unauthorized movement of people across international boundaries is often the result of desperate conditions in their home countries. Many individuals feel they have no choice but to leave due to a combination of severe economic hardship, lack of opportunities, and the presence of political instability or violence. While they may hope for a better life elsewhere, the unmanaged flow of people can present significant challenges for the host nation's resources and social cohesion. Addressing these root causes is essential for managing migration effectively and humanely.

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207. (A) The challenge of distribution and access to safe food.
Ensuring that people have reliable access to the sustenance they need to lead healthy lives is a core priority for modern states. This challenge involves more than just producing a sufficient quantity of food; it also requires that distribution systems are efficient and safe, and that individuals have the financial means to purchase what they need. Failure to address this problem can lead to widespread health crises, social unrest, and significant political instability. Therefore, the effective management of both supply and economic access is essential for social stability.

208. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
The global development agenda established at the turn of the century consisted of eight specific targets aimed at improving human welfare. These goals were designed to be measurable and were to be achieved by a specific deadline in fifteen years. One of the core objectives included the promotion of fairness between the sexes and the empowerment of women. While these targets provided a framework for international cooperation, they were not legally binding treaties, but rather a consensus on the most critical challenges facing the world's poorest populations.

209. (B) Mobilize political action, often in a violent manner.
The growth of ideologies based on narrow and uncompromising beliefs becomes a major security concern when religious identity is used as a tool for political mobilization and violence. When these movements reject the principles of pluralism and tolerance, they often engage in actions that threaten the stability of governments and the safety of diverse populations. This can lead to the persecution of minorities and the commission of terrorist acts, making the management of this radicalization a critical priority for maintaining both domestic and international peace.

210. (A) Organized crime thrives in environments where the rule of law is weak and corruption is rampant.
Transnational criminal networks find it easier to operate in environments where the central authority is unable or unwilling to maintain

A nation faces a serious challenge when it cannot ensure that its population has reliable access to a sufficient quantity of clean water. This situation often arises from a combination of natural scarcity, changing environmental patterns, and the pollution of existing sources. When people are forced to rely on unsafe water, it can lead to widespread health crises and hinder economic development. Addressing this problem is essential for social stability, as the lack of this vital resource can trigger social unrest and increase tensions between competing groups and nations.

198. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Modern international stability is threatened by a wide range of regional and thematic challenges. These include long-standing territorial disputes in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, as well as the risks associated with the spread of advanced weaponry and radical ideologies. Additionally, the transition toward new political systems in certain regions can lead to instability and competition over resources. Each of these situations represents a significant concern for the maintenance of international peace and security, highlighting the complex and interconnected nature of the problems facing the global community today.

199. (D) It is weak or predatory, failing to provide for citizens.
The quality of a state's leadership and the effectiveness of its institutions are critical for maintaining internal and international peace. Security is threatened when a government is unable or unwilling to provide for its citizens, protect their fundamental rights, or maintain order within its territory. These weak or predatory systems can lead to deep-seated resentment and social unrest, creating an environment where criminal and extremist groups can flourish. Such internal failures often spill over into neighboring regions, causing instability and making accountable governance a central requirement for security.

200. (A) Refugees flee due to persecution, not economic betterment.
The primary difference between two categories of people moving across international boundaries is based on their motivation for leaving home. One group relocates voluntarily, usually in search of better economic opportunities or education. In contrast, the other group is forced to flee because they face a direct threat to their life or liberty due to the dangers of war, systematic persecution, or extreme violence. This lack of choice and the need for safety are the defining characteristics of those who are granted specific legal protections under international law.

201. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Environmental challenges have distinct and severe impacts on the natural world and human society. Long-term shifts in the Earth's climate can lead to rising sea levels and more frequent extreme weather, while the large-scale removal of forest cover contributes to the loss of biodiversity. Additionally, acidic precipitation can damage ecosystems and infrastructure, and the degradation of productive land in dry regions often results in food shortages and the forced displacement of populations. Addressing these varied problems is essential for maintaining ecological balance and global human welfare.

202. (A) The collapse of the Soviet Union and its sphere of influence.
The fundamental shift in the international political structure was a direct consequence of the dissolution of one of the two dominant power blocs that had defined global relations for several decades. This collapse brought an end to the bipolar era and allowed for a different distribution of power among nations. This transition led to the emergence of a more complex international landscape where new frameworks for cooperation and conflict arose. This change fundamentally altered the nature of global security and the roles of various states in international affairs.

203. (D) The act, the means, and the purpose of exploitation.
The illegal exploitation of individuals is defined by three interrelated components. It involves the specific action of relocating or receiving a person, the use of deceptive or coercive methods to control them, and the ultimate goal of profiting from their forced labor or other forms of mistreatment. This combination of victimhood and the violation of fundamental rights distinguishes this crime from the voluntary and

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The removal of forest cover has a direct and significant impact on the Earth's climate by disrupting the natural carbon cycle. Trees act as a vital sink, absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and storing it in their biomass. When forests are destroyed, this storage capacity is lost, and the carbon previously held in the trees is released back into the air. This process significantly increases the concentration of greenhouse gases, thereby accelerating the warming of the planet and contributing to more frequent extreme weather events.

218. (A) The System of Governance and Human Rights
When a nation's central authority effectively collapses, it represents a profound breakdown in the political and administrative system and a major threat to human rights. These failed states are unable to provide basic services, maintain the rule of law, or protect their citizens from various forms of violence and abuse. This internal failure often leads to humanitarian crises and can become a source of instability for the surrounding region, making the quality of governance a central and critical concern for the maintenance of international peace.

219. (A) 1, 2, 3
Ensuring that a population has reliable access to the fundamental resources needed for life is a core priority for modern states. This includes maintaining a steady and affordable supply of electricity to power the economy. Additionally, providing adequate quantities of clean water is vital for public health, and ensuring that there is a sufficient and nutritious supply of food is essential for human welfare. Failure in any of these areas can lead to social unrest and instability, making resource security a critical concern for all nations.

220. (B) The United States and its allies, and the Soviet Union and its allies
The end of the Cold War refers to the conclusion of a long-standing ideological and geopolitical rivalry that dominated international relations for several decades following World War II. This confrontation was primarily between a bloc of nations led by the United States and another group of states led by the Soviet Union. The dissolution of this bipolar structure fundamentally altered the global political landscape, leading to a redistribution of power and the emergence of new frameworks for managing international cooperation and the various security challenges of the modern era.

221. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Transnational criminal networks engage in a variety of activities that pose a serious threat to public safety and state authority. These include the use of complex financial systems to make the proceeds of illegal activities appear legitimate and the illicit trade in prohibited substances. Additionally, the exploitation of individuals through forced labor and the uncontrolled distribution of light weaponry are significant challenges for international security. Each of these activities represents a form of organized crime that requires robust international cooperation and effective law enforcement to address effectively.

222. (D) Increased frequency and importance of intra-state conflicts.
The international landscape that emerged after the bipolar era is characterized by a significant shift in the nature of conflict. Instead of the large-scale wars between dominant world powers that were a constant threat in the past, the world has seen an increased frequency of internal wars within nations. These intra-state conflicts are often driven by ethnic and nationalist tensions and present complex challenges for international peace and security, as they often involve non-state actors and can lead to major humanitarian crises and regional instability.

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223. (A) Neutrality and impartiality
The humanitarian organization characterized by its red emblem is guided by a fundamental commitment to not taking sides in political or military disputes. This policy of neutrality is essential for gaining access to areas affected by conflict and providing protection and assistance to all victims regardless of their affiliations. By maintaining an impartial and independent role, the organization ensures that its humanitarian mission is respected by all parties involved in a crisis, which is vital for its ability to save lives and maintain human dignity in war zones.

224. (C) A is true but R is false.

The management of boundaries in the southern part of Asia is a significant security challenge due to several complex factors. Contrary to being well-defined and secure, many borders in the region are geographically difficult to control and are the subject of ongoing territorial disputes. These conditions, combined with porous boundaries, facilitate the irregular movement of populations and the illegal trade in various goods. Therefore, while the challenge is real, the reason for it is the difficulty of enforcement rather than the existence of perfect and undisputed barriers between states.

225. (B) Economic access to available food
A core aspect of ensuring that a population is properly fed involves more than just the production of a sufficient quantity of food. It also requires that individuals have the financial resources needed to purchase the sustenance they require to lead healthy lives. Even when food is available in the markets, poverty can prevent people from obtaining it, leading to malnutrition and social unrest. Therefore, the effective management of both supply and economic access is a critical component of a nation's human security and overall stability.

226. (A) The reaction of industrial pollutants with atmospheric water.
Environmental degradation in the form of acidic precipitation is primarily the result of specific pollutants released into the air by modern industrial activities. When sulfur dioxide and various nitrogen oxides are emitted from factories and power plants, they undergo chemical reactions with water vapor in the atmosphere to form acids. These then fall back to Earth as harmful rain, which can damage forests, aquatic life, and human infrastructure. Addressing this problem requires global cooperation to reduce the use of fossil fuels and implement cleaner production methods.

227. (C) North Korea's nuclear weapons program
The primary security challenge in Northeast Asia for the international community is centered on the ongoing development of advanced weaponry by a specific state. The expansion of its nuclear capabilities and the delivery systems needed to use them creates a constant threat to regional and global stability. This process of acquiring dangerous military assets outside of international agreements is a major concern, as it increases the risk of a catastrophic conflict and complicates the strategic calculations of major world powers in this important and sensitive part of the world.

228. (A) 1, 2, and 4 only
The modern international political landscape is characterized by several interrelated security challenges. These include a wave of political uprisings seeking reform in various nations and intense rivalries over territorial claims and resources in strategic maritime regions. Additionally, the growth of uncompromising religious ideologies can become a major source of political violence. Each of these situations represents a significant concern for the maintenance of international peace and security, highlighting the complex and multi-dimensional nature of the various problems facing the global community in the modern era.

229. (C) Persecution of a minority causing regional instability.
The systematic mistreatment of individuals based on their identity or beliefs is a profound humanitarian problem that can become a broader threat to peace. When a state engages in the persecution of minority groups, it often leads to deep-seated resentment and social unrest, which can eventually erupt into violent conflict. This instability frequently spills over national borders, causing regional tensions and the mass movement of people seeking safety. Therefore, the respect for fundamental human rights is an essential component of maintaining long-term stability and international security.

230. (B) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
The global development agenda that followed the set of targets established at the turn of the century is a more comprehensive framework for international cooperation. This new agenda, consisting of seventeen interconnected goals, aims to address a wider range of challenges, including environmental sustainability, economic inequality, and social justice. By building on the progress made during the previous fifteen years, these goals intend to guide the efforts of all nations toward a more sustainable and prosperous future, recognizing that development

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must balance social, economic, and ecological needs.

231. (D) A new country acquires nuclear weapons.
The expansion of military power can be described as the spread of sophisticated weaponry and technological knowledge to more nations. This specific process occurs when a state that previously did not possess a certain type of capability, such as nuclear weapons or advanced delivery systems, successfully acquires or develops them. This increases the total number of actors with such assets, which can significantly alter regional power balances and complicate international efforts to maintain strategic stability. Preventing this spread is a central and ongoing objective for global security and peace.

232. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The combustion of fossil fuels in modern factories and power generation facilities is a major driver of the long-term increase in the Earth's average temperature. This process releases massive amounts of carbon dioxide, which acts as a greenhouse gas by trapping heat in the atmosphere. This scientific relationship confirms that industrial outputs are a primary cause of the environmental damage associated with climate change. Addressing this issue requires global cooperation to transition toward cleaner energy sources and more sustainable methods of production to protect the planet's ecological health.

233. (C) A large number of people have fled across an international border due to war.
The mandate of the international agency dedicated to displaced persons is most critical during humanitarian crises involving the mass movement of people across national boundaries. When individuals are forced to flee their homes to escape the dangers of warfare or systematic persecution, this organization coordinates the global response to provide protection and assistance. It ensures that these vulnerable populations receive essential supplies and help in finding safe long-term living arrangements. Its work is vital for addressing the human consequences of instability and maintaining international order during periods of crisis.

234. (A) Allowing criminals to use their illicit profits in the legitimate economy.
Criminal organizations engage in a specific process to hide the origins of funds obtained through illegal activities. By moving these proceeds through various complex financial transactions, they attempt to make the money appear as though it were earned from legitimate sources. This allows illicit actors to utilize their wealth within the formal economy without attracting the attention of law enforcement, thereby supporting the continued operation and potential expansion of their criminal enterprises. Effectively combating this practice is a critical component of international efforts to weaken the power of organized crime.

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235. (D) Ozone layer depletion
While the thinning of the protective layer in the atmosphere was a major environmental concern in the past, it is not typically included in the list of current primary security threats alongside challenges like climate change and land degradation. Modern security concerns increasingly focus on problems that directly lead to resource scarcity, such as the loss of fertile land and clean water, or the impacts of rising global temperatures. These issues are more directly linked to the potential for social unrest, mass population displacement, and conflict between various groups and nations.

236. (B) A combination of climate change, population growth, and pollution.
Ensuring that populations have reliable access to clean water is becoming a more urgent global priority due to several interrelated factors. The impact of changing climate patterns is altering the availability of freshwater in many regions, while rapid population growth is increasing the overall demand. Furthermore, the pollution of existing sources and ongoing disputes between nations over shared water basins complicate efforts to manage these supplies effectively. Addressing these challenges is essential for maintaining public health, supporting economic development, and preventing tensions that could lead to instability.

237. (C) The end of the Cold War
The term describing the global political landscape that followed the bipolar era gained significant

remains a central driver of regional tension and a major challenge for international diplomacy, as its resolution is essential for achieving lasting peace and stability in the region and beyond.

251. (B) Fragmented and multi-faceted nature.
The transition from a bipolar structure led to a complex security environment. Unlike the predictable stability of superpower rivalry, the modern era features diverse risks and multi-faceted challenges. This shift includes the rise of non-state actors and the re-emergence of nationalist sentiments, creating a fragmented landscape where intra-state conflicts are as significant as inter-state wars.

252. (A) An era defined by a complex and uncertain security environment.
Although initially viewed with optimism for a peaceful era, the subsequent reality was a landscape defined by flux and uncertainty. This concept represents a shift from a single overarching threat to a diffusion of risks. It involves navigating regional conflicts and ethnic strife, illustrating that the global security framework has undergone a profound and fragmented transformation.

253. (C) The increased significance of intra-state conflicts.
In the contemporary era, the focus of global security has moved toward internal instabilities. While traditional inter-state wars persist, conflicts within countries have gained equal importance. These intra-state issues, often driven by ethnic strife and nationalist sentiments, fundamentally alter the requirements for security frameworks, replacing the previous ideological struggle between superpowers with a mosaic of local challenges.

254. (D) The emergence of a diffusion of security risks.
The early hope for a cooperative era was quickly overshadowed by the appearance of various complex threats. Instead of a stable environment, the international system faced a diffusion of risks where no single entity dominated. This landscape includes threats from non-state actors and regional tensions, making the global situation far more unpredictable and difficult to manage than expected.

255. (C) A combination of regional conflicts, ethnic strife, and nationalism.
Following the end of the superpower rivalry, global politics shifted toward localized and identity-based tensions. The previous focus on capitalism versus communism was superseded by a complex array of ethnic disputes and nationalist movements. This transition created a multifaceted security environment where diverse regional issues became the primary drivers of instability, reflecting a more fragmented and uncertain global system.

256. (B) It amplifies the threat of WMDs by improving delivery.
The development of advanced delivery systems significantly increases the danger posed by weapons of mass destruction. These technologies reduce the warning time available to states and extend the reach of potential aggressors across borders. By providing more effective ways to strike, missile proliferation intensifies the existential threat to global security and complicates efforts to maintain regional balances of power.

257. (D) The dual-use nature of certain technologies.
Many modern scientific advancements have applications in both civilian and military sectors, complicating international oversight. Programs intended for peaceful energy or industrial purposes can be covertly adapted to develop weapons or delivery systems. This overlap creates a difficult security dilemma, as it undermines the verification mechanisms and diplomatic consensus required for robust international non-proliferation regimes and global safety.

258. (A) It destabilizes power balances and can trigger arms races.
The spread of military and nuclear hardware creates significant instability by upsetting established geopolitical dynamics. This often forces neighboring states to increase their own military spending, leading to dangerous cycles of procurement. Such escalations increase the likelihood of catastrophic conflict and make regional peace more fragile, as the diffusion of advanced capabilities diminishes the sense of collective security.

259. (C) The potential for both state and non-state actors to acquire them.

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populations with the preservation of vital and fragile environmental resources.

244. (D) A is false but R is true.
The conclusion of the long-standing rivalry between two dominant power blocs did not lead to an era of total peace. While the risk of a global nuclear war diminished, the post-conflict period saw the emergence of a wide range of new and complex security threats. These include a surge in ethnic conflicts within nations, the rise of transnational terrorism, and the spread of advanced weaponry to actors outside of traditional state structures. The modern world remains a complex place where various regional disputes continue to pose significant risks.

245. (C) Overlapping sovereignty claims over islands and maritime areas.
The ongoing tensions in the waters of Southeast Asia are characterized by the existence of overlapping sovereignty claims to various islands and maritime areas. Multiple nations in the region maintain competing rights to the same territory and resources, which are driven by both strategic and economic interests. This competition over maritime boundaries and the control of valuable underwater assets makes the region a major flashpoint for geopolitical rivalry. Effectively managing these disputes is essential for maintaining regional security and the freedom of international trade in vital sea lanes.

246. (B) A non-missile state acquiring long-range ballistic missiles.
The expansion of military power occurs when more actors gain access to advanced delivery systems. An example of this is when a state that did not previously possess such a capability successfully develops or purchases long-range ballistic missiles. These technologies enhance a nation's ability to project power over vast distances and can significantly alter the strategic balance in a region. This acquisition often leads to increased tensions and may encourage other nations to acquire similar weapons, thereby complicating international efforts to maintain long-term peace and strategic stability worldwide.

247. (D) Access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food.
Ensuring that people have reliable access to the sustenance they need to lead healthy lives is a fundamental aspect of human welfare. This condition is achieved when all individuals, at all times, have both the physical and economic means to obtain a sufficient quantity of safe and nutritious food. This requires effective agricultural production, stable distribution systems, and the financial ability of people to purchase what they need. Failure to achieve this goal can lead to widespread health crises, social unrest, and political instability.

248. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The global development agenda established at the turn of the century included a variety of specific targets aimed at improving human welfare. These objectives focused on the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, the achievement of universal education for children, and the promotion of fairness between the sexes. Additionally, the initiative included goals to reduce the mortality rate among the youngest populations and improve public health outcomes. Each of these measurable targets was designed to coordinate international efforts to address the most critical challenges facing the world's poorest people.

249. (C) State governance impacts stability and human rights respect.
The quality of a nation's political and administrative systems is a critical factor in maintaining international peace and stability. A state's ability to govern its territory effectively and respect the fundamental rights of its citizens is essential for preventing internal unrest and the emergence of radical ideologies. Weak or oppressive governance often leads to social instability and humanitarian crises, which can spill over national borders and threaten regional and global security. Therefore, the promotion of stable and accountable governance is a central requirement for the maintenance of world peace.

250. (A) Struggle over land, sovereignty, and competing nationalisms.
The long-standing dispute in the Middle East is fundamentally a clash between two national movements that both seek the right to self-determination and sovereign statehood in the same geographic area. Each side has deeply held historical and cultural ties to the land, and the conflict involves complex questions of identity, security, and the control of territory. This struggle

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and undermine sovereign control. This creates a dangerous environment where the state's power is contested, leading to public health crises and increased regional instability.

268. (A) A profound violation of human rights and a form of modern slavery.
This form of organized crime involves the exploitation of vulnerable individuals for forced labor or sexual purposes. It represents a grievous assault on human dignity and fundamental freedoms. By operating through transnational networks, human trafficking creates a complex web of illicit activity that undermines the safety of populations and requires a coordinated international effort to protect those most at risk.

269. (C) It equips criminal groups and exacerbates conflict.
The widespread availability of lightweight weaponry allows criminal and terrorist organizations to challenge the state's monopoly on the use of force. These tools are essential for sustaining illicit operations and frequently lead to increased levels of violence and insecurity. By providing the means for armed confrontation, the proliferation of small arms fuels ongoing conflicts and strengthens the broader criminal ecosystem.

270. (D) The threats are transnational and operate across borders.
Modern illicit activities form a complex web that does not respect national boundaries, making it impossible for a single country to solve the problem alone. Since these criminal enterprises operate globally, effective countermeasures must involve collective action and shared intelligence among states. A unified approach is necessary to dismantle the interconnected networks that undermine sovereign authority and threaten global economic stability.

271. (C) To protect refugees and coordinate efforts to solve refugee problems.
This United Nations agency is specifically tasked with leading international action to safeguard the rights and well-being of people forced to flee their homes. Its primary goal is to provide protection and find long-term solutions for displaced populations worldwide. By coordinating global responses, the organization helps address the humanitarian challenges and security implications arising from mass movements caused by persecution.

272. (B) Porous borders, ethnic links, and regional instability.
The region faces significant cross-border population flows due to its unique geographic and social landscape. Historical ethnic connections and frequent political unrest create conditions where people move easily across ill-defined boundaries. These combined factors make border management particularly complex and contribute to the persistent security challenges associated with both voluntary and forced migration within the diverse South Asian political environment.

273. (D) It involves balancing national sovereignty with humanitarian duties.
Receiving states face the difficult task of maintaining control over their territory while simultaneously meeting their obligations to assist those in need. This tension requires policies that protect a nation's borders without violating the rights of refugees and migrants. Effectively managing these flows is a multifaceted security concern that involves legal, ethical, and practical considerations in an increasingly mobile global society.

274. (A) Refugee's well-founded fear of persecution.
The primary difference lies in the motivation for moving across borders. While some individuals relocate to improve their livelihoods, others are compelled to leave due to direct threats to their safety based on identity or beliefs. This specific fear of being targeted defines the status of those seeking asylum and triggers international protection frameworks that do not necessarily apply to others.

275. (C) Providing humanitarian assistance in armed conflict situations.
During times of violent struggle, this organization plays a vital role in protecting and supporting affected populations. It offers essential aid to both refugees and internally displaced persons who are caught in the midst of hostilities. By focusing on humanitarian needs in high-risk environments, it helps mitigate the suffering caused by state collapse and war, ensuring that vulnerable individuals receive care.

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The expansion of nuclear capabilities presents an existential threat because of the diversity of participants involved. Beyond traditional state-led programs, the risk of non-state groups obtaining materials or technology creates a highly volatile situation. This diffusion of dangerous capabilities across different types of actors undermines global stability and necessitates more comprehensive international verification mechanisms and diplomatic cooperation efforts.

260. (A) A reduction in resources allocated to defense and military capabilities.
At the end of the Cold War, there was a widespread expectation that the decreased threat of superpower conflict would allow nations to redirect military funding toward civilian needs. This concept represents the potential economic benefits resulting from a reduction in defense spending. However, the subsequent proliferation of various weapons systems has challenged this hope for a more peaceful era.

261. (D) Intensify existing social, economic, and political tensions.
Environmental degradation does not operate in isolation but rather worsens pre-existing vulnerabilities within societies. Stressors like resource scarcity and land degradation can exacerbate political instability and social grievances, leading to new conflicts. By adding pressure to already fragile systems, these ecological issues act as catalysts that turn manageable local tensions into significant threats to state stability and human well-being.

262. (B) The creation of resource scarcity and population displacement.
Global warming leads to rising sea levels and altered agricultural patterns, which directly affect human survival. These changes often result in the depletion of vital resources like water and food, forcing large groups of people to migrate. This displacement can create friction between communities and states, transforming climate-related phenomena into critical security concerns that threaten the stability of entire regions.

263. (C) Desertification.
The degradation of land in semi-arid regions severely jeopardizes the livelihoods of local populations and compromises food security. As fertile soil disappears, communities are often forced to compete for remaining resources or relocate entirely. This pressure on land access can fuel regional migration and trigger violent disputes, illustrating how ecological changes directly influence the occurrence of localized and regional conflicts.

264. (D) Transboundary nature, affecting areas far from the source.
Industrial pollutants frequently travel across international borders, causing damage to ecosystems and human health in nations that did not produce them. This transboundary effect makes environmental degradation a source of international tension. Because these impacts occur far from their origin, they challenge traditional notions of state sovereignty and require coordinated global responses to address the resulting health and ecological crises.

265. (A) They are now recognized as significant global security concerns.
Ecological issues have moved from being simple resource management problems to central pillars of international security. Interconnected stressors like climate change and deforestation act as threat multipliers that undermine state stability. By contributing to migration and resource scarcity, these environmental factors create a complex landscape of vulnerability that requires integrated frameworks to ensure the safety and well-being of populations.

266. (B) To legitimize illegally obtained funds.
Criminal organizations use sophisticated financial maneuvers to hide the origins of their illicit profits. By integrating these funds into the formal economy, they can operate more freely and avoid detection by law enforcement. This process not only corrupts financial institutions but also provides the necessary capital to sustain and expand various other transnational illegal activities, thereby undermining economic stability.

267. (B) Empowers cartels to challenge state authority.
The immense profits generated by the illegal drug trade provide criminal organizations with the resources to confront government institutions directly. Through a combination of violence and corruption, these cartels can erode the rule of law

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prominence in discussions of international affairs after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. This major historical event brought an end to the long-standing ideological and military competition between two dominant power blocs that had previously defined world politics. The shift allowed for a different distribution of power among nations and led to the emergence of new frameworks for managing international cooperation and the various security challenges of the modern era after 1991.

238. (D) High levels of corruption and lack of state capacity.
The stability and safety of a nation are compromised when its central authority lacks the capacity to manage its territory or provide essential services to its citizens. A primary characteristic of such a system is the presence of high levels of corruption and the inability of state institutions to maintain the rule of law. This failure of governance can lead to social unrest and create an environment where criminal and extremist groups can flourish without interference. Such conditions pose a major threat to both domestic and international security and peace.

239. (B) 3, 4, and 5
Modern international security involves a wide range of challenges that go beyond traditional military competition between states. These include problems such as environmental degradation, the illegal trade in prohibited substances, and the difficulty of ensuring that all people have access to a sufficient and nutritious supply of food. These non-traditional threats are often transnational in nature and can lead to instability, mass population displacement, and conflict. Addressing these issues requires new frameworks for international cooperation that focus on the interlinked nature of human welfare and ecological health.

240. (B) The core issues of global poverty and development.
The global development agenda established at the turn of the century represented a fundamental agreement among nations to address the most critical dimensions of human welfare. These targets were designed to focus international efforts and resources on reducing extreme poverty, improving health outcomes, and enhancing education in developing countries. By setting measurable goals, the initiative aimed to coordinate the actions of governments and international organizations to achieve significant progress in improving the lives of the world's most vulnerable populations by the year 2015 and beyond.

241. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different parts of the world face distinct security challenges that reflect their unique strategic and historical contexts. Some areas deal with the risks of advanced weaponry on a split territory, while others are marked by political uprisings seeking reform or the transition toward new systems following the end of a previous era. Additionally, some regions are defined by intense competition over maritime boundaries and resources. Each of these situations represents a different facet of the complex and varied nature of modern international security and regional stability today.

242. (A) Elements of coercion and exploitation versus voluntary intent.
The primary difference between the illegal movement of people and the exploitation of individuals lies in the presence of victimhood and the method of control. One activity involves a voluntary choice by a person to move to another country, even if the method used is unauthorized. In contrast, more serious human rights violations are characterized by the use of force, fraud, or coercion to control and exploit a person for forced labor or other purposes. This element of coercion is the fundamental factor that distinguishes these two concepts.

243. (C) Human factors such as overgrazing and deforestation.
The degradation of land in arid and semi-arid regions is primarily driven by human activities that exceed the capacity of ecosystems to recover. Practices such as the clearing of forests and overgrazing by livestock remove the natural vegetation that protects the soil from various forms of erosion. These actions, often combined with changing climate patterns, lead to the loss of productive land and fertile soil. Addressing this problem requires sustainable management techniques that balance the needs of local

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276. (A) Fuels radicalism and impacts regional and global dynamics.
This long-standing territorial and nationalist dispute has implications that extend far beyond the immediate region. Its persistence provides a pretext for wider ideological struggles and affects the strategic alliances of major world powers. By contributing to regional instability and radicalization, the unresolved nature of the conflict remains a central driver of uncertainty in the modern international security landscape and architecture.

277. (D) Calls for democracy and human rights.
The series of uprisings that began in late 2010 were initially sparked by popular demands for political reform and greater freedom. Citizens across several nations sought to challenge autocratic governance and improve their socio-economic conditions. While the movements were driven by aspirations for democratic change, the subsequent outcomes varied significantly, often leading to complex security challenges and prolonged periods of instability.

278. (B) The rise of extremist groups in power vacuums.
In the aftermath of the uprisings, some states experienced a collapse of authority, creating spaces where radical organizations could establish themselves. These groups capitalized on the resulting chaos and governance failures to gain influence and territory. This development transformed the initial calls for reform into a source of regional and global security threats, including increased terrorism and persistent internal violence.

279. (C) Interconnected phenomena contributing to regional volatility.
The interplay between entrenched disputes and newer political movements illustrates the complex nature of security in the Middle East. Historical issues and modern uprisings often exacerbate each other, creating a ripple effect of instability. This interconnectedness means that developments in one area, like the quest for Palestinian statehood, can be influenced by or can influence the broader regional shifts and crises.

280. (D) Massive humanitarian crises and refugee flows.
The instability and civil wars following the uprisings forced millions of people to flee their homes in search of safety. These movements created significant challenges for neighboring countries and distant regions, impacting global border management and humanitarian resources. These large-scale displacements represent a major consequence of the political shifts, demonstrating how regional unrest can rapidly become a pressing international security concern.

281. (A) North Korea's nuclear ambitions.
The persistence of North Korea's programs for developing weapons of mass destruction remains a major source of tension. This behavior challenges international non-proliferation efforts and creates a highly unpredictable environment in Northeast Asia. The potential for escalation and the threat to regional neighbors make the peninsula a critical flashpoint, requiring constant diplomatic attention and robust security measures to prevent conflict.

282. (B) Competing territorial claims and control over strategic resources.
Multiple nations assert overlapping rights to land features and maritime zones in this vital waterway. This competition is motivated by the desire to secure access to valuable resources and control critical sea lanes used for global trade. The resulting militarization and assertive actions by regional powers have increased the risk of confrontation, making the area a focal point of modern competition.

283. (B) The rise of fundamentalism.
Different forms of extreme ideological beliefs have emerged across the region, providing a foundation for radical movements. These ideologies challenge the social cohesion of diverse societies and pose a direct threat to the stability of states. By fueling extremism, this trend creates internal and cross-border security challenges that complicate the overall geopolitical landscape and require comprehensive social and political responses.

284. (A) Distinct but often interlinked by geopolitical competition.

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Various issues, from nuclear tensions to maritime disputes, are connected through the broader struggle for influence among major powers. While each situation has its own unique historical roots, they often overlap and influence one another in a volatile regional environment. This interconnection means that a crisis in one area can have significant repercussions for the stability and security of the entire continent.

285. (C) Assertive actions related to competing territorial and maritime claims.
The build-up of military presence in this strategic corridor is a direct result of states seeking to enforce their sovereignty over disputed areas. These proactive measures, including the construction of facilities and increased naval activity, have led to a heightened risk of unintended conflict. This process reflects the intense rivalry over resource access and the shaping of the regional security architecture.

286. (D) There is a direct relationship between governance, human rights, and security.
The way a state is governed determines its internal stability and its behavior toward the international community. Systems that respect fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are generally more peaceful. Conversely, the denial of these rights often leads to grievances and conflict. Therefore, promoting accountability and transparency is essential for building a more secure global order and preventing state failure.

287. (C) An increase in internal strife and conflict.
When a government suppresses dissent and fails to provide for its population, social tensions are likely to rise. This environment creates deep-seated grievances that can eventually erupt into violent protests or civil war. By denying basic freedoms and political participation, such systems undermine their own stability, potentially leading to state failure and creating wider security risks for the surrounding regional environment.

288. (B) It can lead to internal instability that spills across borders.
Internal oppression and the denial of fundamental freedoms often create crises that affect neighboring states. These situations can generate large-scale refugee flows and provide fertile ground for transnational criminal or terrorist activities. Because the consequences of poor governance and human rights abuses are not contained within a single nation, they represent a significant threat to regional and global security.

289. (D) Respect for human rights and the rule of law.
Stable and secure political systems are often defined by their commitment to protecting individual freedoms and maintaining legal accountability. These features ensure that grievances can be addressed through legitimate channels rather than through violence. By fostering transparency and fairness, such governance structures build a foundation for long-term domestic peace, which in turn contributes to the overall stability of the international system.

290. (A) Helps prevent the root causes of conflict and instability within states.
Effective political systems address the social and economic deprivations that often lead to violence. By ensuring accountability and providing essential services, good governance reduces the likelihood of internal grievances turning into armed struggle. This proactive approach serves as a fundamental component of international safety, as stable nations are less likely to produce spillover effects like refugees or regional tensions.

291. (C) Resource vulnerabilities have become major security issues.
Traditional military concerns are now supplemented by critical challenges related to food, energy, and water. These interrelated vulnerabilities have the potential to destabilize entire societies and trigger international disputes. As populations grow and resources become scarce or mismanaged, ensuring access to basic needs has become a paramount priority for maintaining both human security and the stability of the international system.

292. (A) Market volatility and population growth.
The reliable access to nutritious food is increasingly jeopardized by rapid increases in the global population and unpredictable changes in commodity prices. Additionally, the impacts of climate change further complicate agricultural output. When communities cannot secure sufficient nutrition, the resulting malnutrition and social unrest can lead to broader instability,

making food access a critical component of a nation's overall security.

293. (D) Geopolitical instability in energy-producing regions.
Modern economies depend heavily on the continuous availability of affordable power, often sourced from volatile parts of the world. Conflicts or political unrest in these areas can disrupt supplies, creating significant risks for importing nations. This dependence on finite resources and the challenges of transitioning to sustainable energy make energy security a central pillar of national and international economic and political stability.

294. (B) The transboundary nature of river basins and growing population pressures.
Many major water sources cross international borders, creating potential friction over usage rights and quality control. As demand increases due to population growth and pollution, the competition for this vital resource intensifies. This lack of clear management over shared water systems can lead to disputes between neighboring states, illustrating why water is a fundamental and potentially volatile security concern.

295. (C) A crisis in one resource area can worsen crises in others.
Food, energy, and water are deeply interconnected, meaning that a failure in one system often triggers problems in the others. For example, energy is needed for water purification and food production, while water is essential for energy generation. This linkage creates a complex web of vulnerability where localized scarcity can rapidly escalate into a widespread human security crisis and regional instability.

296. (D) Development and security are fundamentally linked.
This framework was built on the premise that a world where millions live in extreme poverty and lack basic needs is inherently unstable. By addressing economic and social grievances, nations can build a foundation for lasting peace. This approach recognizes that improving human well-being is not just a moral goal but a practical strategy for ensuring global stability and safety.

297. (A) The root causes of instability like poverty and disease.
This international effort targeted the fundamental conditions that often fuel violence and extremism. By focusing on issues such as illiteracy, environmental degradation, and lack of healthcare, the goals sought to reduce the deprivations that lead to social unrest. Addressing these underlying factors is seen as a way to create a more prosperous and peaceful world by fostering long-term resilience.

298. (B) Long-term conflict prevention.
Investing in the well-being and education of populations is considered a powerful method for reducing the likelihood of future disputes. By providing people with better opportunities and essential services, the root causes of radicalization and internal strife can be mitigated. This proactive focus on development aims to build stable societies that are less prone to violence, thereby enhancing overall global security.

299. (B) Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.
One of the primary objectives of this framework was to eliminate the most severe forms of deprivation facing humanity. By ensuring that all individuals have access to sufficient food and a basic standard of living, the goals aimed to remove the grievances that often lead to instability. This target represents a core component of the collective effort to promote human development and peace.

300. (A) Introducing human well-being as a key element of stability.
By including targets like universal primary education and the fight against major diseases, the international community expanded its definition of what constitutes a safe world. This shift moved beyond traditional military threats to focus on the socio-economic conditions of individuals. The framework posited that global security is deeply dependent on the health, literacy, and overall prosperity of people across the world.

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CHAPTER 06

India's Security Concerns & Policies in Contemporary International Scenario

1. Which of the following is a key element in the genesis of Sino-Indian relations?
(A) Joint naval exercises conducted during the 19th century
(B) Historical cultural and trade linkages via the Silk Road
(C) A formal military alliance against Western colonial powers
(D) Shared democratic ideologies following national independence

2. Read the following statements regarding the genesis of the Sino-Indian relationship and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The early phase of post-independence relations was characterized by the slogan "Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai".
Statement II: The Tibetan issue and the asylum granted to the Dalai Lama became a major point of friction.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

3. Identify the correct statement regarding the early phase of India-China relations.
(A) India refused to recognize the People's Republic of China after its formation in 1949.
(B) China and India signed the Panchsheel Agreement primarily to regulate trade in the Indian Ocean.
(C) India was one of the first non-communist countries to recognize the People's Republic of China.
(D) The Bandung Conference in 1955 marked the beginning of hostilities between India and China.

4. The principles of Panchsheel, a cornerstone of early Sino-Indian relations, were first formally enunciated in an agreement between the two countries in 1954. To which specific issue did this agreement pertain?
(A) Demarcating the entire Sino-Indian boundary line
(B) Establishing a joint military and security command
(C) Cooperation in sustainable nuclear energy development
(D) Trade and intercourse between the Tibet region and India

5. Match the items in List I with those in List II concerning the genesis of Sino-Indian relations.
List I: (Event)
P. Formal recognition of PRC by India
Q. Signing of the Panchsheel Agreement
R. The Bandung Conference
S. Dalai Lama's flight to India
List II: (Significance)
1. Solidified the "Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai" spirit in a multilateral forum
2. Became a major irritant and point of contention
3. India was one of the first non-socialist states to do so
4. Pertained to trade and intercourse with the Tibet region
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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6. Identify the incorrect statement about the historical context of Sino-Indian relations.
(A) Ancient India and China had significant religious and cultural exchanges, notably the spread of Buddhism.
(B) The "Forward Policy" was initiated by China in the late 1950s to assert its claims in disputed territories.
(C) In the post-independence era, Jawaharlal Nehru envisioned a cooperative relationship between the two newly-freed Asian nations.
(D) The Tibetan uprising in 1959 and the subsequent flight of the Dalai Lama to India severely strained relations.

7. The term 'Panchsheel' refers to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. What is the most accurate definition of this concept in the context of Sino-Indian relations?
(A) A military pact aimed at mutual defence against external aggression.
(B) An economic agreement focused on creating a free trade area.
(C) A cultural exchange program to promote tourism.
(D) A set of five guiding principles for managing interstate relations.

8. Which of the following principles are NOT part of the 'Panchsheel' agreement that influenced the genesis of Sino-Indian relations?
(A) Joint military action against common threats and formation of a security alliance
(B) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
(C) Mutual non-aggression and mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
(D) Equality and mutual benefit

9. What is the most appropriate description of the historical development of Sino-Indian relations?
(A) A comprehensive study focused solely on the 1962 war and its aftermath.
(B) An analysis of ancient maritime trade routes between the two civilizations.
(C) An examination of political and ideological factors in the post-1949 era.
(D) A review of contemporary economic competition between modern India and China.

10. Consider the following events regarding the genesis of Sino-Indian relations.
I. The Bandung Conference
II. India grants asylum to the Dalai Lama
III. The Sino-Indian border war
IV. Signing of the Panchsheel Agreement on Tibet
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the events above?
(A) IV, I, II, III
(B) I, IV, II, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) II, I, IV, III

11. The deterioration of Sino-Indian relations in the late 1950s was a direct cause of the 1962 conflict. Which event was a primary effect of this deterioration?
(A) The signing of the Tashkent Agreement to settle regional conflicts.
(B) The formation of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
(C) The immediate resolution of the long-standing boundary dispute.
(D) The start of a long period of diplomatic frostiness between nations.

12. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the genesis of Sino-Indian relations.
(A) Panchsheel - A five-point military strategy for border defence
(B) Forward Policy - India's policy of establishing posts in disputed border areas
(C) Bandung Conference - A bilateral summit between Nehru and Zhou Enlai
(D) 1959 Uprising - An event in Aksai Chin leading to direct conflict

13. Which of the following concepts is central to understanding the initial phase of diplomatic engagement between independent India and the People's Republic of China?
(A) Strategic Autonomy
(B) Non-Alignment
(C) Asian Solidarity
(D) Balance of Power

14. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The genesis of Sino-Indian relations is marked by an uncomplicated and consistently

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friendly trajectory.
Statement II: The unresolved boundary question was a latent issue even during the "Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai" period.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

15. Select the correct option based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The flight of the Dalai Lama to India in 1959 was a pivotal turning point in Sino-Indian relations.
Reason (R): China viewed India's decision to grant asylum to the Dalai Lama as a grave provocation and interference in its internal affairs concerning Tibet.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

16. Identify the incorrect statement pertaining to the factors that shaped early Sino-Indian relations.
(A) Prime Minister Nehru's idealistic vision of Asian solidarity played a significant role.
(B) There was a formal, written agreement demarcating the entire boundary between India and China before 1950.
(C) The issue of Tibet was a constant undercurrent of tension.
(D) Both nations shared a common experience of fighting imperialism.

17. The initial warmth in Sino-Indian relations, symbolized by the "Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai" slogan, was largely a manifestation of which broader foreign policy concept championed by India?
(A) Look East Policy
(B) Afro-Asian solidarity and Non-Alignment
(C) Gujral Doctrine
(D) Strategic Partnership with the Soviet Union

18. Consider the following factors that contributed to the initial positive phase of Sino-Indian relations.
a. India's early recognition of the People's Republic of China.
b. Shared opposition to colonialism and imperialism.
c. The personal rapport between Prime Minister Nehru and Premier Zhou Enlai.
d. The resolution of the boundary dispute in 1954.
e. The signing of the Panchsheel Agreement.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (e)
(B) (a), (b), (d) and (e)
(C) (b), (c), (d) and (e)
(D) (a), (c) and (d) only

19. Which historical event is most directly associated with the end of the initial phase of cordiality in Sino-Indian relations and the beginning of open hostility?
(A) The Korean War
(B) The formation of SEATO
(C) The 1962 Sino-Indian War
(D) The Vietnam War

20. Consider the following statements about the genesis of Sino-Indian relations.
I. India viewed the historical treaties concerning the boundary as valid, while China rejected them as products of imperialism.
II. Economic competition was the primary cause of friction in the 1950s.
III. The concept of Panchsheel was intended to govern relations between the two countries.
IV. Both countries were founding members of the NATO alliance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II and III
(D) All of the above

21. What is the basis of the primary boundary dispute between India and China in the Western Sector?
(A) The alignment of the McMahon Line
(B) The control of the Chumbi Valley
(C) The sovereignty over the Aksai Chin plateau

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(D) The demarcation of the border in Sikkim

22. Read the following statements regarding the Sino-Pakistan relationship and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Sino-Pakistan Nexus is a major security concern for India.
Statement II: This nexus involves close diplomatic, economic, and military cooperation, including the development of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

23. Identify the correct statement regarding China's One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative.
(A) India is a founding and enthusiastic member of the OBOR initiative.
(B) The initiative is purely an economic project with no strategic implications.
(C) OBOR is a US-led initiative to counter China's influence in Asia.
(D) India objects to OBOR due to CPEC's violation of territorial sovereignty.

24. If India perceives the Sino-Pakistan nexus as a "two-front" threat, what does this concept imply?
(A) The possibility of a coordinated military conflict on its western and northern borders.
(B) An economic threat from two directions simultaneously.
(C) A diplomatic challenge in two different international forums.
(D) A cultural challenge from both Chinese and Pakistani influences.

25. Consider the following factors that form the core of the Sino-Pakistan nexus.
a. China's assistance in Pakistan's nuclear and missile programs.
b. The construction of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).
c. Consistent diplomatic support for Pakistan on international forums, including on the Kashmir issue.
d. Joint India-China-Pakistan military exercises.
e. China's sale of advanced conventional military hardware to Pakistan.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (e)
(B) (a), (b), (d) and (e)
(C) (b), (c) and (d) only
(D) (a), (d) and (e) only

26. The McMahon Line is central to the boundary dispute between India and China in which sector?
(A) The Eastern Sector (Arunachal Pradesh)
(B) The Western Sector (Ladakh)
(C) The Middle Sector (Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh)
(D) The sector concerning the border with Nepal

27. The term "Sino-Pakistan Nexus" in the context of India's security primarily refers to:
(A) A formal cultural exchange treaty between Beijing and Islamabad.
(B) A short-term economic agreement focused on regional textile trade.
(C) A joint initiative to combat climate change in South Asia.
(D) A strategic partnership posing security challenges for India.

28. Which of the following is NOT a reason for India's concern regarding the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)?
(A) It passes through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, which India claims as its sovereign territory.
(B) It promotes regional economic integration that exclusively benefits the Indian state.
(C) It enhances China's strategic presence in and around Pakistan, including at the Gwadar port.
(D) It is seen as a part of a larger Chinese strategy to encircle India.

29. Which of the following best describes China's policy towards South Asia from an Indian perspective?
(A) A policy strictly promoting India's leadership role in the region.

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58. Consider the following statements about Chinese interests in the Indian Ocean.
a. China is constructing a 'blue water' navy capable of operating far from its shores.
b. China established its first overseas military base in Djibouti, in the Horn of Africa.
c. The 'Maritime Silk Road' is a component of the OBOR initiative that runs through the Indian Ocean.
d. China's activities are solely for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.
e. China fully supports India's 'SAGAR' (Security and Growth for All in the Region) vision.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (a), (d), and (e) only
(C) (c), (d), and (e) only
(D) (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e)

59. The 'rise of China' has a direct impact on the 'rise of India' primarily because:
(A) The two nations have formed a permanent, unbreakable alliance.
(B) China's rise creates both opportunities for economic engagement and significant strategic challenges for India.
(C) China actively assists India's economic growth to create a multipolar Asia.
(D) The rise of China has no bearing on India's own trajectory.

60. Arrange the following Chinese actions in the maritime domain in a logical sequence of increasing strategic assertiveness.
I. Building and militarizing artificial islands in the South China Sea.
II. Sending naval ships for anti-piracy patrols in the Gulf of Aden.
III. Establishing a permanent overseas military base in Djibouti.
IV. Asserting the 'nine-dash line' claim in diplomatic notes.

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) II, IV, III, I
(B) IV, II, I, III
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, III, IV, I

61. Which international law is most frequently invoked in discussions about the South China Sea disputes and freedom of navigation?
(A) The Geneva Convention
(B) The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
(C) The Kyoto Protocol
(D) The Outer Space Treaty

62. Read the following statements regarding the competition between India and China and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Despite competition, India and China share a common interest in maintaining a stable global economic environment.
Statement II: The border standoffs, such as the one in Doklam (2017) and Eastern Ladakh (2020-), highlight the competitive and conflictual dimension of the relationship.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

63. The concept of China's 'String of Pearls' refers to:
(A) A network of Chinese military alliances in the Pacific Ocean.
(B) Chinese-funded ports and naval access points perceived as encircling India.
(C) A series of cultural centers established by China along the ancient Silk Road.
(D) A trade agreement involving the export of pearls from China to South Asian countries.

64. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the 'Rise of India and China'.
(A) Cooperation - Competition over UNSC permanent seat
(B) Competition - Joint stance in climate change negotiations
(C) Cooperation - Membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)
(D) Competition - Resolving the boundary dispute

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37. Identify the correctly matched pair concerning the Sino-Indian boundary dispute.
(A) Middle Sector - Dispute over Arunachal Pradesh
(B) Eastern Sector - Dispute over Aksai Chin
(C) Western Sector - Dispute over the Shaksgam Valley
(D) Sikkim Sector - Dispute over the McMahon Line

38. Consider the following statements regarding the Sino-Indian Boundary Dispute.
a. The dispute is divided into three sectors: Western, Middle, and Eastern.
b. In the Eastern Sector, China claims the entire state of Arunachal Pradesh, referring to it as 'South Tibet'.
c. The McMahon Line, which India considers the legal border in the East, was agreed upon in the Simla Convention of 1914.
d. The Western Sector dispute primarily involves the Aksai Chin plateau, through which China built a strategic highway (G219).
e. The boundary dispute was fully and finally resolved by the 1993 Border Peace and Tranquility Agreement.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
(B) (a), (b), (c) and (e)
(C) (b), (c), (d) and (e)
(D) (a), (c) and (e) only

39. The concept of a "military balance" between India and China involves comparing all of the following aspects EXCEPT:
(A) The number of active military personnel and reserves.
(B) The quantity and quality of military hardware, including naval and air assets.
(C) The capabilities of their nuclear arsenals and delivery systems.
(D) The size of their respective economies and GDP growth rates.

40. Select the correct option based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Sino-Pakistan nexus has a significant nuclear dimension that concerns India.
Reason (R): There have been credible allegations and evidence of China's assistance in the development of Pakistan's nuclear weapons and missile programs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. What is the most significant strategic implication for India of Chinese control and development of the Gwadar Port in Pakistan?
(A) It provides a new market for Indian exports.
(B) It helps India monitor regional maritime traffic effectively.
(C) It provides China strategic access to the Arabian Sea near the Persian Gulf.
(D) It reduces Pakistan's economic dependence on other countries.

42. In the context of the Sino-Indian military balance, what does the term 'Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR)' signify?
(A) The high-altitude plateau from which the Chinese military would have to launch and sustain operations against India.
(B) A region from where India launches its military operations against China.
(C) A neutral buffer zone demilitarized by both countries.
(D) A region jointly administered by India and China.

43. Which of the following statements incorrectly describes an aspect of the Sino-Indian rivalry in South Asia?
(A) China has been making significant diplomatic and economic inroads in nations like Nepal, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives.
(B) India often perceives Chinese projects in neighboring countries as a form of strategic encirclement.
(C) China's chequebook diplomacy is seen as a challenge to India's traditional influence in the region.
(D) India and China are partners in the SAARC organization as equal full members.

44. A key element of China's policy towards South Asia involves leveraging economic instruments

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(B) A policy of complete non-interference and political isolation.
(C) Cultivating bilateral ties with neighbours to increase regional leverage.
(D) A policy focused solely on joint counter-terrorism with all South Asian nations.

30. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding Sino-Indian contentious issues.
List I: (Issue)
P. Aksai Chin
Q. McMahon Line
R. CPEC
S. 'String of Pearls'
List II: (Associated Sector/Concept)
1. Eastern Sector Boundary
2. Chinese strategic encirclement theory
3. Western Sector Boundary
4. Sovereignty violation in PoK
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

31. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Sino-Indian military balance.
(A) The Indian Air Force has no qualitative edge over the PLAAF in any of the border regions.
(B) China possesses a significantly larger defence budget and a more modernised military-industrial complex.
(C) India has the geographical advantage of operating on interior lines of communication in some border areas.
(D) China's nuclear arsenal is quantitatively and qualitatively superior to India's.

32. What does OBOR, a major Chinese initiative and a concern for India, stand for?
(A) Overseas Border and Oceanic Route
(B) One Belt, One Road
(C) Official Bilateral Operational Region
(D) Oceanic Belt and Overland Road

33. Read the following statements regarding the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and choose the correct option.
Statement I: CPEC is a flagship project of China's OBOR initiative.
Statement II: CPEC aims to connect Kashgar in China with the Gwadar port in Pakistan.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

34. The "Sino-Pakistan Nexus" is perceived by Indian strategic thinkers as a form of collusion. The primary effect of this collusion is:
(A) An increased probability of a two-front war scenario for India's military planners.
(B) The rapid economic development of the entire South Asian region.
(C) The resolution of the Kashmir dispute in India's favour.
(D) The weakening of Pakistan's military capabilities.

35. Select the correct option based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): India has officially objected to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).
Reason (R): The CPEC passes through parts of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, which India considers its sovereign territory, thus violating its territorial integrity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. Which of the following is an example of China's policy towards South Asia that challenges India's traditional sphere of influence?
(A) China's consistent support for India's permanent membership in the UNSC.
(B) China's refusal to trade with any South Asian country other than Pakistan.
(C) China's policy of resolving all its border disputes with India amicably.
(D) Significant infrastructure investments in nations like Sri Lanka and Nepal.

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(B) (a), (b), and (e) only
(C) (c), (d), and (e) only
(D) (a) and (e) only

51. The phrase "Rise of India and China" in the 21st century most appropriately refers to their:
(A) Declining political influence in global affairs.
(B) Growing economic, military, and diplomatic power and influence on the world stage.
(C) Joint efforts to establish a new world order based on communist ideology.
(D) Retreat from international engagements to focus on domestic issues.

52. In the context of 'Cooperation and Competition', which of the following is an example of an economic cooperative mechanism between India and China?
(A) The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad)
(B) The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)
(C) The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
(D) The AUKUS security pact

53. Which of the following is NOT considered a primary Chinese interest in the Indian Ocean?
(A) Securing its Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOCs) for energy and trade.
(B) Establishing logistical and naval access points (e.g., Djibouti, Gwadar).
(C) Promoting India as the sole 'net security provider' in the region.
(D) Countering the influence of the US and Indian navies.

54. The "Malacca Dilemma" is a term used to describe China's strategic vulnerability. What does it refer to?
(A) China's difficulty in managing its multiple ethnic minorities.
(B) Dependence on the Strait of Malacca as a chokepoint for oil imports.
(C) The diplomatic challenge of balancing its relationships with North and South Korea.
(D) The economic difficulty of transitioning from a manufacturing to a service-based economy.

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55. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding India-China relations.
List I: (Concept/Location)
P. South China Sea
Q. Indian Ocean Region
R. BRICS
S. 'String of Pearls'
List II: (Relevance)
1. A strategic theory of Chinese-funded ports creating an encirclement of India
2. A multilateral forum where India and China cooperate
3. A vital area for India's maritime security and where China's interests are growing
4. An area where India champions freedom of navigation against China's expansive claims
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

56. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the dynamic of 'cooperation and competition' between India and China.
(A) Both countries cooperate on issues like climate change negotiations to a certain extent.
(B) Bilateral trade between India and China has grown significantly, although India has a large trade deficit.
(C) India and China have successfully resolved their boundary dispute, leading to enhanced cooperation.
(D) Competition for strategic influence in South Asia and the Indian Ocean is a key feature of their relationship.

57. From India's perspective, China's artificial island-building and militarization in the South China Sea is a concern because it:
(A) Directly threatens India's territorial waters.
(B) Challenges the established international maritime order and norms.
(C) Reduces the volume of trade passing through the region.
(D) Benefits other Southeast Asian nations at India's expense.

for strategic gains. Which of the following is the best example of this?
(A) Promoting cultural exchange programs with India.
(B) Debt-trap diplomacy via large infrastructure loans to smaller nations.
(C) Advocating for democratic reforms in all South Asian countries.
(D) Sponsoring joint scientific research on Himalayan glaciers with India.

45. Consider the following statements regarding the Sino-Indian boundary dispute.
I. The dispute is a legacy of British India's ambiguous borders with Tibet and China.
II. India accepts the McMahon Line as the de jure border in the Eastern Sector.
III. China claims sovereignty over the Tawang tract in Arunachal Pradesh, a key site in Tibetan Buddhism.
IV. Several rounds of talks by Special Representatives have been held to resolve the dispute.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II and III only
(D) I, III and IV only

46. The contemporary relationship between India and China is often described as a mix of 'cooperation and competition'. Which area best represents cooperation?
(A) The unresolved boundary dispute
(B) The Sino-Pakistan nexus
(C) Competing for influence in the Indian Ocean region
(D) Membership and coordination in multilateral forums like BRICS and SCO

47. Read the following statements regarding Chinese interests in the Indian Ocean and choose the correct option.
Statement I: China's growing naval presence and activities in the Indian Ocean are a significant strategic concern for India.
Statement II: China's primary interest in the Indian Ocean is to secure its energy supply routes and trade, which pass through the region's sea lanes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

48. Identify the correct statement regarding Chinese interests in the South China Sea.
(A) China's claims in the South China Sea, based on the 'nine-dash line', are universally accepted by all neighbouring countries.
(B) China's interests include asserting sovereignty, securing resources, and establishing military dominance in the region.
(C) China advocates for the complete freedom of navigation in the South China Sea, as interpreted by the United States.
(D) India is a claimant state in the territorial disputes of the South China Sea.

49. India's official position on the South China Sea disputes emphasizes the importance of which principle?
(A) Supporting China's historical claims
(B) Freedom of navigation and overflight, and unimpeded commerce, based on international law
(C) Forming a military alliance to contain China's influence
(D) Recognizing the 'nine-dash line' as a legitimate maritime boundary

50. Consider the following factors representing 'competition' in the context of the rise of India and China.
a. Securing long-term energy resources from Africa and the Middle East.
b. Gaining influence and executing infrastructure projects in neighbouring countries like Nepal and Sri Lanka.
c. The race to modernize their respective military forces.
d. Striving for a greater say in global governance institutions.
e. Jointly combating piracy in the Gulf of Aden.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)

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65. Select the correct option based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The simultaneous rise of India and China is a defining feature of the 21st-century international system.
Reason (R): Both countries have always acted in complete harmony, forming a unified bloc to challenge the West.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. What is considered the primary 'genesis' of the India-Pakistan conflict?
(A) The 1971 war and the creation of Bangladesh.
(B) The partition of British India in 1947 and the unresolved issue of Jammu and Kashmir.
(C) The dispute over the Siachen glacier in the 1980s.
(D) The nuclear tests conducted by both countries in 1998.

67. In the context of the Indo-Pak military balance, the concept of 'conventional asymmetry' generally favours which country?
(A) Pakistan, due to its superior technology.
(B) Both are perfectly balanced.
(C) Pakistan, due to its strategic location.
(D) India, due to its larger size, economy, and military force.

68. Consider the following statements about the 'Kashmir Question'.
I. It originated with the accession of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir to India in 1947.
II. Pakistan has consistently used cross-border terrorism as a tool of its policy on Kashmir.
III. The Shimla Agreement (1972) established the Line of Control (LoC) and committed both sides to resolve the issue bilaterally.
IV. The issue was permanently resolved by the Lahore Declaration in 1999.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV only
(D) All of the above

69. What does the term 'Pakistan Sponsored Terrorism' refer to in the context of India's security?
(A) Pakistan's official policy of promoting domestic tourism.
(B) State use of proxies to wage a low-cost war against India.
(C) Efforts by Pakistani NGOs to counter terrorism.
(D) Pakistan's participation in global counter-terrorism initiatives.

70. Consider the following contentious issues in India-Pakistan relations, apart from Kashmir.
I. The Siachen Glacier dispute
II. The demarcation of the maritime boundary in Sir Creek
III. Sharing of river waters under the Indus Waters Treaty
IV. Cooperation in the field of space technology
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III
(C) III and IV only
(D) II, III and IV

71. Pakistan's nuclear strategy is widely believed to be based on which of the following postures?
(A) A 'No First Use' (NFU) policy, similar to India's.
(B) A policy of complete nuclear disarmament.
(C) A strategy of using nuclear weapons only in response to a chemical or biological attack.
(D) A 'First Use' option, particularly to counter India's conventional military superiority.

72. Read the following statements regarding the power structure of Pakistan and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The power structure of Pakistan is characterized by the significant and often dominant role of its military establishment.
Statement II: The civilian democratic governments in Pakistan have always exercised complete and undisputed control over the country's foreign and security policies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is

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103. The genesis of the India-Pakistan conflict is directly linked to which historical event?
(A) World War I
(B) The Cold War
(C) The Partition of British India
(D) The Sino-Indian War of 1962

104. Identify the incorrect pair regarding India-Pakistan contentious issues.
(A) Siachen - World's highest battlefield
(B) Sir Creek - Maritime boundary dispute
(C) Indus Waters - Treaty brokered by the World Bank
(D) Kashmir - Dispute originating from the Tashkent Agreement

105. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding India-Pakistan relations.
List I: (Term/Doctrine)
P. No First Use (NFU)
Q. State-sponsored terrorism
R. Two-Nation Theory
S. Cold Start Doctrine
List II: (Associated Country)
1. Foundational ideology of Pakistan
2. India's nuclear policy
3. India's conventional military strategy
4. A key element of Pakistan's strategy towards India
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

106. The concept of a 'limited war' under a nuclear overhang became a reality during which India-Pakistan conflict?
(A) 1948 War
(B) 1965 War
(C) 1971 War
(D) 1999 Kargil Conflict

107. Which factor is NOT typically considered when assessing the Indo-Pak military balance?
(A) The number of aircraft carriers
(B) The range and accuracy of ballistic missiles
(C) The size of the diaspora population in third countries
(D) The level of training and morale of the troops

108. Consider the following consequences of Pakistan-sponsored terrorism on India.
I. Loss of civilian and security personnel lives.
II. Negative impact on the economy, particularly in affected regions like Kashmir.
III. Creation of a trust deficit that hampers diplomatic negotiations.
IV. Increased defence expenditure for counter-terrorism and border management.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) III and IV only
(D) I and IV only

109. Pakistan's nuclear strategy of maintaining a first-use option is primarily aimed at deterring:
(A) A nuclear attack from a third country.
(B) A full-scale conventional attack by India.
(C) A UN-mandated peacekeeping intervention.
(D) A cyber-attack on its critical infrastructure.

110. Consider the following agreements/events in the history of India-Pakistan relations.
I. The Tashkent Agreement
II. The Shimla Agreement
III. The Lahore Declaration
IV. The Instrument of Accession of J&K
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the items above?
(A) IV, I, II, III
(B) I, IV, II, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) II, I, IV, III

111. The phrase "the army has a country, not the other way around" is often used to describe the power structure in which nation?
(A) India
(B) Nepal
(C) Pakistan
(D) Bangladesh

112. Identify the correct statement regarding the Siachen dispute.
(A) It is a low-altitude desert region.
(B) The area was explicitly demarcated in the Karachi and Shimla agreements.
(C) Indian troops occupied the key heights of

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violation of the LoC
2. Resulted in the creation of Bangladesh and the Shimla Agreement
3. Led to the division of Jammu & Kashmir and the establishment of the Ceasefire Line
4. A large-scale tank battle, ending in a stalemate and the Tashkent Agreement

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

81. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the strategic dimension of India-Pakistan relations.
(A) The induction of nuclear weapons has created a situation of deterrence, often termed the 'nuclear overhang'.
(B) Pakistan's strategy has included the use of sub-conventional warfare (terrorism and insurgency) under the nuclear umbrella.
(C) The Indo-Pak military balance has remained static and unchanged since 1947.
(D) The Kashmir issue is both a cause and a consequence of the enduring rivalry.

82. In the context of the Indo-Pak military balance, what does the 'Cold Start' doctrine (proactive strategy) of the Indian Army seek to address?
(A) The challenge of fighting a high-altitude war in Siachen.
(B) Rapid, shallow thrusts to punish provocations without triggering nuclear response.
(C) The threat of maritime terrorism originating from Pakistan.
(D) The requirement for long-term peacekeeping operations.

83. Which of the following is a direct consequence of the 'Power Structure of Pakistan', where the military holds significant sway?
(A) The consistent and smooth functioning of democracy.
(B) The continuity of a hardline and often hostile policy towards India.
(C) The rapid economic development surpassing all other South Asian nations.
(D) The complete eradication of religious extremism from Pakistani society.

84. The 'River Waters' issue between India and Pakistan is primarily governed by the Indus Waters Treaty. According to this treaty, India has exclusive rights over the waters of which set of rivers?
(A) Indus, Jhelum, Chenab
(B) Ravi, Beas, Sutlej
(C) Indus, Ravi, Beas
(D) Chenab, Jhelum, Sutlej

85. Select the correct option based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Kashmir question remains the most intractable issue in India-Pakistan relations.
Reason (R): The issue is deeply intertwined with the foundational ideologies, national identities, and strategic interests of both states.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. The concept of 'Pakistan Sponsored Terrorism' is most vividly exemplified by which of the following events?
(A) The 1999 Kargil War
(B) The 2008 Mumbai terrorist attacks (26/11)
(C) The dispute over Sir Creek
(D) The signing of the Indus Waters Treaty

87. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding contentious issues between India and Pakistan.
(A) Siachen - Dispute over a maritime boundary
(B) Sir Creek - Dispute over sharing of river waters
(C) Kashmir - A dispute originating from the 1971 war
(D) Tulbul Navigation Project - A dispute over navigation on the Jhelum river

88. Consider the following statements about Pakistan's nuclear strategy as viewed by strategic analysts.
I. It is designed to deter an all-out conventional war with India.
II. It includes the development of tactical nuclear weapons (TNWs) to be used on the battlefield.

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(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

135. Select the correct option based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The progress of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has been slow and often stalled.
Reason (R): The SAARC charter explicitly forbids the discussion of bilateral and contentious issues, but the overarching political rivalry between India and Pakistan has consistently cast a shadow over its proceedings.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

136. The South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) agreement has not been very successful. What is the primary reason for this?
(A) The member countries produce identical goods with no scope for trade.
(B) Political tensions, sensitive lists, and non-tariff barriers limit effectiveness.
(C) The geographical terrain makes trade impossible.
(D) Member countries prefer to trade only with the European Union.

137. Which of the following is NOT a major challenge for regional cooperation in South Asia?
(A) The India-Pakistan conflict
(B) Water sharing disputes between various countries
(C) A shared and universally accepted political ideology across the region
(D) The large informal economy and smuggling networks

138. Consider the following challenges for regional cooperation in South Asia.
a. The significant economic and military asymmetry between India and its neighbours.
b. The use of terrorism as an instrument of state policy by Pakistan.
c. The lack of physical connectivity and poor infrastructure.
d. The influence of external powers, particularly China, altering regional dynamics.
e. The complete absence of any cultural or historical linkages among the people.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
(B) (a), (b), (c) and (e)
(C) (b), (c), (d) and (e)
(D) (a), (c) and (e) only

139. India's 'Neighbourhood First' policy is an attempt to address which key aspect of its South Asia relations?
(A) To counter Chinese influence by re-energizing engagement with its immediate neighbours.
(B) To form a military bloc against the United States.
(C) To merge all South Asian countries into a single political entity.
(D) To focus exclusively on relations with Pakistan, ignoring other neighbours.

140. Select the correct option based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): India has been increasingly promoting sub-regional and trans-regional cooperation through forums like BIMSTEC.
Reason (R): This is partly a strategy to bypass the gridlock in SAARC caused by Pakistan's x and to foster cooperation with like-minded neighbours in the Bay of Bengal region.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The concept of "asymmetry" as a challenge to regional cooperation in South Asia primarily refers to the:
(A) Difference in time zones across the region.
(B) Disparity in size and power between India and SAARC members.
(C) Variety of languages spoken in the region.
(D) Different forms of government in the member countries.

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(A) The Kashmir Question
(B) Pakistan Sponsored Terrorism
(C) The Siachen Glacier
(D) Joint membership and cooperation in SAARC

97. What is the most appropriate description of the 'Kashmir Question' in the context of Indo-Pak relations?
(A) A simple land dispute that can be resolved with x territorial adjustments.
(B) A settled issue after the 1971 war.
(C) A complex dispute involving territory, people, ideology, and national identity.
(D) A problem created entirely by external powers with no local dimension.

98. Consider the following actions that are manifestations of 'Pakistan Sponsored Terrorism'.
a. Providing financial support to terrorist organizations targeting India.
b. Establishing training camps for militants on Pakistani soil.
c. Using intelligence agencies to plan and coordinate attacks in India.
d. Consistently denying the existence of any terrorist groups on its soil.
e. Launching global diplomatic campaigns against terrorism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
(B) (a), (b), (c) and (e)
(C) (a), (b) and (c) only
(D) (d) and (e) only

99. The Indus Waters Treaty is often cited as an example of successful cooperation between India and Pakistan. However, it has also become a 'contentious issue' recently due to:
(A) India's complete stoppage of water to Pakistan.
(B) Pakistan's objections to India's construction of hydropower projects on western rivers.
(C) Pakistan's diversion of the Indus river.
(D) A new treaty being signed with China.

100. Consider the following statements describing the strategic dimension of India-Pakistan relations.
a. The 1947-48 war resulted in the de facto division of Kashmir along the Ceasefire Line.
b. The 1965 war was initiated by Pakistan's 'Operation Gibraltar' to foment an uprising in Kashmir.
c. The 1971 war led to the creation of Bangladesh and the signing of the x Agreement, which renamed the Ceasefire Line to the Line of Control (LoC).
d. The 1999 Kargil conflict was a limited war fought at high altitudes after Pakistani forces infiltrated across the LoC.
e. All conflicts between India and Pakistan have been resolved through UN intervention.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
(B) (a), (b), (c), and (e)
(C) (b), (c), (d), and (e)
(D) (a), (c), and (e) only

101. Which of the following is the best example of how the military balance between India and Pakistan has evolved?
(A) Pakistan has achieved conventional military parity with India.
(B) India has completely dismantled its nuclear arsenal.
(C) Both countries have become overt nuclear powers, adding a new and dangerous dimension to any potential conflict.
(D) The military balance has remained identical to what it was in 1947.

102. Read the following statements regarding the power structure of Pakistan and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The 'power structure of Pakistan' is a simple democratic framework where civilian institutions are supreme.
Statement II: The Pakistani military has staged multiple coups and directly ruled the country for extended periods.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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dispute.
II. The conventional military asymmetry favouring India.
III. Pakistan's use of terrorism as a policy tool and its first-use nuclear doctrine.
IV. The role of external powers, historically the US and China, in the regional balance.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) I, II and III only

121. The military balance between two countries is a dynamic concept. Which of the following would most significantly alter the Indo-Pak military balance?
(A) A cultural exchange agreement.
(B) The acquisition of a new, technologically advanced weapons system by one country, such as an S-400 missile defence system.
(C) A trade agreement on agricultural products.
(D) An increase in tourism between the two nations.

122. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the contentious issues between India and Pakistan.
(A) The Siachen conflict is costly for both nations in terms of human lives and financial resources.
(B) The Indus Waters Treaty has been an area of complete harmony with no disagreements whatsoever.
(C) The Sir Creek dispute has implications for the demarcation of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
(D) Pakistan has repeatedly tried to internationalize the Kashmir issue.

123. The 'genesis of the India-Pakistan conflict' can be traced back to the 'Two-Nation Theory', which is a concept that:
(A) Proposed that India and Pakistan should have two capitals each.
(B) Argued that Hindus and Muslims were separate nations deserving their own states.
(C) Stated that South Asia should be divided into a northern and a southern nation.
(D) Was a military doctrine for fighting a two-front war.

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124. Read the following statements regarding nuclear strategies and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Pakistan's nuclear strategy is identical to India's nuclear doctrine.
Statement II: Pakistan maintains a first-use option to counter India's conventional superiority, whereas India has a declared No First Use policy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

125. Consider the following issues between India and Pakistan.
a. The demarcation of the boundary in the Sir Creek area.
b. The military deployment on the Siachen Glacier.
c. The interpretation of the Indus Waters Treaty regarding dam construction.
d. The status of Jammu and Kashmir.
e. Joint efforts in the WHO to combat polio.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
(B) (a), (b), (c), and (e)
(C) (b), (c), (d), and (e)
(D) (a), (c), and (e) only

126. What is the most significant challenge for regional cooperation in South Asia?
(A) The geographical distance between the member states.
(B) The prevalence of democratic systems in all member states.
(C) The legacy of mistrust and conflict between India and Pakistan.
(D) The lack of a common language across the region.

127. The primary multilateral organization for regional cooperation in South Asia has been:
(A) ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)
(B) SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)
(C) SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation)

the Saltoro Ridge in 1984 through 'Operation Meghdoot'.
(D) The dispute was resolved in 2003 through a mutual withdrawal of troops.

113. The persistence of contentious issues like Siachen, Sir Creek, and river waters, despite numerous rounds of talks, is a symptom of:
(A) The lack of any real issues between the two countries.
(B) The overarching trust and friendship in the relationship.
(C) Political and strategic mistrust preventing the resolution of solvable problems.
(D) The interference of the United Nations in bilateral matters.

114. Read the following statements regarding the Indo-Pak military balance and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Indo-Pak military balance must be assessed only in terms of the number of soldiers.
Statement II: The balance is a complex calculation involving technology, doctrine, force postures, economic capacity, and the nuclear dimension.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

115. Select the correct option based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The overt nuclearization of India and Pakistan in 1998 fundamentally altered the strategic landscape of South Asia.
Reason (R): It introduced the concept of nuclear deterrence, which simultaneously raised the stakes of a full-scale war while creating space for low-intensity conflicts like Kargil.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

116. Which of the following is a primary feature of the 'genesis of the India-Pakistan conflict'?
(A) Cooperation in regional science and technology
(B) Ideological opposition between secular and religious nationalism.
(C) A shared foreign policy based on non-alignment.
(D) A long history of joint military commands.

117. The military standoff on the Siachen Glacier is a classic example of:
(A) A maritime dispute.
(B) A high-altitude mountain warfare conflict.
(C) A desert warfare operation.
(D) A cyber-warfare incident.

118. Consider the following statements describing the 'Power Structure of Pakistan'.
a. The ISI, the premier intelligence agency, reports directly to the civilian Prime Minister and is fully under civilian control.
b. The military has frequently intervened in politics, overthrowing elected governments.
c. The term 'establishment' is often used to refer to the nexus of the military and the civil bureaucracy.
d. Foreign and security policies, especially concerning India and Afghanistan, are largely determined by the military.
e. The constitution of Pakistan explicitly gives the military the final say in all matters of the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (c) and (e)
(B) (b), (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (b) and (c)
(D) (c), (d) and (e)

119. What is the core of the dispute over Sir Creek?
(A) The alignment of the land border in Punjab.
(B) Different interpretations of the maritime boundary demarcation principle.
(C) The control over the headwaters of the Jhelum river.
(D) The transit rights for military vehicles.

120. Consider the following factors crucial to understanding the strategic dimension of India-Pakistan relations.
I. The legacy of partition and the Kashmir

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incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

73. The dispute over the Siachen Glacier is primarily about:
(A) The presence of valuable mineral resources.
(B) Control of high-altitude passes overlooking strategic regional routes.
(C) The location of religious shrines.
(D) The source of a major river system.

74. The Indus Waters Treaty (1960) governs the sharing of river waters between India and Pakistan. This treaty was brokered by which international institution?
(A) The United Nations
(B) The World Bank
(C) The International Monetary Fund
(D) The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

75. Consider the following statements regarding the strategic dimension of India-Pakistan relations.
a. The conflict is rooted in the ideology of the two-nation theory and the legacy of Partition.
b. Pakistan's nuclear strategy aims to create a deterrence threshold against India's conventional military options.
c. The power structure in Pakistan, with the army's dominance, significantly influences its India policy.
d. Contentious issues like Sir Creek and water sharing have been fully resolved, leading to greater trust.
e. The Kashmir issue remains the central point of contention between the two nations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (e)
(B) (a), (b), (d) and (e)
(C) (b), (c) and (d) only
(D) (a), (d) and (e) only

76. The 'Kashmir Question' was first taken to the United Nations by which country?
(A) Pakistan
(B) India
(C) The United Kingdom
(D) The Soviet Union

77. What is the most accurate definition of 'Pakistan's Nuclear Strategy' from an Indian perspective?
(A) A strategy focused on peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
(B) A doctrine of 'credible minimum deterrence' with a 'no first use' pledge.
(C) An asymmetric strategy maintaining the first use option against India.
(D) A strategy aimed at achieving nuclear parity with the United States.

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78. Consider the following statements about the power structure of Pakistan.
a. The Pakistani military, often referred to as the 'establishment', has historically played a dominant role in politics.
b. The Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) is a key instrument in executing Pakistan's foreign and security policies, including its policy towards India.
c. Civilian governments have consistently held supreme authority over the military since 1947.
d. The army's influence extends to economic and foreign policy domains, not just defence.
e. The judiciary in Pakistan has always been subservient to the military.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (d)
(B) (a), (c) and (e)
(C) (b), (c) and (d)
(D) (c), (d) and (e)

79. The Sir Creek dispute between India and Pakistan involves:
(A) A 96-km tidal estuary in the marshlands of the Rann of Kutch.
(B) A glacier in the northern Karakoram range.
(C) A river in the Punjab region.
(D) A mountain pass in Balochistan.

80. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding India-Pakistan relations.
List I: (Conflict/Event)
P. 1947-48 War
Q. 1971 War
R. 1999 Kargil Conflict
S. 1965 War
List II: (Outcome/Significance)
1. Exposed Pakistan's nuclear blackmail and

(D) BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation)

128. Consider the following issues and challenges for regional cooperation in South Asia.
I. Pervasive political mistrust among member states.
II. Asymmetry in size and capabilities, with India being overwhelmingly larger than its neighbors.
III. Bilateral disputes often hindering multilateral progress.
IV. Cross-border terrorism and internal political instability in some member states.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

129. The ineffectiveness of SAARC is often attributed to its principle of:
(A) Decisions being made by a simple majority vote.
(B) Excluding bilateral and contentious issues from its charter.
(C) Decisions requiring unanimity, allowing a single country veto.
(D) Focusing exclusively on regional military cooperation.

130. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding regional cooperation in South Asia.
List I: (Challenge for Regional Cooperation)
P. Bilateral conflict hampering multilateralism
Q. Asymmetry of size
R. Cross-border terrorism
S. Internal political instability
List II: (Example in South Asia)
1. Constant strain on India-Pakistan relations, affecting SAARC summits.
2. The smaller neighbours' perception of being dominated by India.
3. Frequent changes in government in Nepal or political turmoil in Sri Lanka.
4. The India-Pakistan rivalry preventing the SAARC process from moving forward.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

131. Identify the incorrect statement regarding India's role in South Asian regional cooperation.
(A) India, due to its size and location, is central to any regional cooperation effort.
(B) India has often been accused by its smaller neighbours of acting like a 'big brother'.
(C) The 'Gujral Doctrine' was an attempt by India to build trust with its smaller neighbours.
(D) India has consistently used SAARC as a platform to resolve its bilateral disputes with Pakistan.

132. The rise of alternative regional groupings like BIMSTEC is seen as a response to:
(A) The great success and efficiency of SAARC.
(B) The desire to include China in a South Asian regional framework.
(C) SAARC paralysis largely due to India-Pakistan tensions.
(D) The need for a military alliance in the Bay of Bengal.

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133. A key 'issue' for India in South Asia is the growing influence of which extra-regional power in its neighbourhood?
(A) Brazil
(B) Russia
(C) China
(D) South Africa

134. Read the following statements regarding regional cooperation in South Asia and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Regional cooperation in South Asia has achieved its full potential in areas like trade and connectivity.
Statement II: Challenges like trust deficits, political disputes, and security concerns have severely limited the progress of regional integration.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

III. It formally adheres to a 'No First Use' policy.
IV. The command and control of nuclear assets are firmly in the hands of the elected civilian government.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, II and III
(D) II and IV only

89. A key difference between the Indo-Pak military balance before 1998 and after 1998 is the:
(A) Overt nuclearization of the subcontinent.
(B) Complete cessation of all cross-border conflicts.
(C) Disbanding of Pakistan's conventional army.
(D) Signing of a permanent peace treaty.

90. Select the correct option based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The military establishment, often called the 'Deep State', plays a decisive role in shaping Pakistan's policy towards India.
Reason (R): The Pakistani military views the perpetual conflict with India as essential for its justification, resource allocation, and dominant position within the Pakistani state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. The term 'Line of Control' (LoC) is associated with which contentious issue between India and Pakistan?
(A) The Siachen Glacier
(B) The Kashmir dispute
(C) The Sir Creek issue
(D) The sharing of Indus waters

92. Read the following statements regarding the genesis of the India-Pakistan conflict and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The genesis of the India-Pakistan conflict is purely religious.
Statement II: The conflict is a complex mix of historical grievances, territorial disputes, ideological opposition, and strategic competition.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) The conflict is a complex mix of historical, territorial, and strategic factors.

93. The resolution of the Sir Creek dispute is important for both India and Pakistan because it would help in:
(A) Solving the Kashmir dispute.
(B) Demarcating the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for both countries in the Arabian Sea.
(C) Ending the Siachen conflict.
(D) Finalizing the alignment of the CPEC.

94. The 'Power Structure of Pakistan' is often described as a 'praetorian state'. This implies that:
(A) The state is governed by a council of religious elders.
(B) The state's foreign policy is dictated by economic interests alone.
(C) The military has a disproportionate and intervening role in politics and governance.
(D) The state follows a policy of strict isolationism.

95. Consider the following statements related to the India-Pakistan military balance.
I. India has a significant quantitative advantage in conventional forces (army, air force, navy).
II. Pakistan aims to offset this conventional imbalance with its nuclear arsenal.
III. Both countries have fought several major wars since independence.
IV. India has a stated 'No First Use' nuclear policy, while Pakistan does not.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only

96. Which of the following is NOT a contentious issue in the strategic dimension of India-Pakistan relations?

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142. Identify the correctly matched pair concerning India and South Asia.
(A) SAARC - A successful military alliance led by India.
(B) Gujral Doctrine - India's policy of offering non-reciprocal concessions to smaller neighbours.
(C) BIMSTEC - A regional organization that includes Pakistan.
(D) Neighbourhood First - A policy to prioritize relations with countries outside South Asia.

143. One of the main 'issues' for India in South Asia is managing the perception of it being a regional hegemon. This perception arises from:
(A) India's small size and weak economy.
(B) India's overwhelming size and power relative to its neighbours.
(C) India's policy of non-interference in any regional matter.
(D) India's x to participate in any regional organization.

144. Read the following statements regarding regional integration in South Asia and choose the correct option.
Statement I: All member states of SAARC share a land border with India, except for two.
Statement II: Physical connectivity and infrastructure development are major areas of potential cooperation in South Asia.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

145. Consider the following statements regarding the challenges for regional cooperation in South Asia.
I. SAARC's charter principle of unanimity makes decision-making difficult.
II. Intra-regional trade is very low compared to other regional blocs like ASEAN or the EU.
III. Historical conflicts and a 'trust deficit' poison the atmosphere for cooperation.
IV. China's growing presence in the region presents both challenges and opportunities for cooperation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

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146. In the immediate aftermath of independence, what was the primary basis for India's threat perception?
(A) A potential naval invasion by a European power.
(B) The conflict with Pakistan, especially over Kashmir.
(C) The ideological threat from the Soviet Union.
(D) Economic competition from Japan.

147. A key political lesson from the 1962 Sino-Indian War for India was the:
(A) Success of the 'Forward Policy'.
(B) Need to align foreign policy realism with military preparedness.
(C) Importance of maintaining a close alliance with Pakistan.
(D) Reliability of international x in times of crisis.

148. Consider the following military lessons India learned from the 1965 Indo-Pak War.
I. The need for better coordination between the army and the air force.
II. The vulnerability of Indian airfields to pre-emptive strikes.
III. The importance of intelligence and the failure to anticipate Pakistan's 'Operation Gibraltar'.
IV. The complete superiority of Pakistani armour over Indian tanks.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III
(C) III and IV only
(D) I and IV only

149. The 1971 Indo-Pak war is considered a decisive military victory for India. What was its most significant political outcome?
(A) The signing of the Tashkent Agreement.
(B) The liberation of Goa.
(C) The creation of the independent state of

II. South China Sea
III. Gulf of Aden
IV. Strait of Hormuz
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) III, IV, I, II
(B) IV, III, I, II
(C) III, IV, II, I
(D) IV, III, II, I

211. In the context of India's maritime strategy, what does 'SAGAR' stand for?
(A) Sea and Global Asset Recovery
(B) Security and Growth for All in the Region
(C) South Asian Goodwill and Alliance for a Region
(D) Strategic Action Group for Asian Rivers

212. Read the following statements regarding the 'Indo-Pacific' concept and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Indian Ocean and the Asia-Pacific region are two x and unconnected geopolitical constructs.
Statement II: The concept of the 'Indo-Pacific' recognizes the strategic, economic, and security x between the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

213. Securing the Sea Lanes in the Indian Ocean is vital for India's energy security because:
(A) India exports large quantities of oil through these lanes.
(B) A majority of India's crude oil imports are transported via these maritime routes.
(C) The lanes are rich in undersea oil fields.
(D) These lanes are the primary source of hydro-electric power.

214. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding India's maritime security.
(A) Indian Ocean - A region of diminishing strategic importance for India.
(B) Asia-Pacific - A region with no impact on India's security.
(C) Security of Sea Lanes - Critical for India's trade and energy imports.
(D) 21st Century Maritime Strategy - Solely focused on anti-piracy operations.

215. Select the correct option based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): India's maritime strategy in the 21st century has shifted towards a more expansive role in the Indo-Pacific.
Reason (R): This shift is driven by India's growing economic interests, the need to secure its sea lanes, and the strategic challenge posed by China's increasing presence in the region.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

216. Which of the following is NOT a component of India's multi-layered coastal surveillance system established after the 26/11 attacks?
(A) Coastal radar chains and automatic x systems.
(B) Patrolling by the Indian Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Police.
(C) x ID cards for all fishermen.
(D) Deployment of the army for all coastal policing duties.

217. The development of naval facilities at Chabahar port in Iran is strategically important for India's maritime outreach towards which region?
(A) Southeast Asia
(B) The Persian Gulf and Central Asia
(C) The South Pacific
(D) East Africa

218. Considering India's maritime strategy, what is the best description of its approach to the Asia-Pacific region?
(A) An x policy of non-involvement.
(B) Proactive engagement to ensure rules-based order and freedom of navigation.
(C) A policy of seeking exclusive control over the South China Sea.
(D) A policy of creating a military alliance to confront Japan.

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major long-term strategic challenge.
(C) In the 21st century, threat perceptions have expanded to include non-traditional threats like cyber warfare and terrorism.
(D) Since 1971, Pakistan is no longer considered a threat to India's security.

157. The term 'preparedness' in the context of India's defence policy refers to:
(A) The state of readiness of the armed forces in terms of equipment, training, and logistics to meet assessed threats.
(B) The level of India's diplomatic engagement with its neighbours.
(C) The annual growth rate of the Indian economy.
(D) The number of peace treaties signed by India.

158. Consider the following factors representing future trends in India's defence policy.
a. Increased focus on a two-front war scenario (China and Pakistan).
b. Greater emphasis on technology, cyber warfare, and space assets.
c. A shift towards greater self-reliance in defence production ('Atmanirbhar Bharat').
d. An expanding role for the navy to protect maritime interests in the Indo-Pacific.
e. A planned reduction in the defence budget to fund social programs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
(B) (a), (b), (c) and (e)
(C) (b), (c), (d) and (e)
(D) (a), (c) and (e) only

159. A significant political lesson from the 1999 Kargil war was that:
(A) Peace talks and declarations (like the Lahore Declaration) are not always a guarantee against aggression.
(B) Nuclear weapons prevent all forms of conflict between two states.
(C) High-altitude warfare is impossible in the modern era.
(D) The international community will always side with Pakistan.

160. Arrange the following Indian wars in chronological order of their occurrence.
I. The Kargil Conflict
II. The Sino-Indian War
III. The war for the x of Bangladesh
IV. The first Indo-Pak war over Kashmir
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) IV, II, III, I
(B) II, IV, III, I
(C) IV, III, II, I
(D) I, III, II, IV

161. The 1962 war had a profound impact on the 'Making of India's Defence Policy'. What was the most direct consequence?
(A) India signed a formal military alliance with the United States.
(B) India abandoned its policy of non-alignment.
(C) A comprehensive review leading to military expansion and modernization.
(D) India immediately resolved its border dispute with China.

162. Read the following statements regarding the 1971 war and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The military lesson from the 1971 war was the importance of a swift, multi-pronged, and well-coordinated offensive.
Statement II: The political lesson was that successful military outcomes are heavily dependent on careful diplomatic preparation and creating a x international environment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

163. "Threat perception, assessment and preparedness" form a continuous cycle in defence planning. What does 'assessment' primarily involve?
(A) Calculating the total cost of all military hardware.
(B) Analyzing the capabilities and intentions of potential adversaries.
(C) Polling public opinion on defence matters.
(D) Reviewing the salaries of military personnel.

164. Identify the correctly matched pair of a war and its political lesson for India.
(A) 1965 War - The futility of engaging in tank battles.
(B) 1971 War - The effectiveness of joint operations and international diplomacy.
(C) 1962 War - The strength of India's 'Forward Policy'.
(D) 1999 War - The guarantee of peace through nuclear deterrence.

165. Select the correct option based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The 1999 Kargil conflict is often referred to as a "limited war".
Reason (R): Both sides avoided crossing the international border to prevent escalation into a full-scale war.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. Which of the following is NOT a 'future trend' anticipated in India's security environment?
(A) Increasing contestation with China along the Line of Actual Control.
(B) The growing importance of the maritime domain and the Indo-Pacific.
(C) The diminishing relevance of cyber security and information warfare.
(D) The persistent threat of state-sponsored terrorism from Pakistan.

167. The political lesson of the 1948 war was the long-term internationalization of the Kashmir issue. The military lesson was the critical need for:
(A) A powerful blue-water navy.
(B) An independent air force.
(C) The capacity for rapid deployment and logistics in high-altitude terrain.
(D) A dedicated special forces command.

168. Consider the following factors that contributed to the military outcome of the 1962 war.
I. A flawed political assessment of Chinese intentions.
II. Inadequate intelligence and poor border infrastructure.
III. Troops ill-equipped and ill-acclimatized for mountain warfare.
IV. Lack of effective use of the Indian Air Force in a combat role.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) I and IV only

169. How did India's threat perception evolve after the 1998 nuclear tests by India and Pakistan?
(A) The threat of conventional war was eliminated entirely.
(B) The possibility of a conflict escalating to the nuclear level became a new, central element of threat assessment.
(C) The threat from China was deemed to have disappeared.
(D) Non-traditional threats like terrorism were no longer considered important.

170. Consider the following statements about the making of India's defence policy.
I. It is an iterative process based on evolving threat perceptions.
II. The lessons from past wars have been instrumental in shaping force structures and doctrines.
III. The policy has shifted from a continental focus to one that includes maritime security.
IV. Economic constraints have always been a key factor in defence planning and acquisition.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

171. A major lesson of the 1965 war was the importance of decisive leadership and the morale of the armed forces, which was high despite:
(A) The decisive victory in 1962.
(B) The humiliating defeat in the 1962 war.
(C) The lack of any threat from Pakistan.
(D) The overwhelming technological superiority of the Indian military at the time.

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172. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the political and military lessons of India's wars.
(A) The 1962 war exposed the gap between foreign policy posturing and military capability.
(B) The 1971 war showcased successful tri-services coordination and political will.
(C) The 1999 Kargil war demonstrated that nuclearization had made conventional war impossible.
(D) The 1948 war underlined the logistical challenges of mountain warfare.

173. What is the most significant 'future trend' affecting India's defence preparedness?
(A) The decreasing cost of military technology.
(B) The rise of disruptive technologies like Artificial Intelligence, drones, and cyber weapons.
(C) The resolution of all border disputes with neighbours.
(D) The decline of the importance of the Indian Ocean.

174. Read the following statements regarding defence preparedness and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The 'preparedness' of India's defence has been a static concept, unchanged since 1947.
Statement II: Preparedness is a dynamic concept that must adapt to changing threat assessments, technological advancements, and geopolitical shifts.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

175. Consider the following elements of India's contemporary defence preparedness.
a. Maintaining a credible deterrent against both China and Pakistan.
b. Enhancing intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities, especially in border areas.
c. Improving tri-service integration and jointness.
d. Building indigenous defence industrial capacity.
e. Completely x its defence needs to foreign allies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
(B) (a), (b), (c), and (e)
(C) (b), (c), (d), and (e)
(D) (a), (c), and (e) only

176. India's 'Look East Policy' was primarily initiated to:
(A) Counter the influence of the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia.
(B) Strengthen economic and strategic ties with Southeast Asian nations.
(C) Focus exclusively on cultural ties with Japan.
(D) Form a military alliance against China in the 1990s.

177. The transition from 'Look East' to 'Act East' Policy signifies a shift towards:
(A) A less active and more observational role in the region.
(B) A more proactive, action-oriented, and security-focused engagement.
(C) Abandoning economic ties in favour of purely military ones.
(D) Focusing only on East Asia and x Southeast Asia.

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178. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Look East' and 'Act East' policies.
I. 'Look East' was primarily economic in focus, while 'Act East' has a stronger strategic and security dimension.
II. 'Act East' extends India's focus beyond ASEAN to include countries like Japan, South Korea, and Australia.
III. 'Look East' was launched in the 21st century, while 'Act East' began in the 1990s.
IV. 'Act East' involves a greater emphasis on connectivity, infrastructure, and defence cooperation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III only
(D) All of the above

order.

195. Consider the following activities related to India's 'Act East' Policy.
I. Upgrading the nature of the relationship with ASEAN to a Strategic Partnership.
II. Holding x joint military exercises with countries like Singapore, Indonesia, and Japan.
III. Fast-tracking connectivity projects like the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project.
IV. Reducing diplomatic ties with all countries east of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

196. What is the primary focus of India's maritime security and strategy in the 21st century?
(A) Gaining control of the South Atlantic Ocean.
(B) Safeguarding its extensive coastline, island territories, and Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOCs).
(C) Focusing solely on riverine security.
(D) Preparing for naval conflict in the Arctic Ocean.

197. For India, the Indian Ocean is of primary strategic importance. Why?
(A) It is named after India.
(B) A significant portion of India's trade and energy imports passes through it.
(C) It is the smallest of the world's oceans.
(D) All of India's neighbours are located across the Indian Ocean.

198. India's interest in the Asia-Pacific region's security is driven by:
(A) Its territorial claims in the South China Sea.
(B) The growing economic and strategic linkages between the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
(C) A desire to colonize Pacific islands.
(D) Its membership in the APEC forum.

199. The "Security of Sea Lanes" is a critical component of India's maritime strategy. What are Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOCs)?
(A) Designated air corridors for military aircraft.
(B) Underground tunnels for secure communication.
(C) The primary maritime routes used for trade and energy transport.
(D) A series of naval bases connected by radio.

200. Consider the following statements about India's Maritime Strategy for the 21st Century.
a. The strategy aims to project India as a 'net security provider' in the Indian Ocean Region.
b. It focuses on developing a 'blue water' navy capable of operating far from the coast.
c. It includes countering piracy, maritime terrorism, and other non-traditional threats.
d. It is exclusively focused on defence and has no role in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR).
e. The strategy involves close cooperation with other navies in the Indo-Pacific.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (e)
(B) (a), (b), (d) and (e)
(C) (b), (c) and (d) only
(D) (a), (d) and (e) only

201. Which island chains belonging to India give it a significant strategic outreach into the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea?
(A) The Hawaiian Islands
(B) The Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands
(C) The Falkland Islands
(D) The Canary Islands

202. Read the following statements regarding India's maritime strategy and choose the correct option.
Statement I: India's maritime strategy is purely defensive and focused only on its territorial waters.
Statement II: India's modern maritime strategy encompasses a wide arc of interests from the Persian Gulf to the Strait of Malacca and beyond, including roles like security provider and disaster x.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

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186. Which of the following is NOT a primary objective of India's 'Act East Policy'?
(A) To promote economic cooperation and trade with ASEAN and East Asian countries.
(B) To develop strategic relationships to address common security challenges.
(C) To isolate India from global supply chains.
(D) To improve connectivity between India's northeastern states and Southeast Asia.

187. The geographical scope of the 'Indo-Pacific' concept, as viewed by India, primarily connects which two oceans?
(A) The Atlantic and the Pacific
(B) The Indian and the Pacific
(C) The Arctic and the Atlantic
(D) The Indian and the Atlantic

188. Consider the following statements regarding India's Indo-Pacific cooperation strategy.
I. Emphasis on a free, open, and inclusive region.
II. Adherence to international law, particularly x.
III. The centrality of ASEAN in the regional architecture.
IV. The exclusion of the United States from all regional activities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV only
(D) All of the above

189. India's engagement with countries like Vietnam, the Philippines, and Indonesia on maritime security issues is a direct application of which policy?
(A) The Gujral Doctrine
(B) The Non-Aligned Movement
(C) The Act East Policy
(D) The Panchsheel principles

190. Select the correct option based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The 'Look East Policy' was a strategic shift in India's foreign policy in the early 1990s.
Reason (R): It was driven by the collapse of the Soviet Union, India's economic crisis, and the desire to integrate with the dynamic economies of Southeast Asia.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

191. The term 'Strategic Partnership' implies a relationship that is:
(A) Short-term and tactical.
(B) Focused on a single issue.
(C) Comprehensive and based on convergent strategic interests.
(D) Exclusively military in nature.

192. Identify the correctly matched pair.
(A) Look East Policy - Primary focus on military alliances.
(B) Act East Policy - Increased emphasis on security and connectivity.
(C) Indo-Pacific - A concept to exclude ASEAN countries.
(D) Strategic Partnership - A relationship limited to cultural exchanges.

193. The evolution from 'Look East' to 'Act East' can be best described as a change in:
(A) Direction from East to West.
(B) Intensity and scope of engagement.
(C) Abandoning economic goals for cultural ones.
(D) India's fundamental foreign policy principles.

194. Read the following statements regarding Indo-Pacific cooperation and choose the correct option.
Statement I: 'Indo-Pacific Cooperation' is a military alliance against a specific country.
Statement II: It is a vision for a rules-based order in the maritime domain that ensures freedom of navigation and a level playing field for all nations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) It is a vision for a rules-based maritime

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179. The concept of 'Indo-Pacific Cooperation' is a cornerstone of India's 'Act East' policy. It primarily emphasizes:
(A) A region dominated by China.
(B) A seamless maritime region characterized by a free and open order.
(C) An exclusive economic zone for India and Japan.
(D) A land-based trade route connecting India to the Pacific.

180. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding India's foreign policy policies and concepts.
List I: (Policy/Concept)
P. Look East Policy (Initial Phase)
Q. Act East Policy
R. Indo-Pacific Cooperation
S. Strategic Partnership
List II: (Primary Focus/Region)
1. Deeper engagement with ASEAN and a broader geographic scope including East Asia and Oceania
2. Economic integration with ASEAN countries
3. A framework for a free, open, and inclusive maritime space
4. A formal mechanism for deep, multi-faceted cooperation with key countries (e.g., USA, Japan, France)
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

181. Identify the incorrect statement regarding India's 'Act East' Policy.
(A) It seeks to enhance connectivity projects, such as the India-Myanmar-Thailand x Highway.
(B) It involves strengthening defence and security cooperation with countries like Vietnam and Singapore.
(C) It signifies a withdrawal of Indian interests from the Southeast Asian region.
(D) It aligns with India's broader vision for a free and open Indo-Pacific.

182. What does a 'Strategic Partnership' between India and another country typically entail?
(A) A simple bilateral trade agreement.
(B) Deep, multi-sector cooperation based on convergent strategic interests.
(C) A short-term cultural exchange program.
(D) An agreement to use the same currency.

183. The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad), involving India, the US, Japan, and Australia, is a key component of which broader strategic concept?
(A) The Non-Aligned Movement
(B) The G-77
(C) Indo-Pacific Cooperation
(D) The Warsaw Pact

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184. Read the following statements regarding India's regional policies and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The 'Look East Policy' was launched in the early 1990s in the context of India's economic liberalization and the end of the Cold War.
Statement II: The 'Act East Policy' is merely a rebranding of the 'Look East Policy' with no substantive changes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

185. Select the correct option based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): India has actively pursued Strategic Partnerships with several countries, including the USA, Japan, France, and Australia.
Reason (R): These partnerships are crucial for India to acquire advanced technology, enhance its defence capabilities, and balance the growing influence of China in the region.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) India's strategy covers a wide arc including regional security roles.

203. The concept of India being a 'net security provider' in the Indian Ocean implies that India:
(A) Seeks to establish military bases in every coastal country.
(B) Contributes to regional stability and security using its capabilities.
(C) Will only protect its own ships and no one else's.
(D) Aims to create a security vacuum in the region.

204. Which of the following is NOT a major maritime security challenge for India in the 21st century?
(A) Piracy and armed robbery at sea.
(B) Maritime terrorism.
(C) The increasing naval presence of China in the Indian Ocean.
(D) The melting of ice caps in the Arctic Ocean.

205. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding maritime concepts.
List I: (Maritime Concept)
P. 'Net Security Provider'
Q. Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOCs)
R. Blue Water Navy
S. Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)
List II: (Description)
1. A navy capable of operating globally, far from its home bases.
2. The x understanding of anything associated with the maritime domain that could impact security, safety, economy, or environment.
3. A role where a country contributes to the stability and security of a region.
4. Critical maritime routes for commerce and energy flow.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

206. Identify the incorrect statement regarding India's maritime security.
(A) India has a long coastline of about 7,500 kilometers, making maritime security x.
(B) The 2008 Mumbai attacks highlighted the vulnerability to terrorism from the sea.
(C) The Indian Navy's role is strictly limited to combat and does not include humanitarian assistance.
(D) India is geographically located at the center of the Indian Ocean, giving it a significant locational advantage.

207. India's strategic interest in the security of the Asia-Pacific region stems from its connection to the Indian Ocean via which key maritime chokepoint?
(A) The Suez Canal
(B) The Strait of Hormuz
(C) The Strait of Malacca
(D) The Panama Canal

208. Consider the following key components of India's Maritime Strategy for the 21st Century.
I. Developing credible naval power to protect national interests.
II. Fostering cooperative relationships with other maritime nations.
III. Enhancing coastal security and surveillance.
IV. Maintaining a presence only in the Arabian Sea.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV only
(D) All of the above

209. The growing strategic convergence between India and countries like the US, Japan, and Australia in the maritime domain is largely a response to:
(A) The threat of climate change.
(B) The increasing x of China in the Indo-Pacific.
(C) The decline of piracy in the Gulf of Aden.
(D) The need to explore Antarctica.

210. Arrange the following maritime regions/ chokepoints in order from West to East, from an Indian perspective.
I. Strait of Malacca

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Bangladesh.
(D) The resolution of the Siachen dispute.

150. Consider the following statements about India's defence policy-making since independence.
a. Threat perceptions have evolved from a primary focus on Pakistan to a two-front challenge from Pakistan and China.
b. The 1962 war was a watershed moment, leading to a significant expansion and modernization of the Indian military.
c. The 1999 Kargil conflict highlighted gaps in surveillance and intelligence at high altitudes.
d. India's defence policy has consistently been offensive and expansionist in nature.
e. The policy of non-alignment meant that India initially neglected defence preparedness.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and e
(B) (a), (b) and (c)
(C) (b), (c) and (d)
(D) (a), (d) and (e)

151. The making of India's defence policy is primarily driven by which of the following factors?
(A) The country's economic growth targets.
(B) The prevailing threat perception and assessment of the external security environment.
(C) The domestic political agenda of the ruling party.
(D) The directives issued by the United Nations Security Council.

152. Read the following statements regarding the 1948 Indo-Pak war and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The 1948 Indo-Pak war over Kashmir established the initial lines of conflict and the UN-monitored Ceasefire Line.
Statement II: A key military lesson from this war was the importance of rapid induction of forces and logistical support in mountainous terrain.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

153. One of the major military lessons of the 1962 war was the inadequacy of:
(A) India's naval power in the Bay of Bengal.
(B) India's equipment, training, and acclimatization for high-altitude mountain warfare.
(C) India's desert warfare capabilities.
(D) India's counter-insurgency tactics.

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154. The 1971 war demonstrated a high degree of synergy between which elements of Indian statecraft?
(A) Economic policy and trade negotiations.
(B) Political objectives, diplomatic maneuvering, and military execution.
(C) Cultural diplomacy and foreign aid.
(D) Domestic policing and border security.

155. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding India's historical conflicts.
List I: (War)
P. 1962 Sino-Indian War
Q. 1971 Indo-Pak War
R. 1999 Kargil Conflict
S. 1948 Indo-Pak War
List II: (Lesson/Feature)
1. Highlighted intelligence failures on a tactical level and the need for high-altitude surveillance.
2. The genesis of the Kashmir conflict and the challenge of intervention in princely states.
3. A failure of political assessment and military unpreparedness, a "national humiliation".
4. A decisive victory achieved through excellent political-military-diplomatic coordination.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

156. Identify the incorrect statement regarding India's threat perception.
(A) Post-independence, the primary threat was seen as emanating from Pakistan.
(B) The 1962 war brought China into focus as a

219. Read the following statements regarding island territories and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The security of India's island territories is a low-priority concern in its maritime strategy.
Statement II: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are strategically vital as they sit x major international shipping lanes and serve as a base for monitoring the eastern Indian Ocean and the Malacca Strait.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

220. Consider the following activities related to the 'Security of Sea Lanes'.
I. Anti-piracy patrols in high-risk areas like the Gulf of Aden.
II. International cooperation for information sharing on maritime traffic.
III. Deploying naval assets to keep strategic chokepoints free and open.
IV. Blocking all x traffic from passing through the Indian Ocean.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II and IV only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

221. A key pillar of India's Nuclear Doctrine is the policy of:
(A) 'First Use' of nuclear weapons against any adversary.
(B) 'No First Use' (NFU), pledging to use nuclear weapons only in retaliation.
(C) 'Ambiguous Use', keeping the policy deliberately unclear.
(D) 'Pre-emptive Use', striking first if an attack is suspected.

222. Read the following statements regarding the principle of 'Massive Retaliation' and choose the correct option.
Statement I: India's Nuclear Doctrine is based on the principle of 'Massive Retaliation'.
Statement II: This principle states that a nuclear attack on Indian forces anywhere will be met with a retaliatory strike intended to inflict unacceptable damage.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

223. What does 'Credible Minimum Deterrence' in the context of India's Nuclear Doctrine mean?
(A) Possessing the largest nuclear arsenal in the world.
(B) Possessing sufficient and survivable forces to inflict unacceptable damage on aggressors.
(C) Possessing only one nuclear weapon as a token.
(D) Possessing nuclear weapons but no delivery systems.

224. India's Nuclear Doctrine explicitly states that nuclear weapons will not be used against:
(A) Any country under any circumstances.
(B) Non-nuclear weapon states.
(C) x that are members of the UN Security Council.
(D) Neighbouring countries.

225. Consider the following core tenets of India's official Nuclear Doctrine.
a. Building and maintaining a x minimum deterrent.
b. A posture of "No First Use" (NFU).
c. Retaliation to a first strike will be massive and designed to inflict unacceptable damage.
d. Strict political control over nuclear weapons, with the final decision resting with the civilian political leadership.
e. The right to launch a pre-emptive nuclear strike against a nuclear-armed adversary.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
(B) (a), (b), (c) and (e)
(C) (b), (c), (d) and (e)
(D) (a), (c) and (e) only

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powers.
(B) a trade agreement that failed to boost economic ties.
(C) a symbol of early idealism that was later undermined by strategic conflicts.
(D) an agreement that successfully resolved the border issue.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Sino-Pakistan nexus constitutes a cornerstone of regional geopolitics and presents a significant, long-term strategic challenge for India. This "all-weather friendship," as it is often termed, evolved from shared geopolitical interests, primarily a mutual antagonism towards India. For China, Pakistan provides strategic access to the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean, a counterweight to Indian influence in South Asia, and a pliable partner in its regional ambitions. For Pakistan, China is an indispensable source of military, economic, and diplomatic support, helping to balance India's conventional superiority. This nexus has been operationalized most prominently through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a flagship project of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), also referred to as One Belt One Road (OBOR). CPEC, a multi-billion dollar infrastructure project involving roads, railways, and pipelines, aims to connect China's Xinjiang region with the Gwadar port in Pakistan's Balochistan province. From India's perspective, CPEC is deeply problematic as its route passes through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, which India claims as its sovereign territory. This direct challenge to India's territorial integrity, coupled with the strategic encirclement potential of Chinese-developed ports, solidifies the two-front security dilemma for Indian defence planners.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is the primary reason stated in the passage for the problematic nature of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) from India's standpoint?
(A) It increases Pakistan's economic dependence on China.
(B) Its route traverses territory that India claims as its own.
(C) It exclusively uses Chinese labour and materials.
(D) It threatens to create a trade imbalance in the region.

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257. The passage describes the Sino-Pakistan relationship as an "all-weather friendship" primarily based on:
(A) shared cultural and historical heritage.
(B) a common ideological opposition to Western influence.
(C) mutual economic dependencies in the technology sector.
(D) a shared strategic interest in countering India.

258. According to the text, what strategic advantage does Pakistan offer China?
(A) Access to the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.
(B) A large market for Chinese consumer goods.
(C) A partner in global climate change negotiations.
(D) A buffer state against instability in Afghanistan.

259. The CPEC is identified in the paragraph as a flagship project of which broader Chinese initiative?
(A) The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO).
(B) The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).
(C) The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI/OBOR).
(D) The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

260. The passage infers that the Sino-Pakistan nexus exacerbates India's security concerns by:
(A) creating a potential two-front military challenge for defence planners.
(B) forcing India to increase its diplomatic engagement with the United States.
(C) undermining India's role within the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).
(D) limiting India's access to Central Asian energy resources.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The simultaneous rise of India and China is one of

234. The concept of a 'nuclear triad' is essential for which part of India's nuclear doctrine?
(A) No First Use
(B) Civilian Control
(C) Credible Minimum Deterrence (specifically, survivability)
(D) Non-use against non-nuclear states

235. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding India's higher defence organization.
List I: (Body)
P. Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)
Q. National Security Advisor (NSA)
R. Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)
S. Defence Acquisition Council (DAC)
List II: (Role)
1. Principal military advisor to the government and head of the Department of Military Affairs.
2. Apex body for decisions on all major defence procurements.
3. The supreme decision-making body on national security.
4. Primary advisor to the Prime Minister on national and international security policy.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

236. Who is the head of the Higher Defence Organization of India in their capacity as the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Armed Forces?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Defence Minister
(C) The President of India
(D) The Chief of Defence Staff

237. The creation of the post of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) and the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) were major reforms in India's Higher Defence Organization aimed at:
(A) Reducing the size of the army.
(B) Promoting greater jointness and x among the three services (Army, Navy, Air Force).
(C) Increasing the political control over military promotions.
(D) Preparing for space colonization.

238. Which body is responsible for approving major capital acquisitions for the defence forces?
(A) The National Security Council
(B) The Defence Planning Committee
(C) The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC)
(D) The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence

239. The National Security Council (NSC) of India is a three-tiered organization. Which of the following is NOT part of this structure?
(A) The Strategic Policy Group (SPG)
(B) The National Security Advisory Board (NSAB)
(C) The Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC)
(D) The Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB)

240. Select the correct option based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) is the apex body in India's Higher Defence Organization.
Reason (R): Chaired by the Prime Minister, the CCS makes final decisions on national security policy, acquisitions, and use of force.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

241. Who serves as the Principal Military Advisor to the Raksha Mantri (Defence Minister) and is the permanent chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee?
(A) The National Security Advisor
(B) The Chief of the Army Staff
(C) The Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)
(D) The Defence Secretary

242. Read the following statements regarding the reforms in Higher Defence Organization and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Higher Defence Organization in India has remained unchanged since 1947.
Statement II: Significant reforms, such as the creation of the CDS and the Integrated Defence Staff (IDS), have been implemented, particularly after the Kargil Review Committee

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recommendations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

243. The primary role of the National Security Advisor (NSA) is to:
(A) Command military operations on the battlefield.
(B) Act as the chief advisor to the Prime Minister on national security and strategic affairs.
(C) Oversee the day-to-day administration of the Ministry of Defence.
(D) Handle all defence procurement contracts.

244. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Higher Defence Organization of India.
(A) The President is the supreme commander of the armed forces.
(B) The political control over the military is a x of Indian democracy.
(C) The Defence Minister is responsible for the policy and administration of the defence forces.
(D) The Chief of Defence Staff has the authority to directly command the three service chiefs in operations.

245. Consider the following key components of India's Higher Defence Organization.
I. The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)
II. The National Security Council (NSC)
III. The Ministry of Defence
IV. The three Service Headquarters (Army, Navy, Air Force)
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

246. The establishment of the Integrated Defence Staff (IDS) was recommended to improve:
(A) The welfare of retired soldiers.
(B) The process of defence exports.
(C) Jointness and synergy among the three services.
(D) The pay scales of defence personnel.

247. In India's Higher Defence Organization, what is the role of the Defence Secretary?
(A) He is the chief military commander of the armed forces.
(B) He is the permanent head of the Department of Military Affairs.
(C) He is the chief administrative officer of the Ministry of Defence, responsible for its functioning.
(D) He is the head of all intelligence agencies.

248. Consider the following statements about the Higher Defence Organization of India.
a. The Prime Minister chairs the Cabinet Committee on Security.
b. The Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) functions as the Secretary of the Department of Military Affairs.
c. The National Security Advisor (NSA) is a civilian official who plays a key role in security policy formulation.
d. The Service Chiefs (Army, Navy, Air Force) are responsible for the operational readiness and command of their respective forces.
e. The entire defence budget is decided solely by the Chief of Defence Staff without parliamentary approval.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
(B) (a), (b), (c) and (e)
(C) (b), (c), (d) and (e)
(D) (a), (c) and (e) only

249. Which of the following best describes the principle of civilian control over the military in India's Higher Defence Organization?
(A) Military x are allowed to hold seats in Parliament.
(B) The elected civilian leadership holds ultimate decision-making power on security matters.
(C) The military sets its own budget without government oversight.
(D) The Prime Minister must be a retired military officer.

250. Consider the following statements about the Higher Defence Organization.

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a. The Defence Acquisition Council is chaired by the Defence Minister.
b. The x of the Chief of Defence Staff was a recommendation of the Kargil Review Committee.
c. The National Security Council is the sole body responsible for operational military command.
d. The structure is designed to ensure democratic civilian control over the military.
e. The three service chiefs have been replaced by a single commander for all forces.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c)
(B) (a), (b) and (d)
(C) (c), (d) and (e)
(D) (a), (d) and (e)

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The genesis of Sino-Indian relations is a complex narrative that transitioned from post-colonial bonhomie to enduring strategic mistrust. Initially, in the early 1950s, the relationship was characterized by the slogan "Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai" (Indians and Chinese are brothers), reflecting a shared sentiment against imperialism and a commitment to Asian solidarity, epitomized by the Panchsheel Agreement of 1954. However, this nascent friendship was fundamentally challenged by diverging strategic perceptions, particularly concerning Tibet. China's assertion of control over Tibet in 1950 and the subsequent flight of the Dalai Lama to India in 1959 created a significant rift. This issue transformed the undemarcated border into a live and contentious frontier. The boundary dispute, which had colonial-era roots in differing interpretations of the McMahon Line in the east and the Johnson Line in the west, escalated dramatically. China's refusal to accept the McMahon Line and its counter-claims in the Aksai Chin region became the central points of friction. This discord, rooted in territorial claims and the unresolved status of Tibet, culminated in the brief but decisive Sino-Indian War of 1962, which shattered the initial idealism and institutionalized a pattern of rivalry and suspicion that continues to define the relationship.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which of the following events was a primary catalyst in transforming the Sino-Indian border from an undemarcated frontier to a contentious issue?
(A) The signing of the Panchsheel Agreement in 1954.
(B) The assertion of Chinese control over Tibet and the Dalai Lama's subsequent asylum in India.
(C) The mutual commitment to Asian solidarity against imperialism.
(D) The shared promotion of the "Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai" slogan.

252. According to the passage, the initial phase of Sino-Indian relations was primarily characterized by:
(A) a shared sense of post-colonial solidarity and friendship.
(B) mutual strategic mistrust and competition.
(C) disagreements over the interpretation of the Johnson Line.
(D) an intense rivalry for leadership in Asia.

253. The boundary dispute between India and China involves which of the following contested lines and regions?
(A) The Durand Line in the west and the Radcliffe Line in the east.
(B) The Line of Control in the west and the Tawang region in the east.
(C) The Johnson Line in the west and the McMahon Line in the east.
(D) The Sir Creek demarcation in the west and the Kalapani territory in the east.

254. What was the most significant outcome of the 1962 Sino-Indian War as described in the paragraph?
(A) It led to the signing of a new friendship treaty between the two nations.
(B) It resolved the boundary dispute by establishing a new Line of Actual Control.
(C) It resulted in the international mediation of the Tibet issue.
(D) It institutionalized a long-term pattern of rivalry and suspicion in the relationship.

255. The passage implies that the Panchsheel Agreement of 1954 was:
(A) a military alliance directed against Western

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This asymmetric warfare aims to bleed India and keep the Kashmir issue internationalized. Beyond Kashmir, other contentious issues strain the relationship, including the militarization of the Siachen Glacier, the world's highest battlefield; the demarcation of the maritime boundary in the Sir Creek estuary; and disputes over the sharing of river waters under the Indus Waters Treaty. The persistent military balance, complicated by the nuclearization of both states, adds another layer of complexity. Pakistan's nuclear strategy, in particular, is seen as a shield to continue its sub-conventional warfare against India, creating a volatile and unstable security environment in South Asia.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What does the passage identify as the "single most contentious and emotionally charged issue" in India-Pakistan relations?
(A) The demarcation of the boundary in Sir Creek.
(B) The question of Kashmir.
(C) The dispute over the Siachen Glacier.
(D) The sharing of river waters.

267. According to the passage, Pakistan-sponsored terrorism is utilized as a tool for:
(A) achieving economic parity with India.
(B) waging asymmetric warfare to challenge India.
(C) promoting regional cooperation through alternative means.
(D) resolving the Siachen and Sir Creek disputes.

268. Besides Kashmir, which of the following is mentioned as a specific contentious issue between India and Pakistan?
(A) The militarization of the Siachen Glacier.
(B) The demarcation of the Durand Line.
(C) The construction of the Kalabagh Dam.
(D) The sharing of Teesta river waters.

269. The passage suggests that Pakistan's nuclear strategy serves to:
(A) encourage a conventional arms race with India.
(B) force a UN-mediated resolution on the Kashmir issue.
(C) provide a defensive cover for its pursuit of sub-conventional warfare.
(D) facilitate a peaceful settlement of all bilateral disputes.

270. The genesis of the India-Pakistan conflict is attributed in the passage to:
(A) the Cold War rivalry between superpowers.
(B) the 1971 war and the creation of Bangladesh.
(C) disagreements over the Indus Waters Treaty.
(D) the partition of British India in 1947.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The making of India's defence policy since independence has been an evolutionary process, shaped profoundly by its threat perceptions and the stark lessons learned from successive wars. In the initial years, the primary threat assessment focused on Pakistan, leading to the first war in 1948 over Kashmir. The political leadership of that era, however, did not anticipate a major threat from China, an oversight that was calamitously exposed in the 1962 Sino-Indian War. The military defeat in 1962 served as a watershed moment, instilling a sense of realism in threat assessment and triggering a comprehensive modernization and expansion of the Indian armed forces. The 1965 war with Pakistan tested this newly strengthened military, but ended in a stalemate. The 1971 war was a moment of decisive military victory, a political triumph that led to the creation of Bangladesh and demonstrated India's capacity for well-coordinated joint-service operations. The 1999 Kargil conflict presented a new challenge: a limited war fought under the shadow of nuclear weapons. A key lesson from Kargil was the need to maintain conventional superiority to deter and win limited conflicts without them escalating to the nuclear level. These experiences have collectively shaped India's preparedness and future trends, emphasizing a two-front threat scenario.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. Which conflict is described as a "watershed moment" that led to a major overhaul of India's threat assessment and military modernization?
(A) The 1948 war over Kashmir.
(B) The 1971 war with Pakistan.
(C) The 1962 war with China.
(D) The 1999 Kargil conflict.

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the most significant geopolitical developments of the 21st century, defining a complex relationship marked by both cooperation and competition. On the one hand, the two Asian giants have found common ground in multilateral forums, seeking to reform global governance structures to better reflect the growing influence of emerging economies. They collaborate within platforms like BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), often adopting similar stances on issues like climate change and international trade. This cooperation is driven by a shared interest in a multipolar world order and a desire to reduce Western dominance. On the other hand, competition is a pervasive feature of their bilateral ties. This rivalry manifests in several domains: the unresolved border dispute remains a persistent source of friction, leading to military standoffs. They compete for influence across South Asia and the Indian Ocean region, with China's infrastructure projects often challenging India's traditional primacy. Economically, while trade is substantial, it is heavily skewed in China's favour, creating trade deficits and concerns in India about market access. This duality of cooperation on global issues and competition on regional and bilateral fronts encapsulates the central dynamic of contemporary Sino-Indian relations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, what is a primary driver for cooperation between India and China in multilateral forums?
(A) A shared desire to resolve their bilateral border dispute peacefully.
(B) A joint strategy to counter Russian influence in Central Asia.
(C) A mutual agreement to balance their bilateral trade deficit.
(D) A common interest in promoting a multipolar world order.

262. The passage identifies all the following as areas of competition between India and China EXCEPT:
(A) influence in the South Asia and Indian Ocean region.
(B) joint positions on climate change in global forums.
(C) unresolved territorial and border issues.
(D) economic relations and market access.

263. The relationship between India and China is described as having a "duality." This refers to the simultaneous existence of:
(A) economic interdependence and political alienation.
(B) military conflict and diplomatic resolution.
(C) cooperation in global governance and competition in regional affairs.
(D) cultural exchange and ideological opposition.

264. What specific economic issue is mentioned as a point of contention in Sino-Indian relations?
(A) China's refusal to invest in Indian infrastructure.
(B) India's high tariffs on Chinese electronics.
(C) Competition over acquiring energy resources from the Middle East.
(D) A significant trade imbalance favouring China.

265. The passage suggests that collaboration between India and China within BRICS and SCO is aimed at:
(A) increasing the influence of emerging economies in global governance.
(B) establishing a military alliance against NATO.
(C) creating an exclusive Asian trade bloc.
(D) directly challenging the sovereignty of smaller neighbouring states.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The strategic dimension of India-Pakistan relations is rooted in the very genesis of the two states, born out of the 1947 partition of British India. This division created deep-seated historical grievances and territorial disputes that have fueled persistent conflict. The Kashmir question remains the single most contentious and emotionally charged issue, with both nations claiming the region in its entirety, leading to multiple wars and ongoing low-intensity conflict. Pakistan's strategy has often involved leveraging non-state actors, with Pakistan-sponsored terrorism emerging as a central instrument of its state policy and a primary security threat to India.

226. What is the supreme decision-making body for the command and control of India's nuclear weapons?
(A) The Chief of Defence x (CDS)
(B) The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)
(C) The National Security Advisor (NSA)
(D) The Strategic Forces Command (SFC)

227. A key element ensuring the 'credibility' of India's minimum deterrence is:
(A) The public declaration of the location of all nuclear assets.
(B) The survivability of its retaliatory capability, often through a nuclear triad (land, air, and sea-based assets).
(C) The willingness to sell nuclear weapons to other countries.
(D) The periodic dismantling and rebuilding of its arsenal.

228. Identify the incorrect statement regarding India's Defence Doctrines.
(A) Conventional military doctrines are designed to fight and win wars below the nuclear threshold.
(B) The nuclear doctrine is aimed at deterring the use of weapons of mass destruction.
(C) India's defence doctrines are offensive and designed for territorial expansion.
(D) Doctrines are periodically reviewed and updated to reflect the changing security environment.

229. The 'Cold Start' doctrine is an example of which type of doctrine?
(A) A nuclear doctrine
(B) A conventional military doctrine
(C) A maritime security doctrine
(D) A cyber warfare doctrine

230. Match the items in List I with those in List II regarding nuclear doctrines.
List I: (Concept)
P. No First Use (NFU)
Q. Credible Minimum Deterrence
R. Massive Retaliation
S. Civilian Political Control
List II: (Meaning)
1. The authority to release nuclear weapons rests with the elected leadership.
2. A pledge to not initiate a nuclear conflict.
3. The response to a nuclear attack will be overwhelming.
4. Possessing just enough survivable warheads to deter an adversary.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

231. India's nuclear doctrine x an exception to its 'no use against non-nuclear states' policy. What is this exception?
(A) If the non-nuclear state is allied with a nuclear power.
(B) Major chemical or biological weapons attacks against India or its forces.
(C) If the non-nuclear state has a larger conventional army.
(D) There are no exceptions to this policy.

232. What is the primary purpose of India's defence doctrines?
(A) To provide a x basis for war.
(B) To guide the training, equipment, and employment of the armed forces in line with national security objectives.
(C) To serve as a public relations document for international audiences.
(D) To set the annual defence budget.

233. Read the following statements regarding the history of India's nuclear doctrine and choose the correct option.
Statement I: India's nuclear doctrine was officially articulated for the first time before the nuclear tests of 1998.
Statement II: A draft nuclear doctrine was released by the National Security Advisory Board in 1999, and the official doctrine was formalized by the CCS in 2003.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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272. What key military capability was successfully demonstrated by India during the 1971 war?
(A) The ability to fight a two-front war simultaneously.
(B) The capacity for well-coordinated joint-service operations.
(C) The effectiveness of its nuclear deterrent.
(D) The successful use of high-altitude warfare tactics.

273. According to the passage, the 1999 Kargil conflict highlighted the challenge of:
(A) managing international diplomatic pressure.
(B) securing India's long maritime borders.
(C) countering state-sponsored cyber-attacks.
(D) fighting a limited war under a nuclear overhang.

274. The passage suggests that India's initial post-independence threat perception was primarily focused on which country?
(A) Pakistan.
(B) China.
(C) The Soviet Union.
(D) The United States.

275. A major political lesson learned from the 1962 war, as implied by the text, was the failure to:
(A) secure a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.
(B) maintain a policy of strict neutrality.
(C) anticipate a significant military threat from China.
(D) form a military alliance with the United States.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

India's engagement with its eastern neighbourhood has undergone a significant evolution, transitioning from the 'Look East Policy' (LEP) to the more robust 'Act East Policy' (AEP). Initiated in the early 1990s, the LEP was primarily driven by economic objectives, aiming to integrate the Indian economy with the dynamic markets of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). It was a strategic response to the end of the Cold War and a pivot away from India's previous inward-looking economic policies. While the LEP was successful in enhancing trade and investment, the AEP, announced in 2014, represents a qualitative and geographical upgrade. The 'Act East Policy' is more proactive and action-oriented, expanding the focus beyond just economics to include a stronger emphasis on political, strategic, and cultural ties. Geographically, its scope broadens from ASEAN to the wider East Asian region and the Indo-Pacific. A key component of the AEP is the establishment of strategic partnerships with key countries in the region to address shared security challenges and promote a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific. This shift signifies India's intent to play a larger role as a security and stability provider in its extended eastern neighbourhood.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What was the primary driver of India's 'Look East Policy' when it was initiated in the early 1990s?
(A) Pursuing economic integration with ASEAN countries.
(B) Countering Chinese military expansion in the South China Sea.
(C) Forming a cultural bloc with Southeast Asian nations.
(D) Establishing strategic partnerships for maritime security.

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277. The 'Act East Policy' is described as a "qualitative and geographical upgrade" to the 'Look East Policy'. This means it:
(A) focuses exclusively on the ASEAN region but with greater financial investment.
(B) abandons economic goals in favour of purely military objectives.
(C) is a renaming of the old policy with no substantive changes.
(D) incorporates security and strategic dimensions and covers a wider geographical area.

278. The passage states that a key component of the 'Act East Policy' is the formation of:
(A) a common currency union with ASEAN.
(B) strategic partnerships to address security challenges.
(C) an exclusive free trade agreement.
(D) a joint military command for the region.

279. The transition from LEP to AEP signifies India's intention to:
(A) adopt a more isolationist foreign policy.
(B) focus solely on its immediate South Asian neighbours.
(C) play a more significant role as a regional security provider.
(D) reduce its engagement with multilateral institutions.

280. The geographical scope of the 'Act East Policy' is broader than the 'Look East Policy' because it extends to the:
(A) Middle East and North Africa.
(B) Central Asian Republics.
(C) European Union.
(D) Indo-Pacific region.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In the 21st century, India's maritime security and strategy have gained unprecedented prominence, with the Indian Ocean becoming a central theatre of its geopolitical and economic interests. This vast maritime space is not just India's strategic backyard but also the conduit for a significant portion of global trade and energy flows. The security of vital Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOCs) that traverse the Indian Ocean is paramount for India's own economic well-being and energy security, as the majority of its crude oil imports pass through these routes. The primary threats to this maritime environment are multifaceted, ranging from traditional challenges like interstate rivalries and the increasing naval presence of extra-regional powers, to non-traditional threats such as maritime terrorism, piracy, smuggling, and illegal fishing. India's maritime strategy for the 21st century is, therefore, predicated on developing a robust naval capability to safeguard its interests, project power, and ensure a secure maritime domain. This involves not only modernizing its navy but also enhancing maritime domain awareness and fostering cooperative security frameworks with littoral states to act as a 'net security provider' for the entire Indian Ocean Region.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, why is the security of Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOCs) in the Indian Ocean crucial for India?
(A) They are the primary routes for India's crucial energy imports.
(B) They are essential for conducting joint naval exercises with foreign powers.
(C) They define the legal limits of India's Exclusive Economic Zone.
(D) They are the main source of fish for India's coastal population.

282. The passage lists all the following as non-traditional maritime security threats in the Indian Ocean EXCEPT:
(A) Piracy and smuggling.
(B) The naval presence of extra-regional powers.
(C) Maritime terrorism.
(D) Illegal fishing.

283. What is the overarching goal of India's 21st-century maritime strategy as described in the text?
(A) To establish absolute naval dominance over the Pacific Ocean.
(B) To safeguard its interests and ensure a secure maritime domain in the Indian Ocean.
(C) To restrict the maritime activities of all neighbouring countries.
(D) To focus exclusively on anti-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia.

284. The concept of India acting as a 'net security provider' in the Indian Ocean Region implies:
(A) contributing to regional stability and security through cooperative efforts.
(B) selling security equipment to all littoral states.
(C) establishing military bases in every coastal nation in the region.
(D) taking unilateral control of all major choke points.

285. The passage suggests that India's focus on maritime security is driven by a combination of:
(A) historical traditions and cultural imperatives.
(B) legal obligations under UNCLOS and environmental concerns.
(C) geopolitical interests and economic necessities.

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(D) domestic political pressures and electoral compulsions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

China's strategic interests in the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea are driven by distinct yet interconnected geopolitical and economic imperatives. In the Indian Ocean, China's primary concern is its energy security, often encapsulated by the term "Malacca Dilemma"—its heavy reliance on the narrow and congested Strait of Malacca for the transit of its energy imports. To mitigate this vulnerability, China has pursued a strategy of developing commercial ports and strategic facilities in countries along the Indian Ocean rim, a policy frequently analyzed as the "String of Pearls." This involves creating a network of assets in places like Pakistan (Gwadar), Sri Lanka (Hambantota), and Djibouti, which enhances its economic reach and provides potential for future military logistics. In contrast, in the South China Sea, China's interests are more territorial and sovereignty-focused. It asserts expansive claims, represented by the "nine-dash line," over most of the sea, leading to disputes with several Southeast Asian nations. While India is not a claimant state in the South China Sea, it has a vested interest in upholding the freedom of navigation and overflight and ensuring regional stability, as these principles have wider implications for the global maritime order, including the Indian Ocean.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. The "Malacca Dilemma" refers to China's concern over:
(A) its territorial disputes with Malaysia.
(B) piracy and terrorism in the Strait of Malacca.
(C) the environmental degradation of the strait.
(D) its dependence on the Strait of Malacca for energy imports.

287. The "String of Pearls" strategy, as described in the passage, involves China:
(A) establishing a series of military alliances in the Indian Ocean.
(B) creating a free trade zone encompassing all littoral states.
(C) developing a network of ports and facilities along the Indian Ocean rim.
(D) deploying a permanent naval fleet in the Arabian Sea.

288. How do China's interests in the South China Sea primarily differ from its interests in the Indian Ocean, according to the text?
(A) Its interests in the South China Sea are mainly economic, while in the Indian Ocean they are military.
(B) Its interests in the South China Sea are territorial and sovereignty-based, while in the Indian Ocean they are driven by energy security.
(C) Its interests in the South China Sea are cultural, while in the Indian Ocean they are strategic.
(D) Its interests in the South China Sea are focused on fishing rights, while in the Indian Ocean they are focused on trade routes.

289. What is India's stated interest in the South China Sea disputes?
(A) To support China's claims based on the "nine-dash line."
(B) To act as a mediator between China and ASEAN claimants.
(C) To claim a portion of the sea for its own economic use.
(D) To uphold the principle of freedom of navigation.

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290. The passage suggests that China's development of the Gwadar port in Pakistan is part of its strategy to:
(A) mitigate its vulnerability associated with the Malacca Dilemma.
(B) promote cultural ties with the Islamic world.
(C) directly challenge India's naval base in Mumbai.
(D) counter American influence in Afghanistan.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

India's nuclear doctrine is a critical component of its national defence strategy, articulating the principles that govern the possession and potential use of its nuclear arsenal. The doctrine is formally outlined in a 2003 press release, which built upon the draft doctrine of 1999. The central tenet of this policy is the maintenance of a 'Credible Minimum Deterrence'. This principle signifies that India will

possess a sufficient, survivable, and operationally prepared nuclear force to inflict unacceptable damage on any aggressor, thereby deterring a nuclear attack. A cornerstone of the doctrine is the posture of 'No First Use' (NFU), meaning India commits to not being the first to initiate a nuclear strike. However, the policy explicitly states that nuclear weapons will be used in massive retaliation to a first strike on Indian territory or on Indian forces anywhere. This retaliatory strike is designed to be massive to ensure the infliction of unacceptable damage. The doctrine also clarifies that the authority to release nuclear weapons rests solely with the civilian political leadership through the Nuclear Command Authority. This ensures that the final decision-making power is democratically controlled and not solely in military hands.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the central principle of India's nuclear doctrine?
(A) Massive First Strike.
(B) Flexible Response.
(C) Credible Minimum Deterrence.
(D) Pre-emptive Counterforce.

292. India's 'No First Use' (NFU) policy means that India commits to:
(A) not being the first to initiate the use of nuclear weapons.
(B) never using nuclear weapons under any circumstances.
(C) using nuclear weapons only against non-nuclear states.
(D) dismantling its arsenal if other countries do the same.

293. In the event of a nuclear attack on India, its stated policy is to respond with:
(A) a limited retaliatory strike on military targets.
(B) a request for intervention from the United Nations.
(C) a conventional military assault.
(D) a massive retaliatory strike to inflict unacceptable damage.

294. According to India's nuclear doctrine, who holds the ultimate authority to authorize the use of nuclear weapons?
(A) The Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee.
(B) The civilian political leadership.
(C) The Chief of the Army Staff.
(D) The head of the Atomic Energy Commission.

295. The concept of 'Credible Minimum Deterrence' implies that India's nuclear arsenal is intended to be:
(A) the largest and most technologically advanced in the world.
(B) purely for symbolic purposes with no operational readiness.
(C) sufficient and survivable enough to deter an attack.
(D) available for use in conventional, low-intensity conflicts.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Higher Defence Organization of India is the institutional framework responsible for the management and direction of national security and defence policy. At the apex of this structure is the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS), which is chaired by the Prime Minister and is the ultimate decision-making body on all matters related to India's security. To assist the CCS, the National Security Council (NSC) was established to take a long-term, integrated view of national security issues. The NSC functions with a three-tiered structure comprising the Security Council itself, the National Security Advisor (NSA) who heads the National Security Council Secretariat, and the Strategic Policy Group. A significant recent reform in this organization has been the creation of the post of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS). The CDS is designed to act as the single-point military advisor to the government, enhance inter-service synergy, and bring about jointness in training, logistics, and procurement among the three services of the armed forces—the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The establishment of the CDS and the Department of Military Affairs aims to streamline the defence decision-making process and improve the overall operational effectiveness of India's military apparatus.

Based on the above source, attempt the following

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five questions.

296. Which body is identified as the apex decision-making authority on India's security matters?
(A) The National Security Council (NSC).
(B) The Ministry of Defence.
(C) The Strategic Policy Group.
(D) The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS).

297. The primary role of the National Security Advisor (NSA) is to:
(A) head the National Security Council Secretariat.
(B) command the Indian Army during wartime.
(C) serve as the Defence Minister.
(D) chair the Cabinet Committee on Security.

298. A major objective behind the creation of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) is to:
(A) reduce the overall budget of the armed forces.
(B) enhance inter-service synergy and jointness.
(C) take over the political decision-making on security.
(D) focus exclusively on naval modernization.

299. According to the passage, the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) is intended to function as the:
(A) supreme commander of a specific military service.
(B) single-point military advisor to the government.
(C) head of India's foreign intelligence agency.
(D) chief negotiator for all international defence treaties.

300. The Higher Defence Organization of India, including the NSC and the CDS, is structured to provide:
(A) an integrated and long-term approach to national security.
(B) independent military governance separate from civilian control.
(C) a framework for economic and trade policy formulation.
(D) an organization focused solely on internal policing.

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provides certain operational advantages to the air assets of the southern nation. While one country has a larger overall budget and more extensive industrial capabilities, the logistical difficulties of operating from the Tibetan plateau can limit the performance of its aircraft. Therefore, claiming a total lack of qualitative edge is factually incorrect, as specific regional factors influence the local air power balance.

32. (B) One Belt, One Road
This massive global infrastructure and investment initiative aims to enhance connectivity and cooperation across multiple continents. It consists of a land-based economic belt and a maritime silk road, designed to link various regions through a network of roads, railways, and ports. For countries in the vicinity, the project carries significant strategic implications, influencing regional trade patterns, political alignments, and perceptions of territorial sovereignty, particularly where specific corridors cross disputed regions or borders.

33. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The economic corridor serves as a central pillar of the broader transcontinental infrastructure program initiated by Beijing. Its primary goal is to link the inland northwestern regions of the northern power to a deep-water port on the Arabian Sea. By creating this strategic link, both participating nations hope to facilitate trade and energy transport. However, the path of the corridor through disputed territory remains a major source of diplomatic tension for the neighboring sovereign state.

34. (A) An increased probability of a two-front war scenario for India's military planners.
The close coordination between these two nations significantly alters the defensive calculations of their common neighbor. It forces national security strategists to prepare for the possibility of simultaneous military engagements along both the western and northern borders. This potential for synchronized aggression necessitates a larger standing army, diversified weaponry, and sophisticated logistical planning to ensure that the country can defend itself effectively against two adversaries at once.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Formal diplomatic protests have been lodged against the infrastructure project because its route traverses territory that is legally claimed by the protesting nation. This development is viewed as a direct challenge to national sovereignty, as it involves foreign investment and construction in a disputed area without the consent of all claimants. Consequently, the project is not seen merely as an economic endeavor but as a strategic move that undermines the territorial integrity of the state.

36. (D) Significant infrastructure investments in nations like Sri Lanka and Nepal.
By funding and constructing major projects such as ports, airports, and highways in neighboring countries, the northern power expands its economic footprint and diplomatic leverage in the region. These investments often provide the providing nation with increased access and influence in areas that were traditionally considered within the primary sphere of the resident major power. This active engagement creates a competitive dynamic, as it challenges the established regional order and influences local political alignments.

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37. (C) Western Sector - Dispute over the Shaksgam Valley
The territorial disagreements along the border are categorized into specific geographic regions. In the west, the contention involves the transfer of certain areas from one neighbor to another through a bilateral treaty that is not recognized by the third party. This sector remains a major point of strategic tension due to its proximity to other disputed plateaus and mountain ranges. Accurate classification of these sectors is essential for understanding the specific historical and legal arguments involved.

38. (A) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
The border disagreement is geographically divided into three distinct sectors, each with its own historical context and specific territorial claims. Disagreements in the east center on the validity of colonial-era lines, while the west involves strategic plateaus and infrastructure development. Although various agreements have been signed to maintain peace and tranquility,

The core philosophy of the 1954 agreement was rooted in peaceful coexistence and non-interference rather than the creation of a formal military bloc or alliance. The principles focused on respecting sovereignty and maintaining peace through bilateral understanding. Therefore, any concept involving collective military maneuvers or security pacts contradicts the fundamental spirit of the five principles, which sought to avoid entanglement in Cold War-era military alliances.

9. (C) An examination of political and ideological factors in the post-1949 era.
Studying the trajectory of bilateral interactions necessitates a comprehensive look at the shift in governance and ideology following the 1949 revolution in the north. This period introduced new political dynamics and competing visions for regional leadership that significantly influenced diplomatic outcomes. Analyzing these modern factors provides the necessary context for understanding the complexities, conflicts, and periods of cooperation that have characterized the relationship since the mid-twentieth century.

10. (A) IV, I, II, III
The sequence of events begins with the 1954 treaty regarding trade in Tibet, followed by the landmark Bandung Conference in 1955. Tensions escalated significantly in 1959 when political asylum was granted to the Dalai Lama following a regional uprising. These worsening relations culminated in the full-scale border conflict that occurred in 1962. This timeline reflects the shift from initial diplomatic optimism and solidarity to open military hostility between the nations.

11. (D) The start of a long period of diplomatic frostiness between nations.
The collapse of the initial friendly rapport during the late 1950s led to a profound and enduring rift in bilateral engagement. Following the military conflict, formal diplomatic channels remained severely restricted for several decades, marking a phase of mutual suspicion and limited communication. This era of coldness hindered any meaningful resolution of territorial disputes and prevented the normalization of economic and political ties for a significant period in history.

12. (B) Forward Policy - India's policy of establishing posts in disputed border areas
The strategy implemented by the Indian government involved setting up military outposts in territory that was also claimed by the neighboring state. This approach aimed to assert physical presence and sovereignty in remote and disputed sectors along the boundary. Such actions were viewed as provocative by the other side and were a primary catalyst for the increasing border tensions that eventually resulted in the 1962 military engagement.

13. (C) Asian Solidarity
In the years following the end of colonial rule, the vision for a unified and self-reliant continent was a driving force behind the interactions between these two major powers. This concept sought to build a collective identity among newly independent nations to resist external influence and promote regional development. It was the ideological bedrock for early cooperative efforts and high-level summits, intended to foster a spirit of brotherhood and mutual support.

14. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While the public discourse often focused on slogans of friendship, the relationship was never entirely free from underlying complications. Disagreements over the boundary remained a significant but unresolved issue throughout the mid-1950s. Therefore, describing the trajectory as consistently friendly or uncomplicated is inaccurate. The border question existed as a dormant point of contention that eventually surfaced as a primary source of conflict as diplomatic relations began to sour.

15. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The decision to grant political asylum to the Tibetan spiritual leader served as a major catalyst for the breakdown of bilateral trust. This event was perceived as a direct challenge to the territorial sovereignty and internal security of the neighboring state. Consequently, it transformed previously latent border disagreements into active hostility. The resulting diplomatic friction confirmed the transition from a period of cooperative engagement to one of deep strategic rivalry and conflict.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Historical cultural and trade linkages via the Silk Road
The early foundations of the relationship between these two ancient civilizations were primarily established through extensive trade and cultural exchanges. The historic Silk Road served as a vital conduit for the movement of goods and ideas, most notably the spread of Buddhism from India to China. These long-standing interactions created a backdrop of mutual awareness and cooperation long before the modern diplomatic era began.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
In the initial years following their independence and revolution, the diplomatic atmosphere was marked by optimistic slogans emphasizing brotherhood and friendship between the two nations. However, this period of cooperation was soon shadowed by significant geopolitical tensions. The 1959 Tibetan uprising and India's decision to provide political asylum to the Dalai Lama became critical friction points, fundamentally altering the trajectory of their bilateral engagement.

3. (C) India was one of the first non-communist countries to recognize the People's Republic of China.
Following the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Indian government pursued a policy of engagement based on the vision of Asian solidarity. Consequently, it became one of the earliest non-socialist nations to extend formal diplomatic recognition to the new communist regime. This proactive step reflected a desire to foster a stable and cooperative partnership between the two emerging powers.

4. (D) Trade and intercourse between the Tibet region and India
The 1954 agreement, which introduced the five principles of peaceful coexistence, specifically addressed the arrangements for commerce and travel between India and the Tibet region of China. This landmark treaty formalized India's recognition of Chinese sovereignty over Tibet while attempting to preserve historical trade linkages. It was intended to establish a framework for stable relations through mutual respect for territorial integrity and non-interference.

5. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The evolution of diplomatic ties involves several key milestones that shaped the regional landscape. Early recognition established the formal basis for interaction, while the 1954 treaty defined specific trade protocols regarding the Tibetan plateau. Multilateral engagement at Bandung further promoted the spirit of Asian-African solidarity. Conversely, the asylum granted to the Dalai Lama introduced a lasting irritant that severely impacted the quality of bilateral cooperation.

6. (B) The "Forward Policy" was initiated by China in the late 1950s to assert its claims in disputed territories.
Historical records indicate that the specific strategy known as the Forward Policy was actually an Indian initiative implemented in the early 1960s to establish military outposts in disputed border areas. While ancient cultural exchanges and the 1959 Tibetan crisis are accurate historical context, the misattribution of this policy is factually incorrect. This strategic move eventually contributed to the heightened tensions that led to the 1962 armed conflict.

7. (D) A set of five guiding principles for managing interstate relations.
Formulated in 1954, these five principles represent a normative framework designed to govern diplomatic conduct between sovereign states. They emphasize mutual respect for territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality, and peaceful coexistence. In the context of the relationship between these two neighbors, the concept was intended to provide a stable foundation for bilateral engagement and resolve potential disputes through diplomacy.

8. (A) Joint military action against common threats and formation of a security alliance

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24. (A) The possibility of a coordinated military conflict on its western and northern borders.
In strategic planning, this term describes the danger of facing simultaneous hostilities from two neighboring adversaries along different geographical sectors. It implies that the military must be prepared to divide its resources and attention to defend against potentially synchronized actions from both the west and the north. Such a scenario complicates national security calculations and necessitates high levels of preparedness, modernized equipment, and sophisticated logistical capabilities to manage the increased defensive requirements.

25. (A) (a), (b), (c) and (e)
The strategic partnership is built on substantial military assistance, including the transfer of advanced hardware and support for missile technology. Economic integration through large-scale infrastructure corridors and consistent diplomatic backing in international forums further solidify the bond. These elements collectively create a robust alliance that influences the regional security environment. Importantly, this relationship does not include trilateral military maneuvers involving the country that views this nexus as a primary security concern or threat.

26. (A) The Eastern Sector (Arunachal Pradesh)
This specific boundary line was established during the 1914 Simla Convention to define the frontier between the northeastern region and the neighboring territory. While one nation accepts this line as the legal and international border, the other disputes its validity, leading to competing territorial claims over the entire area. This disagreement has made the eastern sector a persistent point of friction, characterized by periodic military standoffs and ongoing diplomatic negotiations for resolution.

27. (D) A strategic partnership posing security challenges for India.
The close collaboration between Beijing and Islamabad involves a wide array of diplomatic, economic, and military initiatives that are often coordinated to balance the power of their common neighbor. This relationship is not merely a collection of isolated treaties but a long-term strategic alignment. For the third regional actor, this nexus creates significant defensive hurdles, including the potential for military collusion and the encirclement of its borders by two historically adversarial states.

28. (B) It promotes regional economic integration that exclusively benefits the Indian state.
The infrastructure corridor is seen as a project that primarily benefits the participating nations while bypassing or potentially marginalizing the non-participating neighbor. Concerns are rooted in the violation of territorial sovereignty where the route passes through disputed lands, as well as the strategic implications of increased naval access at southern ports. It is viewed as part of a broader plan for regional dominance rather than a program designed to provide exclusive benefits to India.

29. (C) Cultivating bilateral ties with neighbours to increase regional leverage.
From a strategic viewpoint, the approach involves building strong economic and diplomatic relationships with various smaller nations in the vicinity. By providing loans, infrastructure development, and political support, the external power seeks to expand its influence and reduce the traditional dominance of the resident major power. This strategy is often perceived as an attempt to create a network of partner states that can serve as a counterbalance to the interests of the regional leader.

30. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Contentious issues in the region are linked to specific geographical sectors and strategic theories. Territorial disputes in the west involve high-altitude plateaus, while the eastern frontier is defined by the contested McMahon Line. Infrastructure projects passing through disputed territory raise serious sovereignty concerns regarding the northern border regions. Collectively, these developments and the establishment of various regional ports contribute to a theory of strategic encirclement that dominates the national security discourse of the area.

31. (A) The Indian Air Force has no qualitative edge over the PLAAF in any of the border regions.
Strategic assessments often highlight that the high-altitude geography of the northern border

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16. (B) There was a formal, written agreement demarcating the entire boundary between India and China before 1950.
One of the primary sources of long-term tension is the lack of a mutually accepted and clearly defined border treaty between the two countries. Historical frontiers were often based on varying interpretations of colonial-era lines and traditional watersheds rather than a single finalized document. This ambiguity allowed for conflicting territorial claims to emerge after the modern states were established, leading to frequent standoffs and the eventual military conflict in the early 1960s.

17. (B) Afro-Asian solidarity and Non-Alignment
The early years of the partnership were defined by an overarching commitment to the unity of newly independent states in the Global South. This approach sought to create a collective front against imperialism and avoid entanglement in the Cold War power blocs. The emphasis on brotherhood was a practical application of the desire to lead a resurgent continent through diplomatic cooperation and shared ideological goals, forming the core of India's regional outreach strategy.

18. (A) (a), (b), (c) and (e)
The period of initial warmth was sustained by a combination of early diplomatic recognition, a common historical experience of resisting colonial rule, and the development of strong personal ties between key leaders. Furthermore, the adoption of a formal framework for peaceful coexistence provided a normative basis for their interactions. Notably, however, the boundary dispute remained unresolved during this time, indicating that territorial issues were not a factor in the positive engagement phase.

19. (C) The 1962 Sino-Indian War
The military conflict that broke out in 1962 shattered the illusion of brotherhood and brought the period of friendly diplomatic cooperation to an abrupt end. It replaced the previous era of mutual support with a lasting legacy of mistrust and strategic competition. This event reshaped the foreign policies of both nations, leading to increased militarization along the border and a complete reassessment of regional security priorities for the following decades.

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20. (A) I and III only
Differing perceptions of historical treaties formed the basis of the border dispute, as one side upheld colonial-era agreements while the other viewed them as illegitimate legacies of imperialism. To manage these complex relations, a specific set of five principles was adopted to promote peaceful coexistence. Economic rivalry was not the primary driver of tension in the 1950s, nor were these nations ever members of the same Western-led military security alliance.

21. (C) The sovereignty over the Aksai Chin plateau
In the western portion of the disputed boundary, the primary contention involves a high-altitude desert region. One nation maintains administrative control and has constructed significant infrastructure there, while the other considers the area part of its sovereign territory based on historical records. This disagreement over ownership has led to numerous military standoffs and remains a central obstacle to achieving a finalized and mutually accepted border agreement between the two neighboring states.

22. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The deep strategic partnership between these two neighbors is characterized by extensive cooperation across military, economic, and diplomatic spheres. The development of large-scale infrastructure projects aimed at regional connectivity is a prominent feature of this relationship. This alliance is viewed as a significant challenge by the third nation in the region, as it alters the traditional balance of power and introduces complex security dilemmas along its western and northern frontiers.

23. (D) India objects to OBOR due to CPEC's violation of territorial sovereignty.
The primary reason for the refusal to participate in the transcontinental infrastructure project is the alignment of a specific corridor through territory claimed by the non-participating state. This project is perceived as a direct infringement on national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Consequently, the initiative is viewed through a strategic lens rather than a purely economic one, leading to persistent diplomatic objections and a lack of involvement in the overall regional program.

they have not provided a final or definitive resolution to the underlying sovereignty issues. The dispute therefore remains an active and complex diplomatic challenge.

39. (D) The size of their respective economies and GDP growth rates.
When evaluating the relative strength of two armed forces, analysts focus on tangible defensive assets and operational capabilities. This includes the quantity of personnel, the technological sophistication of weaponry, and the status of nuclear deterrents. While overall economic health and growth are crucial for long-term national power and the ability to sustain a military, they are distinct from the direct calculation of the immediate military balance, which assesses actual combat units and their potential for engagement.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The strategic partnership has long included cooperation in sensitive technological areas, which is a major concern for the regional security environment. Credible evidence suggesting the transfer of expertise and materials for advanced weaponry has deepened the mistrust of neighboring states. This nuclear dimension adds a significant layer of complexity to the bilateral relationship, as it impacts the overall balance of power and influences the defensive doctrines and modernization efforts of all three nations involved.

41. (C) It provides China strategic access to the Arabian Sea near the Persian Gulf.
The development of this deep-water facility allows the northern power to establish a significant presence in a vital maritime region. It provides a platform for monitoring shipping lanes and offers a potential logistical hub for naval operations in the western Indian Ocean. For the resident regional power, this represents an increase in the strategic reach of a competitor, potentially impacting the security of energy routes and altering the traditional maritime balance of power in the area.

42. (A) The high-altitude plateau from which the Chinese military would have to launch and sustain operations against India.
The geography of this vast, elevated region presents unique challenges and opportunities for military planning along the northern border. It serves as the primary base for the deployment of forces and the positioning of logistical infrastructure. Any conflict in the border sectors would be heavily influenced by the ability to move troops and supplies across this terrain. Consequently, the level of development and militarization in this area is a critical factor in assessing the regional military balance.

43. (D) India and China are partners in the SAARC organization as equal full members.
While both nations are involved in various international forums, their roles in the primary regional association for South Asian cooperation are different. One is a founding member, while the other holds observer status and is not a full member of the organization. This distinction is important because the association is designed for the states of the subcontinent, and the presence of external powers is restricted to prevent them from dominating regional diplomatic and economic agendas.

44. (B) Debt-trap diplomacy via large infrastructure loans to smaller nations.
This strategy involves providing substantial loans for major projects to developing countries that may struggle to repay the debt. If the borrower defaults, the lending nation may gain control over the infrastructure or obtain significant political concessions. Such an approach allows for the expansion of strategic influence and the establishment of long-term presence in key locations. This economic tool is frequently used to alter regional dynamics and challenge the influence of traditional regional powers in the neighborhood.

45. (B) I, II, III and IV
The ongoing disagreement is a complex legacy of the colonial era, involving differing interpretations of historical boundaries and religious sites. One nation accepts the line established in the early twentieth century as the legal frontier, while the other contests it and claims significant portions of northeastern territory. Despite numerous high-level diplomatic meetings intended to find a peaceful resolution, the issue remains a primary source of tension, requiring constant

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communication between designated special representatives to prevent escalation.

46. (D) Membership and coordination in multilateral forums like BRICS and SCO
Despite their significant territorial and strategic disagreements, both nations find common ground in global platforms that promote the interests of emerging economies. By working together in these organizations, they can coordinate on issues like global trade, climate change, and the reform of international financial institutions. This cooperative aspect of the relationship reflects a mutual desire to influence the global order and provides a necessary counterbalance to the more competitive and conflictual elements of their interactions.

47. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The increasing activity of foreign naval forces in the region is driven by the need to protect vital trade and energy routes that sustain their domestic economy. However, this growing presence is viewed with concern by the resident regional power, as it challenges traditional maritime dominance and introduces new security dynamics. Balancing these legitimate economic interests with the strategic anxieties of neighboring states is a central challenge in the contemporary geopolitics of the Indian Ocean region.

48. (B) China's interests include asserting sovereignty, securing resources, and establishing military dominance in the region.
The activities in this maritime area are focused on consolidating territorial claims and ensuring access to vast undersea mineral and energy reserves. By building artificial structures and deploying naval assets, the aim is to create a secure environment that supports national strategic goals and restricts the influence of external powers. These actions have led to disputes with several neighboring countries and have significant implications for regional stability and the international rules-based order governing maritime conduct.

49. (B) Freedom of navigation and overflight, and unimpeded commerce, based on international law
The official stance emphasizes that all maritime activities should adhere to established global norms and treaties, such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Protecting the rights of all nations to use international waters for trade and transit is considered essential for global stability and economic prosperity. This approach avoids taking sides in specific territorial disputes while firmly supporting a rules-based system that prevents any single power from unilaterally controlling vital maritime routes.

50. (A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
As both nations grow in power, they increasingly vie for access to global energy supplies and influence in international governance. This rivalry extends to the neighborhood, where they compete for infrastructure projects and diplomatic partnerships with smaller states. Furthermore, the modernization of their respective armed forces reflects a competitive security dynamic. These elements highlight how their simultaneous rise creates overlapping interests and strategic friction, although they may still cooperate on specific non-traditional threats like maritime piracy.

51. (B) Growing economic, military, and diplomatic power and influence on the world stage.
This phrase describes the significant expansion of national capabilities and global reach experienced by both countries in the modern era. Their rapid economic development has provided the resources to modernize their militaries and assert themselves more forcefully in international diplomacy. As a result, they have become major actors in global affairs, capable of shaping international norms and policies. This shift in power dynamics is a defining feature of the contemporary international system, impacting regional and global stability.

52. (C) The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
Both nations are founding members of this multilateral institution, which provides funding for infrastructure development across the continent. By participating in this bank, they demonstrate a shared interest in promoting regional growth and creating new financial frameworks that are independent of traditional Western-led organizations. This cooperation

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in the economic sphere occurs alongside their strategic rivalry, showing that their relationship is a complex mixture of engagement in certain areas and intense competition in others.

53. (C) Promoting India as the sole 'net security provider' in the region.
The presence of foreign naval forces in these waters is intended to secure national trade routes and protect energy supplies from potential disruptions. This strategy often involves seeking access to logistical hubs and establishing a presence that can counterbalance other major navies. Therefore, the goal is to enhance their own regional standing and ensure independent security for their interests rather than supporting the dominance or leadership of any other regional power in the maritime domain.

54. (B) Dependence on the Strait of Malacca as a chokepoint for oil imports.
This term highlights a major strategic vulnerability due to the fact that a vast majority of national energy supplies must pass through a single, narrow maritime passage. If this chokepoint were to be blocked or controlled by an adversary during a conflict, it could severely cripple the domestic economy and military capabilities. To mitigate this risk, efforts are made to diversify energy routes and increase naval presence in the vicinity of this critical waterway.

55. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Bilateral relations involve a variety of theaters and strategic theories. One area sees the promotion of international maritime norms against expansive territorial claims, while another region is central to the national security interests of both powers. Multilateral organizations provide a rare space for cooperation on global issues. At the same time, the development of numerous regional ports by one side contributes to a theory of strategic encirclement that deeply concerns the other side's military planners.

56. (C) India and China have successfully resolved their boundary dispute, leading to enhanced cooperation.
The unresolved border disagreement remains the most significant obstacle to a stable and truly cooperative relationship. Despite numerous rounds of high-level talks and various agreements intended to maintain peace along the frontier, the underlying territorial claims have not been settled. Periodic standoffs and military incidents continue to occur, highlighting the persistent competitive and conflictual nature of their interaction. Therefore, any claim that the dispute has been finalized or successfully resolved is factually incorrect.

57. (B) Challenges the established international maritime order and norms.
The unilateral creation of land features and the deployment of military assets in disputed waters are seen as actions that undermine the rules-based global system. Such developments threaten the principle of freedom of navigation and could set a precedent for other maritime disputes. For a nation that relies on stable and open sea lanes for its international trade, these changes in the regional environment are a significant cause for concern regarding future stability and economic security.

58. (A) (a), (b), and (c) only
The expansion of naval capabilities and the establishment of overseas logistical hubs are clear indicators of a long-term strategy to project power far from home shores. These developments, along with massive infrastructure initiatives, aim to secure trade and energy routes. While these actions may include some humanitarian elements, they are primarily driven by national strategic and economic interests, rather than a full alignment with the security visions proposed by other regional powers in the neighborhood.

59. (B) China's rise creates both opportunities for economic engagement and significant strategic challenges for India.
The growing power of the northern neighbor offers potential for increased trade and investment, which can benefit domestic development. However, this same rise brings intensified competition for regional influence and heightened concerns about border security and maritime dominance. Navigating this dual reality requires a balanced foreign policy that seeks to maximize economic gains while simultaneously building the necessary military and diplomatic strength to address the strategic threats posed by an increasingly assertive neighbor.

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60. (A) II, IV, III, I
The progression of assertive behavior begins with participation in international maritime security efforts, followed by the formalization of extensive territorial claims through diplomatic channels. The next stage involves establishing a permanent physical military presence beyond national borders to support logistical needs. The most assertive phase is marked by the physical alteration of the environment through the construction of artificial features and their subsequent militarization to enforce sovereignty in highly contested and disputed maritime regions.

61. (B) The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
This comprehensive international treaty provides the legal framework for all maritime activities, including the definition of territorial waters, exclusive economic zones, and rights of transit. It is the primary reference point in discussions regarding the South China Sea, as nations invoke its provisions to support their claims or to argue for the freedom of navigation. Adherence to this convention is considered vital for maintaining a stable, rules-based order on the world's oceans and seas.

62. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The relationship is characterized by a complex duality where both nations recognize the benefit of global economic stability while simultaneously engaging in intense local rivalries. Recent military standoffs in various border sectors underscore the persistent risk of conflict and the competitive nature of their strategic interests. Thus, they must navigate a landscape that requires cooperation on broad international issues even as they face serious and ongoing tensions regarding territorial integrity and regional dominance.

63. (B) Chinese-funded ports and naval access points perceived as encircling India.
This strategic concept describes a network of maritime facilities being developed across the Indian Ocean region. While these projects are often presented as purely economic investments, they are viewed by military analysts as a series of potential naval hubs that could allow for the projection of power and the monitoring of regional security. For the resident power, this represents a strategy of encirclement that threatens its maritime interests and traditional influence in the surrounding waters.

64. (C) Cooperation - Membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)
Shared membership in regional organizations provides a platform for both nations to engage in dialogue and coordinate on non-traditional security threats like terrorism. This represents a functional area of cooperation where their interests occasionally align. In contrast, issues like border disputes and competition for permanent seats in international bodies remain primary areas of intense rivalry. Identifying these distinct spheres of interaction is crucial for understanding the multifaceted and often contradictory nature of their bilateral relationship.

65. (C) A is true but R is false.
The simultaneous growth of these two major powers is indeed a transformative force in modern global politics. However, the idea that they act in perfect harmony is incorrect, as their relationship is deeply marked by competition and strategic mistrust. While they may cooperate on certain global economic issues, they frequently disagree on regional security and territorial matters. Therefore, their rise does not constitute a unified bloc but rather a complex dynamic of overlapping and conflicting interests.

66. (B) The partition of British India in 1947 and the unresolved issue of Jammu and Kashmir.
The conflict is fundamentally rooted in the historical events surrounding the end of colonial rule and the subsequent division of the subcontinent. The disagreement over the accession of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir created a lasting territorial dispute that has sparked multiple wars and remains the central point of contention. This legacy of partition continues to shape the identities and foreign policies of both nations, leading to a persistent state of rivalry and mistrust.

67. (D) India, due to its larger size, economy, and military force.
In terms of traditional military power, there is a significant disparity between the two nations. One possesses a much larger population, a more robust and diverse industrial base, and

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a significantly higher overall defense budget. These factors allow for the maintenance of larger standing armies, more extensive air and naval assets, and greater logistical depth. This imbalance in conventional capabilities is a key factor that influences the strategic doctrines and security calculations of both states in the region.

68. (A) I, II and III
The dispute began immediately after independence and has been characterized by the persistent use of non-state actors for regional goals. Bilateral agreements have attempted to establish stable lines of control and commit both parties to peaceful negotiation. However, despite these efforts and high-level declarations, the issue has not been permanently resolved. The ongoing tension continues to impact regional security and remains a primary obstacle to normalized relations, as evidenced by frequent border incidents and diplomatic standoffs.

69. (B) State use of proxies to wage a low-cost war against India.
This term describes a strategy where a nation employs militant groups to carry out attacks and foment instability in a neighboring country. By providing funding, training, and logistical support to these organizations, the state can pursue its strategic objectives while maintaining a degree of official deniability. This approach is viewed as a form of sub-conventional warfare intended to bleed the adversary through constant pressure, avoiding the risks and costs of a full-scale conventional military conflict.

70. (B) I, II and III
Beyond the primary territorial dispute, the bilateral relationship is burdened by several other significant friction points. These include disagreements over the control of high-altitude glaciers and the demarcation of maritime boundaries in coastal marshlands. Additionally, the management of shared water resources remains a sensitive and occasionally contested issue. These problems demonstrate the broad scope of the rivalry, which extends across terrestrial, maritime, and environmental domains, complicating all efforts at regional cooperation and conflict resolution.

71. (D) A 'First Use' option, particularly to counter India's conventional military superiority.
The nuclear doctrine of the smaller state is designed to deter a large-scale attack from its conventionally stronger neighbor. By refusing to rule out the initial use of nuclear weapons, it seeks to create a threshold that prevents the other side from utilizing its superior army and air force. This posture is intended to offset the imbalance in traditional power and ensures that any major conflict carries the risk of escalating to a catastrophic level, thereby maintaining a fragile deterrence.

72. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The military establishment has historically exercised a profound and often dominant influence over national governance. While civilian governments are elected, they frequently find their authority limited, especially in the realms of foreign policy and national security. The military's involvement in political and economic life means that undisputed civilian control has rarely been achieved. This internal power dynamic is a crucial factor in understanding the nation's long-term strategic trajectory and its persistent hardline stance towards its neighbor.

73. (B) Control of high-altitude passes overlooking strategic regional routes.
The military standoff in this extreme environment is driven by the desire to dominate key geographic features that provide a tactical advantage in the mountainous border region. By holding the heights of the glacier and surrounding ridges, a nation can monitor and potentially interdict movement along vital transit paths. The strategic value of this territory outweighs its lack of economic resources, leading both sides to maintain a costly and permanent military presence at some of the world's highest altitudes.

74. (B) The World Bank.
Following years of negotiations over the sharing of the vital river system, an international financial institution stepped in to facilitate a formal agreement. This treaty, signed in 1960, provides a clear framework for the allocation of waters from the major tributaries between the two neighboring states. It is often cited as a rare example of successful cooperation that has

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The disagreement centers on whether the border should be drawn along the middle of a navigable channel or along the eastern bank of a specific tidal estuary. Each side relies on different historical documents and legal precedents to support its claim. While the area involved is small, the choice of the boundary line has a major impact on the extent of the offshore maritime zones and the resources that each country can legally claim in the Arabian Sea.

120. (C) I, II, III and IV
Understanding the regional rivalry requires looking at the historical roots of the territorial disputes and the current imbalance in traditional military strength. Furthermore, the use of non-state actors and the existence of nuclear weapons create a complex and dangerous security environment. The involvement of external major powers also plays a significant role in shaping the balance of power and influencing the diplomatic and military strategies of both nations as they navigate their long-standing and multifaceted conflict.

121. (B) The acquisition of a new, technologically advanced weapons system by one country, such as an S-400 missile defence system.
The introduction of cutting-edge military hardware can fundamentally change the tactical and strategic capabilities of an armed force. For instance, a sophisticated defense system could neutralize an adversary's air superiority or missile threat, thereby shifting the overall balance of power. Such developments force the other side to adapt its doctrines or seek its own technological upgrades to maintain deterrence. Unlike trade or cultural agreements, these changes in physical capabilities have a direct and immediate impact on security calculations.

122. (B) The Indus Waters Treaty has been an area of complete harmony with no disagreements whatsoever.
Although the 1960 agreement provides a functional framework for sharing vital river resources, it has not been free from contention. Frequent disputes have arisen regarding the design and potential impact of upstream hydroelectric projects, with the downstream neighbor often raising formal objections. These issues frequently require intervention from international experts or legal bodies for resolution. Therefore, characterizing the history of the treaty as one of perfect harmony is factually incorrect, as it remains a sensitive part of the bilateral relationship.

123. (B) Argued that Hindus and Muslims were separate nations deserving their own states.
This political concept was the driving force behind the demand for the creation of a separate homeland for the religious minority in the final years of colonial rule. It posited that the two major communities possessed distinct cultures and identities that could not be reconciled within a single unified state. The adoption of this theory led to the partition of the subcontinent, establishing the ideological foundation for the subsequent rivalry and territorial disputes that have persisted between the two modern nations since 1947.

124. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The two nations maintain fundamentally different postures regarding the use of their nuclear arsenals. One state has officially declared that it will never be the first to initiate a nuclear strike, viewing its weapons solely for retaliation. In contrast, the other state refuses to make such a pledge, keeping the option of "first use" to deter its neighbor's superior conventional forces. These conflicting doctrines create a high-stakes environment where any military escalation could potentially lead to a catastrophic and rapid nuclear exchange.

125. (A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
The bilateral relationship is characterized by a wide range of terrestrial, maritime, and environmental friction points. These include disagreements over the demarcation of coastal marshlands and the military presence on high-altitude glaciers. Additionally, the management of shared river systems and the status of the northern disputed territory remain central points of contention. While there may be occasional cooperation on specific global health goals, the primary strategic landscape is dominated by these deep-seated territorial and resource-based conflicts that have lasted for decades.

126. (C) The legacy of mistrust and conflict between India and Pakistan.

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82. (B) Rapid, shallow thrusts to punish provocations without triggering nuclear response.
This military strategy aims to allow the armed forces to launch swift and limited operations in response to major terrorist attacks or border provocations. The goal is to inflict significant damage on the adversary's military assets quickly, before international pressure can halt the fighting. By keeping the objectives limited and the geographical scope shallow, the doctrine seeks to achieve political and military goals without crossing the threshold that might lead to a nuclear escalation by the opponent.

83. (B) The continuity of a hardline and often hostile policy towards India.
Because the military establishment maintains significant influence over foreign and security decisions, it often prioritizes an adversarial stance toward its neighbor. This approach helps the institution justify its large budget and central role in national life. As a result, even when civilian leaders may desire peace or normalized relations, the overarching strategic orientation remains focused on rivalry and conflict. This dynamic creates a persistent barrier to achieving a lasting resolution of bilateral disputes and regional stability.

84. (B) Ravi, Beas, Sutlej
The 1960 agreement divided the six main rivers of the regional system into two groups. According to the terms, the three eastern rivers are allocated for the exclusive use of the southern nation. This allows for unrestricted development of irrigation, power generation, and other projects on these specific waterways. This division was intended to settle long-standing disputes over water access and has remained one of the few functional aspects of bilateral cooperation despite ongoing political tensions.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The dispute over the northern territory is not merely a disagreement over land but a conflict that touches upon the foundational beliefs of both modern states. It is inextricably linked to their national identities and strategic security concerns, making any compromise extremely difficult for the political leadership. This deep-seated ideological and territorial friction has persisted for decades, surviving multiple wars and diplomatic initiatives, and continues to be the primary driver of the enduring rivalry in South Asia.

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86. (B) The 2008 Mumbai terrorist attacks (26/11)
The major coordinated assault on a financial hub involved militants who had been trained and equipped in the neighboring country. This event serves as a prominent example of how non-state actors can be utilized to strike deep within an adversary's territory, causing significant civilian casualties and economic disruption. For the victim state, such attacks confirm the existence of a systematic policy of using proxies to wage war, further deepening the trust deficit and stalling any diplomatic dialogue.

87. (D) Tulbul Navigation Project - A dispute over navigation on the Jhelum river
This specific disagreement involves a barrage project that one side claims is necessary for maritime transit and the other side views as a violation of the water-sharing treaty. Such disputes illustrate the technical and legal complexities that burden the relationship. Unlike issues involving high-altitude glaciers or coastal marshlands, this one is directly tied to the interpretation of rights under the 1960 agreement, showing how even developmental projects can become flashpoints for strategic mistrust.

88. (A) I and II only
The nuclear doctrine is designed to prevent a large-scale conventional defeat by its neighbor and includes the potential use of short-range weapons on the battlefield. This approach is intended to lower the threshold for nuclear use to deter conventional aggression. Notably, the state does not have a "no first use" policy and the command of these assets remains primarily with the military establishment rather than being fully under the control of the elected civilian government.

89. (A) Overt nuclearization of the subcontinent.
The conduct of multiple nuclear tests by both nations in the late 1990s brought their sensitive capabilities into the open. This transition from "nuclear ambiguity" to overt status fundamentally changed the strategic environment. It introduced a permanent layer of deterrence into their rivalry,

as both sides now had to account for the risk of a nuclear exchange in any potential conflict. This new reality has influenced all subsequent military doctrines and diplomatic interactions between the two countries.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The military's dominant role in national life is sustained by maintaining a constant sense of threat from its larger neighbor. By framing the relationship as an existential struggle, the institution ensures its continued control over resources and policy decisions. This internal dynamic creates a self-perpetuating cycle of hostility, where the military has little incentive to support a final peace settlement that might diminish its institutional importance and political power within the state's governing structure.

91. (B) The Kashmir dispute
This term refers to the de-facto boundary that divides the northern territory between the two nations following historical military conflicts. It was formally established and named in a 1972 bilateral agreement, replacing the previous ceasefire line. While it does not represent a legally recognized international border, it serves as the functional frontier where the two armies are deployed face-to-face. Monitoring and managing this line is a constant challenge and a frequent source of military tension.

92. (D) The conflict is a complex mix of historical, territorial, and strategic factors.
While religious differences were a significant part of the historical context surrounding the partition, the enduring rivalry is driven by multiple overlapping issues. These include deep-seated grievances from the colonial era, ongoing disagreements over specific territories, and fundamentally different visions for regional leadership. This multifaceted nature means that the conflict cannot be reduced to a single cause, as it encompasses ideological opposition, national identity, and the practical strategic requirements of two modern sovereign states.

93. (B) Demarcating the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for both countries in the Arabian Sea.
Settling the disagreement over the marshy estuary is a prerequisite for finalizing the maritime boundary between the two nations. A clear demarcation would allow both states to exercise full sovereignty over their respective offshore resources, including fisheries and potential undersea mineral or energy deposits. Furthermore, it would reduce the risk of accidental border crossings by fishermen and provide a more stable environment for maritime activities in the northern reaches of the Arabian Sea.

94. (C) The military has a disproportionate and intervening role in politics and governance.
This description is often applied to nations where the armed forces frequently step beyond their traditional role of national defense to influence or directly control the government. In such states, the military is a primary political actor, capable of overthrowing civilian leaders and shaping the country's strategic and economic trajectory. This institutional dominance affects how the nation interacts with its neighbors and often leads to a focus on security and rivalry over diplomatic engagement.

95. (B) I, II, III and IV
There is a clear disparity in conventional power, which the smaller nation attempts to bridge through its nuclear capabilities and a "first use" posture. The history of the relationship is marked by several major wars that have shaped their current defensive strategies. Furthermore, the two countries maintain different official stances regarding the initial use of nuclear weapons in a conflict. These elements together define the complex and dangerous security environment that exists in the modern subcontinent.

96. (D) Joint membership and cooperation in SAARC
While the primary regional organization has often been hindered by bilateral tensions, its existence and the participation of both nations are not themselves sources of strategic conflict. Instead, the association was designed to provide a framework for regional integration. The real friction points are territorial disputes over glaciers and northern regions, as well as the systematic use of militant proxies. These issues actively undermine the cooperative goals of regional bodies rather than being part of their structure.

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97. (C) A complex dispute involving territory, people, ideology, and national identity.
The disagreement is more than just a fight over geographical boundaries; it represents a clash between competing visions of statehood and national belief systems. It affects the lives of the local population and has become central to how both countries define themselves. Because it touches on sensitive issues of sovereignty and heritage, it remains one of the most difficult regional problems to resolve, resisting simple territorial solutions and persisting through decades of war and negotiation.

98. (C) (a), (b) and (c) only
This strategy involves providing the necessary resources for militant groups to operate, including financial backing and the establishment of hidden training facilities within national borders. Furthermore, official state agencies are often implicated in the planning and execution of specific attacks against the neighboring country. While the government may publicly deny these activities or claim to be fighting terror, the practical reality of their support for proxy groups remains a primary source of regional instability and diplomatic tension.

99. (B) Pakistan's objections to India's construction of hydropower projects on western rivers.
Although the agreement has generally been successful, new tensions have emerged regarding the design and impact of large-scale infrastructure projects. The downstream nation frequently raises concerns that these upstream developments could be used to manipulate water flow or violate the specific terms of the 1960 treaty. These disagreements are often brought before international neutral experts or courts for arbitration, showing how environmental and developmental issues have become another arena for the enduring bilateral rivalry in the region.

100. (A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
The history of conflict has progressively reshaped the regional landscape, starting with the initial division following independence. Subsequent wars were triggered by attempts to incite internal unrest or resulted in the creation of a new nation and the formal renaming of the functional border. Recent engagements have demonstrated the risks of limited fighting in extreme terrain even after both sides became nuclear-armed. Notably, most of these issues were addressed through bilateral treaties rather than consistent and successful international intervention.

101. (C) Both countries have become overt nuclear powers, adding a new and dangerous dimension to any potential conflict.
The shift from covert capabilities to public demonstrations of nuclear strength in the late 1990s fundamentally altered the regional security dynamic. It introduced the concept of mutual deterrence, which limits the scope of conventional military operations to avoid the risk of a catastrophic escalation. This new reality has forced both nations to rethink their battle doctrines and has made the management of border tensions much more critical for preventing a large-scale war in the subcontinent.

102. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The governance of the country has been frequently interrupted by direct military intervention and the suspension of the democratic process. For significant portions of its history, the armed forces have ruled the nation either through formal coups or by exercising decisive control from behind the scenes. Therefore, describing the structure as a simple democratic framework with supreme civilian authority is inaccurate. This institutional legacy continues to impact the country's domestic stability and its strategic relations with its neighbors.

103. (C) The Partition of British India
The end of colonial rule in 1947 resulted in the creation of two separate nations, a process that was marked by widespread violence and massive population displacement. The hasty division left several territorial and political issues unresolved, most notably the status of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. This foundational event established the ideological and geographical basis for the long-standing rivalry and has shaped the national security policies of both states for over seven decades.

104. (D) Kashmir - Dispute originating from the Tashkent Agreement
The dispute over the northern territory began immediately upon the independence of the

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two countries in 1947 and led to the first armed conflict between them. While the 1966 peace agreement signed in Central Asia was intended to settle the fallout from a later war, it was not the origin of the Kashmir problem itself. The root of the issue lies in the accession process of the princely state during the time of the partition of the subcontinent.

105. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Different strategic concepts and belief systems define the bilateral relationship. One nation maintains a policy of not using nuclear weapons first, while the other utilizes proxy militants as a key part of its regional strategy. The foundational ideology of the smaller state is based on the idea of separate nations for different religious communities. Meanwhile, the larger power has developed specific military plans for rapid response to provocations, reflecting the ongoing and modernized nature of their security rivalry.

106. (D) 1999 Kargil Conflict
This engagement took place shortly after both nations conducted open nuclear tests, creating a new and dangerous strategic environment. The fighting was confined to a specific geographic sector and high-altitude terrain, as both sides sought to avoid a broader escalation into a full-scale conventional war. It demonstrated that even with nuclear deterrence in place, the possibility of localized military conflict remains real, particularly when one side attempts to change the de-facto status of a border line.

107. (C) The size of the diaspora population in third countries
When calculating the relative strength of two armed forces, military planners focus on tangible assets and operational factors. This includes the quantity of frontline naval vessels, the technical capabilities of missile systems, and the readiness of troops. While large communities of citizens living abroad can influence international opinion and provide economic remittances, they do not contribute directly to the immediate combat capability or the strategic balance of power between the two states in a military context.

108. (B) I, II, III and IV
The persistent use of militant proxies has a broad and damaging impact on the victim nation. It results in significant loss of life for both soldiers and civilians and hinders economic growth in affected border regions. Furthermore, it creates a profound sense of mistrust that makes diplomatic progress nearly impossible. The ongoing threat also necessitates a large and permanent diversion of national resources toward security and defense, impacting the overall development and prosperity of the entire country.

109. (B) A full-scale conventional attack by India.
The smaller nation views its nuclear weapons as an essential equalizer against a neighbor that has a significantly larger and better-equipped traditional army. By maintaining the option to use these weapons first, it hopes to discourage the other side from launching a major conventional invasion that could threaten the state's survival. This posture is intended to create a deterrence threshold that compensates for the imbalance in traditional power and keeps the regional conflict from escalating into a total war.

110. (A) IV, I, II, III
The historical timeline begins with the formal accession of the northern princely state during the partition in 1947. Subsequent diplomatic milestones include peace treaties signed in Central Asia following the 1965 war and another landmark agreement reached after the decisive 1971 conflict. The sequence concludes with a high-level declaration of friendship and nuclear risk reduction made in the late 1990s. This progression reflects the repeated attempts to manage and resolve the deep-seated tensions that have characterized their relationship.

111. (C) Pakistan
This phrase is used to describe a nation where the military establishment holds a disproportionate and often dominant role in the state's governance and policy-making. Instead of being an institution that serves the country, the military is seen as the primary power broker that shapes the national direction and controls critical sectors of the economy and foreign policy. This institutional dominance has been a defining feature of the country's history, marked by frequent direct interventions and persistent political influence.

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112. (C) Indian troops occupied the key heights of the Saltoro Ridge in 1984 through 'Operation Meghdoot'.
The military standoff began when one side moved to secure the strategic high ground of the glacier region before the other side could do so. This proactive deployment established a permanent presence in an area that had previously been left unoccupied due to its extreme climate and altitude. Since then, both armies have remained stationed in the region at a high human and financial cost, as neither side is willing to cede the tactical advantage provided by the ridge's location.

113. (C) Political and strategic mistrust preventing the resolution of solvable problems.
Many of the smaller territorial and resource disputes are technically manageable and have been close to resolution during various rounds of talks. However, the deep-seated suspicion and historical grievances between the two nations make it difficult for either side to make the necessary compromises. This lack of trust ensures that even relatively minor issues remain stalled, as they are often linked to the broader, more intractable conflict over identity and sovereignty that continues to define the bilateral relationship.

114. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Assessing the relative strength of two adversaries requires much more than a simple headcount of personnel. It involves a sophisticated analysis of modern technology, strategic doctrines, and the ability of each nation to sustain a conflict through its economy and logistics. Furthermore, the presence of nuclear weapons adds a critical layer that impacts all conventional military planning. Therefore, any meaningful evaluation must account for this complex and multifaceted dynamic rather than relying on basic numerical comparisons.

115. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The public demonstration of nuclear capabilities changed the regional security environment by establishing a state of mutual deterrence. While this reduced the likelihood of a total, all-out war, it paradoxically created room for lower-level military provocations and sub-conventional conflicts. Planners on both sides had to adjust to a new reality where any significant military escalation carried the risk of reaching the nuclear threshold, making the management of even localized border incidents much more delicate and potentially dangerous.

116. (B) Ideological opposition between secular and religious nationalism.
The conflict is deeply rooted in the conflicting visions for statehood that emerged during the independence movement. One nation was established as a secular democracy designed for all its citizens, while the other was founded as a homeland for a specific religious community based on the two-nation theory. this fundamental disagreement over the basis of national identity has shaped their mutual perceptions and has made the resolution of territorial and political disputes much more difficult and emotionally charged.

117. (B) A high-altitude mountain warfare conflict.
The military confrontation in this region is unique because it takes place at elevations where survival is a constant struggle against extreme cold and thin air. Soldiers are stationed on icy ridges and peaks, requiring specialized training and equipment to operate. This theater of operations demonstrates the extreme lengths to which both nations will go to defend their territorial claims, regardless of the immense logistical challenges and the lack of any significant civilian population or economic resources in the area.

118. (B) (b), (c) and (d)
The military establishment has a long history of direct political intervention, frequently overthrowing elected governments to assert its authority. This institution, often working alongside the civil bureaucracy, exerts significant control over the country's strategic direction, especially concerning its neighbors. While the national constitution may outline a different framework, the practical reality is that the military remains the most powerful actor in state affairs, influencing both security policy and the broader political landscape throughout the nation's existence.

119. (B) Different interpretations of the maritime boundary demarcation principle.

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survived multiple wars, although disagreements over the construction of specific hydroelectric projects continue to arise periodically.

75. (A) (a), (b), (c) and (e)
The rivalry is deeply embedded in the foundational ideologies of the states and the unresolved territorial issues from the time of partition. Security strategies involve nuclear deterrence to manage conventional imbalances, while internal political structures grant the military a significant role in shaping policy. Despite several rounds of talks, many contentious issues regarding water and maritime borders remain unresolved. The disagreement over the northern territory remains the central pillar of the conflict, influencing all other aspects of bilateral relations.

76. (B) India
In the early stages of the conflict following independence, the Indian government sought international intervention to address the presence of armed groups and military forces in the disputed territory. By bringing the matter to the global body, it hoped to achieve a peaceful resolution and a withdrawal of external combatants. This move eventually led to a series of resolutions and the establishment of a monitoring mission, marking the beginning of the internationalization of the regional dispute over the princely state.

77. (C) An asymmetric strategy maintaining the first use option against India.
The approach to nuclear weapons is shaped by the need to compensate for an imbalance in conventional military strength. By keeping the option to use these weapons first, the state aims to deter its more powerful neighbor from launching a full-scale conventional invasion. This doctrine creates a "nuclear overhang" that complicates military planning for the adversary, as any large-scale conventional engagement could potentially lead to a nuclear exchange, thereby discouraging major acts of aggression.

78. (A) (a), (b) and (d)
The military and its associated intelligence agencies have historically occupied a central position in the national governance framework, often overshadowing elected leaders. Their influence is particularly strong in the formulation of policies related to regional neighbors and broader security concerns. Furthermore, the establishment's reach extends into various economic sectors, solidifying its role as a major power broker within the state. This dominance has persisted throughout much of the country's history, despite periods of civilian democratic rule.

79. (A) A 96-km tidal estuary in the marshlands of the Rann of Kutch.
This specific disagreement concerns a small waterway along the coastal border in the west. The contention arises from different interpretations of historical maps and boundary principles, specifically whether the line should follow the center of the channel or one of its banks. While the area itself is geographically small, the resolution of this dispute is significant because it determines the extent of the exclusive economic zones and maritime boundaries for both countries in the Arabian Sea.

80. (C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The history of the relationship is marked by several distinct periods of armed conflict, each with unique outcomes. Early fighting led to the first territorial division of the region, while a subsequent major war resulted in the formation of a new sovereign state in the east. Another engagement highlighted the risks of high-altitude infiltration under a nuclear umbrella. Additionally, large-scale conventional battles in the mid-1960s eventually ended in a stalemate and an internationally brokered peace agreement.

81. (C) The Indo-Pak military balance has remained static and unchanged since 1947.
The relative strength and strategic capabilities of the two nations have evolved significantly over several decades. Both states have modernized their conventional forces with advanced technology and have transitioned from having covert nuclear programs to becoming overt nuclear powers. These changes, along with shifts in military doctrines and the introduction of new forms of sub-conventional warfare, have fundamentally altered the regional security landscape. Therefore, describing the balance of power as static or unchanged since independence is factually inaccurate.

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The deep-seated rivalry between the region's two largest powers has consistently acted as a major obstacle to meaningful regional integration. Their history of wars, territorial disputes, and strategic competition creates an atmosphere of suspicion that hinders collective action on economic and security issues. This bilateral friction often spills over into multilateral forums, causing delays in decision-making and preventing the implementation of regional projects that could benefit all member states. Achieving stability therefore depends heavily on resolving this core relationship.

127. (B) SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)
Established in the mid-1980s, this body was intended to promote economic and regional integration among the nations of the subcontinent. It provides a platform for member states to collaborate on various developmental, social, and cultural issues. However, its effectiveness has often been limited by the political tensions between its key members. Despite these challenges, it remains the most comprehensive multilateral framework for dialogue in the region, aimed at improving the overall quality of life and fostering a sense of collective identity.

128. (B) I, II, III and IV
Successful integration in the region is hampered by a lack of political trust and significant disparities in the size and power of member states. Furthermore, ongoing bilateral disagreements frequently prevent progress on multilateral initiatives. Security concerns, including cross-border militant activity and internal political instability in several countries, add further layers of complexity to the cooperative process. These multifaceted challenges have historically limited the impact of regional organizations and have made achieving deep economic and social integration a difficult and slow-moving goal.

129. (C) Decisions requiring unanimity, allowing a single country veto.
The organizational charter specifies that any formal action or resolution must be supported by all member states. This requirement means that a single nation can effectively block any proposal that it finds unfavorable. Given the deep political divisions and strategic rivalries within the group, achieving such consensus is often impossible on sensitive issues. This structural constraint has frequently led to diplomatic paralysis, preventing the organization from taking decisive steps toward regional cooperation and leaving many promising initiatives permanently stalled.

130. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Regional integration faces a variety of hurdles, ranging from the overshadowing of multilateral goals by intense bilateral rivalries to the anxieties of smaller states regarding the dominance of a larger neighbor. Specific security threats like the use of proxies further strain relations and disrupt diplomatic processes. Additionally, the internal political shifts and turmoil within individual countries can lead to inconsistent participation and a lack of long-term commitment to regional agreements. These examples illustrate the complex political landscape that hinders collective action.

131. (D) India has consistently used SAARC as a platform to resolve its bilateral disputes with Pakistan.
The governing charter of the primary regional organization explicitly forbids the discussion of bilateral and contentious issues during its official proceedings. This rule was intended to prevent the association from becoming a venue for the ongoing rivalry between its two largest members. Therefore, any claim that the platform is used for resolving these specific disputes is factually incorrect. Instead, the focus is meant to be on non-contentious areas of cooperation, such as trade, culture, and economic development.

132. (C) SAARC paralysis largely due to India-Pakistan tensions.
Because the primary regional body has been consistently hindered by the deep rivalry between its key members, other nations have sought different frameworks for cooperation. These new organizations often focus on countries around the Bay of Bengal, excluding certain actors to avoid the persistent diplomatic gridlock. This shift allows for more productive engagement on trade, connectivity, and technical collaboration among like-minded neighbors. It represents a pragmatic attempt to achieve regional integration in sectors that are not directly affected by core bilateral conflicts.

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The sequence of major regional conflicts begins with the initial fighting over the northern territory immediately following independence. This was followed by a large-scale border engagement with the northern neighbor in the early 1960s. Later that decade, another decisive war resulted in a major change to the regional map and the emergence of a new nation. The timeline concludes with a high-altitude military confrontation that took place in the late 1990s. This progression reflects the enduring and evolving nature of the security challenges in the subcontinent.

161. (C) A comprehensive review leading to military expansion and modernization.
The military defeat served as a major turning point, forcing a complete reassessment of the country's defensive needs and strategic planning. It prompted a significant increase in the size of the armed forces and the acquisition of more advanced weaponry to address the newly recognized threat from the north. This process involved the creation of new units specialized in mountain warfare and a much larger overall budget for national security, fundamentally changing the long-term posture and capabilities of the military for several decades.

162. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The conflict provided clear evidence that successful military outcomes depend on both tactical excellence and careful diplomatic preparation. A rapid and coordinated strike across multiple fronts was essential for achieving the strategic goal. At the same time, intensive outreach to the international community was required to ensure that the global environment remained supportive and that other major powers did not interfere in the regional engagement. This combination of military strength and sophisticated statecraft is seen as the primary reason for the decisive victory.

163. (B) Analyzing the capabilities and intentions of potential adversaries.
This critical part of the planning process involves gathering and evaluating information about the military strength and political goals of neighboring states and other potential threats. By understanding what an opponent is capable of doing and what they might be planning, national security experts can identify specific vulnerabilities and determine the necessary level of preparedness. This analysis is essential for making informed decisions about troop deployment, technology acquisition, and the development of defensive doctrines to protect national interests and territorial integrity.

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164. (B) The effectiveness of joint operations and international diplomacy.
The success of the 1971 conflict highlighted how the integration of military action with a well-planned diplomatic strategy can achieve major national goals. By working together, the different branches of the armed forces were able to carry out a swift campaign, while political outreach ensured that the global environment supported the outcome. This event remains a primary example of how coordinated statecraft can lead to a decisive victory and a significant shift in regional power dynamics, serving as a vital lesson for future strategic planning.

165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The military engagement was carefully restricted to a specific geographic sector along the de-facto boundary to prevent the risk of a full-scale conventional or nuclear escalation. Both sides recognized the extreme danger of allowing the fighting to spread beyond the immediate area of infiltration. By focusing the conflict on the high-altitude peaks and avoiding an assault across the international border, the nations were able to resolve the tactical threat while maintaining strategic restraint that prevented a catastrophic regional war.

166. (C) The diminishing relevance of cyber security and information warfare.
On the contrary, the importance of protecting digital infrastructure and managing informational threats is rapidly increasing in the modern era. As the world becomes more connected, the potential for non-traditional attacks on critical systems and the use of misinformation to influence outcomes have become central concerns for national security planners. Therefore, the relevance of these domains is growing significantly rather than diminishing, as they represent new and complex arenas of competition and conflict

closer to rival strategic blocs due to neglect or a lack of engagement.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The persistent lack of progress in the main South Asian regional body has led to a shift toward alternative frameworks that exclude certain adversarial states. By focusing on groups with like-minded neighbors, it is possible to bypass the diplomatic gridlock and move forward on important initiatives like trade and maritime security. This strategy allows for more effective integration with partners in the surrounding maritime regions, demonstrating a pragmatic adjustment to the long-term strategic challenges and political barriers that have historically stalled broader regional cooperation.

141. (B) Disparity in size and power between India and SAARC members.
The overwhelming dominance of one nation in terms of geographical area, population, and economic strength creates a natural imbalance within the regional organization. Smaller neighboring states often feel anxious that their interests may be overshadowed or that they might be pressured to conform to the larger power's agenda. This perception of being in an unequal relationship can lead to mistrust and a hesitation to engage in deep integration, as these countries seek to protect their own sovereignty and maintain independent foreign policies.

142. (B) Gujral Doctrine - India's policy of offering non-reciprocal concessions to smaller neighbours.
This foreign policy approach, formulated in the late 1990s, was based on the idea that the largest state in the region should provide support and benefits to its smaller neighbors without expecting equal returns. By making such unilateral gestures, the goal was to build trust and demonstrate a commitment to regional stability and development. This strategy sought to reduce the perception of regional dominance and foster a more cooperative atmosphere among the nations of the subcontinent, marking a significant shift in diplomatic priorities.

143. (B) India's overwhelming size and power relative to its neighbours.
Because one nation is significantly larger and more capable than all its regional partners combined, its actions and policies are often viewed with suspicion. Even well-intentioned initiatives can be perceived as attempts to assert dominance or interfere in the internal affairs of smaller states. This disparity in physical and economic strength naturally creates a dynamic where the larger power is seen as a potential hegemon, regardless of its actual diplomatic intent. Managing this perception is a constant challenge for maintaining positive and cooperative relations in the neighborhood.

144. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The geography of the subcontinent is defined by a central large state that shares land frontiers with almost all other regional members. This unique position makes it the natural hub for connectivity and economic integration. Improving the physical links and infrastructure between these nations is widely recognized as a primary area for potential collaboration. Such efforts could facilitate trade, energy exchange, and people-to-people contact, helping to overcome some of the historical and political barriers that have long hindered regional development and cooperation.

145. (D) I, II, III, and IV
Successful integration in South Asia is made difficult by a variety of structural, economic, and political hurdles. The requirement for total consensus often leads to delays, while intra-regional trade remains extremely low due to various barriers. Deep-seated historical mistrust and ongoing conflicts further poison the atmosphere for collective action. Additionally, the growing presence of external major powers introduces new strategic complexities. All these factors together create a challenging environment for regional organizations, preventing them from achieving their full potential.

146. (B) The conflict with Pakistan, especially over Kashmir.
In the years following 1947, national security planning was dominated by the territorial disagreement with its western neighbor. The initial armed conflict over the northern princely state set the tone for future relations and established the primary defense priorities. The need to protect these contested borders and

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necessitating a more unified and comprehensive approach to regional diplomacy and maritime policy. For the nations located between and around these oceans, this vision provides a framework for coordinating on issues like trade routes, resource management, and the maintenance of a rules-based order that ensures freedom of navigation.

188. (A) I, II and III
The approach to regional engagement is based on a commitment to openness and inclusion for all actors. It emphasizes the importance of following international law to manage maritime activities and territorial disputes peacefully. Furthermore, it recognizes the central role of existing regional organizations in the overall security architecture. Notably, this vision does not seek to exclude any major global powers; instead, it encourages their constructive involvement in maintaining a stable and prosperous environment that supports the interests of all nations.

189. (C) The Act East Policy
Building closer security and maritime ties with various partners in the eastern neighborhood is a practical application of the updated regional strategy. By collaborating on issues like freedom of navigation and regional stability, the nation demonstrates its commitment to playing a more active and proactive role in the wider maritime environment. This engagement reflects a desire to move beyond purely economic ties toward a deeper, more multifaceted relationship with key nations that share similar strategic concerns regarding security and norms.

190. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The major shift in foreign policy priorities during the early 1990s was driven by a combination of a changing global system and a severe domestic financial crisis. With the end of a long-term partnership in the north and the need for new markets to support a more open economy, focusing on the dynamic neighbors to the east was a logical and necessary move. This strategic pivot allowed the nation to build new relationships that eventually became a central pillar of its regional diplomatic and economic strategy.

191. (C) Comprehensive and based on x strategic interests.
This type of relationship represents a high level of diplomatic and military trust between two sovereign states. It is not limited to a single issue or a short period but involves deep and multifaceted cooperation across a wide range of sectors over the long term. Such partnerships are founded on the recognition that both nations face similar challenges and can achieve their security and developmental goals more effectively by working together. This collaborative framework provides a stable basis for coordinating policies.

192. (B) Act East Policy - Increased emphasis on security and connectivity.
The updated regional strategy is defined by a more proactive approach that moves beyond original economic goals to include deeper strategic and physical integration. It focuses on the implementation of major infrastructure projects and the strengthening of defense ties with various partners in the eastern neighborhood. This evolution reflects increased capabilities and a broader vision for a secure and well-connected region. Identifying this core focus is essential for understanding how modern foreign policy has adapted to address contemporary regional security challenges.

193. (B) Intensity and scope of engagement.
The transition between these two phases of foreign policy is best understood as a broadening and deepening of national efforts in the region. While the earlier version was primarily focused on building initial economic links, the current approach is far more proactive and encompasses a much wider range of strategic, security, and developmental goals. This change reflects a commitment to playing a more central role in regional affairs and developing more multifaceted relationships with a larger number of partners across a broader geographic area.

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194. (D) It is a vision for a rules-based maritime order.
This strategic concept is not a formal military alliance against any specific country but rather a set of principles designed to ensure stability and prosperity in a vital maritime region. It advocates for the consistent application of international law to manage territorial claims and ensure that all nations can freely use the seas for trade

freezing temperatures, and the existing training programs had not fully prepared them for the unique challenges of high-altitude engagement. This experience forced a major overhaul of military preparation, leading to the creation of specialized units and better logistical systems designed to sustain forces in the remote and mountainous northern frontier regions.

154. (B) Political objectives, diplomatic maneuvering, and military execution.
The successful outcome of the conflict was the result of close coordination between different branches of government. Clear political goals provided the direction, while intensive international outreach ensured a favorable global environment and limited external interference. This foundation allowed the armed forces to carry out a swift and decisive campaign to achieve the desired strategic results. The event is often studied as a classic example of how all elements of national power can be integrated to achieve a significant and lasting victory.

155. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The history of armed conflicts in the region provides important insights into the evolution of national security planning. Each engagement offered different lessons, ranging from the realization of extreme political and military unpreparedness to the demonstration of highly effective coordination among state agencies. Some conflicts highlighted specific tactical failures in intelligence and surveillance, while the earliest ones established the foundations of the most enduring territorial and political disputes. Understanding these outcomes is essential for analyzing the current defensive posture.

156. (D) Since 1971, Pakistan is no longer considered a threat to India's security.
Despite the decisive military outcome of the 1971 conflict, the strategic rivalry with the western neighbor has continued to be a primary focus of national security planning. The persistent issues of cross-border militant activity, territorial disputes, and nuclear competition ensure that it remains a major and immediate challenge. Therefore, any claim that the threat has disappeared since the early 1970s is factually incorrect. The nature of the threat has evolved, but the state of rivalry and the risk of conflict remain central to regional security.

157. (A) The state of readiness of the armed forces in terms of equipment, training, and logistics to meet assessed threats.
This term describes the practical capability of the military to respond effectively to any identified security challenges. It involves ensuring that soldiers are well-trained, that weaponry is modern and functional, and that the necessary supply chains and support systems are in place for sustained operations. High levels of preparedness serve as a deterrent to potential aggressors and provide the government with the necessary tools to defend national interests and territorial integrity if diplomatic efforts to maintain peace should fail.

158. (A) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
National security strategies are increasingly adapting to a complex environment that includes potential simultaneous challenges from two regional adversaries. This necessitates a focus on technological advancement, especially in digital and spatial domains, to maintain a competitive edge. Furthermore, there is a strong emphasis on achieving greater self-reliance in the production of military hardware. The role of naval power is also expanding to protect interests in broader maritime regions. These trends reflect a comprehensive effort to prepare for modern and diverse security threats.

159. (A) Peace talks and declarations (like the Lahore Declaration) are not always a guarantee against aggression.
The conflict occurred shortly after a high-profile diplomatic initiative intended to improve relations and reduce tensions between the two nations. The subsequent military infiltration demonstrated that formal agreements and public gestures of friendship cannot always prevent covert or overt acts of hostility. This experience reinforced the need for constant vigilance and proactive surveillance, even during periods of apparent diplomatic progress. It served as a reminder that national security must be based on tangible defensive capabilities rather than just trust in international declarations.

160. (A) IV, II, III, I

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respond to military moves by the other side was the most urgent and tangible threat faced by the newly sovereign state, shaping its early military organization and its broader regional strategic outlook during that period.

147. (B) Need to align foreign policy realism with military preparedness.
The military defeat demonstrated that high-level diplomatic ideals and visions of international solidarity are insufficient without the actual strength to defend them. It highlighted the danger of pursuing an idealistic foreign policy while neglecting the practical requirements of border defense and military modernization. This experience forced a fundamental reassessment of national security planning, leading to a shift toward a more realistic and cautious approach that emphasized the importance of maintaining strong armed forces alongside active diplomatic engagement.

148. (B) I, II and III
The conflict revealed several critical areas where national defenses needed improvement, including the requirement for better cooperation between different branches of the armed forces. It also showed that airbases were at risk from sudden attacks and that intelligence gathering must be more proactive to anticipate enemy movements. While the fighting included significant tank battles, it did not demonstrate any total superiority of one side's armor over the other. These experiences were vital for refining future battle strategies and enhancing overall military readiness.

149. (C) The creation of the independent state of Bangladesh.
The decisive military victory led to a major restructuring of the regional map with the emergence of a new sovereign nation in the east. This event fundamentally altered the balance of power in South Asia and represented a significant strategic shift for the victorious state. It also validated the synergy between political objectives, international diplomacy, and military execution. The resulting change in regional dynamics had long-term implications for the security and foreign policies of all the countries involved in the conflict.

150. (B) (a), (b) and (c)
Over the decades, national security planning has evolved from focusing solely on one neighbor to preparing for simultaneous challenges from two regional adversaries. Major past conflicts served as turning points, prompting significant expansions in military size and technological modernization. Furthermore, more recent engagements highlighted the critical need for better surveillance in remote, high-altitude border areas. While the policy remains primarily defensive, these historical experiences have been essential in shaping current force structures and national security strategies to meet an increasingly complex set of threats.

151. (B) The prevailing threat perception and assessment of the external security environment.
Formulating a national security strategy requires a careful analysis of the capabilities and intentions of potential adversaries in the region and beyond. This assessment dictates the required levels of military preparedness, the types of weaponry to be acquired, and the overall posture of the armed forces. While domestic political and economic factors are also important, the primary goal is always to ensure the nation can effectively defend its territorial integrity and sovereign interests against identified and emerging external security challenges.

152. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The initial conflict following independence was instrumental in defining the long-term territorial and political lines of the rivalry. It resulted in the establishment of a monitored line that divides the disputed region between the two nations. Furthermore, the fighting provided important military insights into the challenges of moving and sustaining forces in difficult mountainous terrain. These early lessons and the resulting functional border have remained central to the national security strategies and diplomatic positions of both countries for over seven decades.

153. (B) India's equipment, training, and acclimatization for high-altitude mountain warfare.
The border conflict highlighted several critical deficiencies in the armed forces' ability to operate in extreme, elevated environments. Soldiers were often inadequately equipped for the thin air and

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between states and non-state actors in the 21st century.

167. (C) The capacity for rapid deployment and logistics in high-altitude terrain.
The initial conflict in the northern territory demonstrated that defending remote, mountainous borders requires the ability to move troops and supplies quickly into extreme environments. The logistical challenges of thin air, freezing temperatures, and difficult terrain proved to be just as significant as the enemy's actions. This experience highlighted the critical need for better transportation networks, specialized equipment, and improved supply chains to ensure that the armed forces can maintain a functional and effective presence along the remote northern frontiers.

168. (C) I, II, III and IV
The failure to defend the border successfully was the result of multiple systemic problems, including a lack of accurate political foresight and significant gaps in surveillance and infrastructure. Furthermore, the troops stationed in the region were not adequately prepared or equipped for the unique challenges of fighting at high altitudes. The decision not to utilize air power in an offensive role also impacted the overall course of the conflict. These combined issues led to a catastrophic outcome and prompted a complete overhaul of national security planning.

169. (B) The possibility of a conflict escalating to the nuclear level became a new, central element of threat assessment.
The transition to being an overt nuclear power meant that all future military planning had to account for the risk of a nuclear exchange. National security strategists had to develop new doctrines and communication systems to manage the danger of accidental or intentional escalation during a conventional conflict. This "nuclear overhang" added a permanent and extremely high-stakes dimension to the regional rivalry, making the prevention of major wars even more critical while also influencing how the nation responds to localized border provocations.

170. (B) I, II, III and IV
National security planning is a continuous and adaptive process that draws heavily from the lessons of past engagements to refine battle strategies and force structures. Over time, the focus has broadened from land-based border defense to include the protection of vital interests in the surrounding maritime regions. Throughout this evolution, economic considerations and resource availability have remained a fundamental factor that influences the pace and scope of military modernization and technology acquisition. These multifaceted elements together shape the overall strategic outlook.

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171. (B) The humiliating defeat in the 1962 war.
The armed forces demonstrated remarkable resilience and determination during the subsequent regional conflict, showing that they had successfully recovered from the psychological impact of the earlier border loss. This high level of morale was essential for facing a well-equipped adversary and achieving a stalemate that eventually led to a diplomatic peace. The experience showed that strong leadership and a sense of national purpose can overcome past failures, allowing the military to effectively defend national interests and restore its confidence on the battlefield.

172. (C) The 1999 x war demonstrated that nuclearization had made conventional war impossible.
In reality, the high-altitude conflict proved that even when both nations possess nuclear weapons, localized and conventional military engagements can still occur. The "nuclear overhang" may deter an all-out total war, but it does not eliminate the possibility of more limited fighting over disputed border positions. This experience showed that the armed forces must still be prepared for conventional battle even in a nuclear environment. Therefore, the claim that traditional war became impossible due to nuclearization is factually incorrect and was directly disproven in 1999.

173. (B) The rise of disruptive technologies like Artificial Intelligence, drones, and cyber weapons.
The nature of modern conflict is being transformed by advancements that allow for more precise, automated, and remote military operations. These new tools can be used to target critical infrastructure, gather extensive

133. (C) China
The growing economic and strategic presence of the northern major power in South Asia is a significant concern for the resident regional power. Through massive infrastructure projects, loans, and diplomatic outreach to smaller neighbors, this external actor is expanding its influence in areas traditionally considered part of the local major power's sphere. This active engagement creates a competitive dynamic that impacts regional security, trade patterns, and political alignments, challenging the established order and forcing a reassessment of neighborhood foreign policies.

134. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While there is significant potential for regional integration, it has remained largely unfulfilled due to a variety of political and security hurdles. Deep-seated mistrust and unresolved territorial disputes between major powers continue to cast a shadow over all cooperative efforts. Furthermore, security concerns like terrorism and political instability in several states prevent the seamless flow of trade and people. Therefore, describing the current level of cooperation as having achieved its full potential is inaccurate, as substantial barriers to integration remain firmly in place.

135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Although the organization's rules were designed to keep sensitive political disagreements out of its discussions, the intense rivalry between the two largest members has inevitably influenced its functioning. The overall climate of mistrust makes it difficult to achieve the consensus required for major decisions, leading to frequent delays and a lack of progress on regional goals. This demonstrates how bilateral conflicts can effectively paralyze multilateral institutions, even when those institutions have specific mandates to focus solely on developmental and economic cooperation.

136. (B) Political tensions, sensitive lists, and non-tariff barriers limit effectiveness.
Despite the goal of creating a free trade area, the actual implementation of the agreement has been hindered by deep-seated political mistrust. Many member states maintain long lists of protected goods and utilize various regulatory hurdles to restrict imports from their neighbors. These barriers are often a reflection of strategic anxieties rather than purely economic concerns. As a result, intra-regional trade remains much lower than in other parts of the world, preventing the full realization of the benefits of regional economic integration.

137. (C) A shared and universally accepted political ideology across the region.
The lack of regional integration is primarily driven by intense bilateral conflicts, disagreements over shared resources like water, and the presence of significant shadow economies and smuggling networks. These practical and strategic issues create deep friction between states. In contrast, the region actually possesses a diverse range of political systems and beliefs, from established democracies to various forms of transitional governance. Therefore, the existence of a single, universally accepted ideology is not a reality, nor is it a factor currently causing conflict.

138. (A) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
Successful integration is made difficult by the vast differences in the size and power of neighboring states and the systematic use of militant proxies to achieve strategic goals. Poor infrastructure and a lack of physical links further isolate countries from one another. Additionally, the involvement of external powers can alter regional dynamics and create new layers of competition. Notably, the region actually shares deep historical and cultural ties, which could serve as a basis for cooperation if political and security barriers are overcome.

139. (A) To counter Chinese influence by re-energizing engagement with its immediate neighbours.
This diplomatic strategy focuses on prioritizing relations with adjacent states to build a stable and cooperative regional environment. By increasing developmental aid, improving connectivity, and fostering closer political ties, the goal is to maintain its traditional position as the primary partner in South Asia. This proactive approach is a direct response to the growing presence and influence of an external major power, aimed at ensuring that regional neighbors do not move

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time, new visions for a rules-based maritime order have emerged to address the challenges of the vast oceanic space. Formal mechanisms for deep, multifaceted cooperation with key global partners further strengthen these strategic goals. Understanding these various policies and their specific areas of focus is essential for analyzing the modern approach to international and regional relations.

181. (C) It signifies a withdrawal of Indian interests from the Southeast Asian region.
On the contrary, the current policy represents a significant deepening and expansion of involvement in the region. It involves active participation in major connectivity projects, such as regional highways, and a much stronger focus on defense and security collaboration with various partner nations. This proactive approach is designed to increase influence and foster closer ties across multiple sectors, including economics, culture, and strategic affairs. Therefore, claiming that there is a withdrawal of interest is factually incorrect and contradicts fundamental strategy.

182. (B) Deep, multi-sector cooperation based on x strategic interests.
This type of relationship goes beyond a simple trade agreement or a short-term cultural exchange. It involves long-term collaboration in sensitive and critical areas like defense technology, intelligence sharing, and regional security planning. Such partnerships are built on the realization that both nations share similar goals and face common challenges in the international environment. By working together in a comprehensive manner, they can enhance their own capabilities and influence while contributing to broader regional stability and prosperity over many years.

183. (C) Indo-Pacific Cooperation
This informal grouping of four major democratic nations is centered on a shared vision for a stable and open maritime region. Their collaboration is a key part of the effort to ensure that international laws are respected and that all countries can freely use the oceans for trade and transit. By coordinating on security, developmental, and technological issues, these partners seek to maintain a rules-based order that supports the interests of all regional actors and prevents any single power from unilaterally dominating the area.

184. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The initial shift in focus toward the eastern neighborhood was a pragmatic response to the major changes in the global system and domestic economic needs during the early 1990s. While the modern version of the policy carries forward some of the original goals, it is far more than just a new name. It introduces a stronger emphasis on proactive security cooperation and a much broader geographic scope. This evolution reflects growing regional importance and the desire for more active and multifaceted engagement.

185. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Engaging in deep, multi-sector collaborations with major global powers is a central part of the strategy to enhance national strength and address regional challenges. These relationships provide access to sophisticated technology and equipment that are vital for modernizing the armed forces. Furthermore, they help create a network of support that can serve as a counterbalance to the growing influence of other regional rivals. This approach allows for a more effective response to both traditional and emerging security threats in maritime environments.

186. (C) To isolate India from global supply chains.
The policy actually seeks to do the opposite by promoting greater economic integration and trade with regional partners. Improving physical connectivity and developing strategic relationships are intended to help the nation become a more central part of the dynamic regional and global economic systems. By fostering closer ties and better infrastructure, the goal is to increase the flow of goods, people, and ideas, thereby enhancing national prosperity and influence rather than isolating the country from international commerce and cooperation.

187. (B) The Indian and the Pacific
This modern strategic concept views the vast waters of these two major oceans as a single, interconnected region. It recognizes that economic and security developments in one area have a significant impact on the other,

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intelligence, or carry out strikes without putting human personnel at immediate risk. As a result, maintaining national security now requires staying at the cutting edge of digital innovation and developing effective defenses against these sophisticated and rapidly evolving threats. Adapting to this technological shift is a top priority for strategic planning.

174. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The capability of a nation to defend itself cannot remain fixed because the world around it is constantly changing. As new threats emerge, technology advances, and the geopolitical landscape shifts, the military must adapt its doctrines, equipment, and training to remain effective. This constant process of evaluation and adjustment ensures that the armed forces are always ready to face modern challenges. Therefore, describing the state of defense readiness as static since independence is inaccurate, as it is a continuous part of security planning.

175. (A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
Modern security strategy involves a multifaceted approach to protect the nation's interests and borders. This includes maintaining a credible deterrence against regional rivals and enhancing the ability to monitor remote areas through better intelligence and surveillance. Furthermore, there is a strong focus on improving the coordination between different branches of the military and building a more independent domestic defense industry. These combined efforts aim to ensure that the country remains prepared to face both traditional and emerging threats in an increasingly complex regional environment.

176. (B) Strengthen economic and strategic ties with Southeast Asian nations.
Launched in the early 1990s, this diplomatic shift was a response to the end of the Cold War and the need to find new partners for growth. By focusing on the dynamic economies of the eastern neighbors, the goal was to integrate more closely with regional markets and improve developmental prospects. This approach marked a major departure from previous foreign policy priorities and sought to build lasting relationships that would enhance both economic prosperity and regional influence for the nation in the coming decades.

177. (B) A more proactive, action-oriented, and security-focused engagement.
The evolution of this foreign policy reflects a desire to move beyond purely economic cooperation toward a deeper and more multifaceted regional partnership. It involves a stronger emphasis on actual implementation of projects and a broader focus that includes strategic and defense collaboration with various partners in the region. This shift signifies a commitment to playing a more active role in the regional security architecture and addressing common challenges through collaborative action, reflecting the growing importance of the broader maritime and continental neighborhoods.

178. (A) I, II and IV
The updated policy has a much wider geographic and strategic reach than its predecessor, moving beyond original partners to include a broader array of regional actors. It places a significant focus on actual physical infrastructure projects and strengthening military and security ties to address common regional concerns. While the earlier phase was primarily driven by economic needs during a time of global change, the modern approach is more comprehensive and proactive, reflecting increased capabilities and a broader vision for regional cooperation.

179. (B) A seamless maritime region characterized by a free and open order.
This strategic vision focuses on maintaining a rules-based system in the vast maritime area connecting two major oceans. It advocates for the freedom of navigation and the ability of all nations to engage in peaceful commerce without fear of unilateral dominance by any single power. By promoting an inclusive and open environment, the goal is to ensure stability and prosperity for all regional actors. This concept is a central part of modern foreign policy and reflects the growing importance of the maritime domain.

180. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
The evolution of regional engagement has moved from initial economic integration to a more proactive and security-focused approach with a wider geographical scope. At the same

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and transit. By promoting an environment that is open and inclusive, the goal is to prevent any single power from unilaterally controlling vital maritime routes and to support a fair level field.

195. (A) I, II, and III
The updated regional strategy involves a variety of proactive measures to deepen ties with neighbors. These include elevating the nature of existing relationships to more formal strategic partnerships and engaging in regular joint military exercises to build trust and improve security coordination. Furthermore, there is a strong emphasis on accelerating the construction of major infrastructure projects that facilitate better transit and trade. Collectively, these actions demonstrate a commitment to a more active and multifaceted involvement in the strategically important eastern neighborhood.

196. (B) Safeguarding its extensive coastline, island territories, and Sea Lanes of Communication (SLOCs).
With thousands of kilometers of shore and numerous remote territories to defend, ensuring the safety of the maritime domain is a top national priority. Furthermore, the economy relies heavily on the steady flow of trade and energy imports through vital oceanic routes. Protecting these interests requires a modern and capable navy that can monitor and secure the surrounding waters against both traditional and non-traditional threats, such as piracy and terrorism, while ensuring that the sea remains a stable path for national development.

197. (B) A significant portion of India's trade and energy imports passes through it.
The vast waters surrounding the subcontinent are the primary conduits for the nation's international commerce and the fuel that powers its economic growth. Any disruption to the security of these maritime routes could have severe consequences for national stability and prosperity. Therefore, maintaining a strong presence and fostering stable relations with other regional actors is essential for ensuring that these vital sea lanes remain open and safe for the transport of goods and resources that are critical for the country's development.

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198. (B) The growing economic and strategic linkages between the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
National interests are increasingly tied to a vast maritime region where developments in one area directly impact the security and prosperity of the other. The flow of global trade and the management of regional power dynamics across these two major oceans are inextricably linked. As a result, ensuring a stable and rules-based order in the eastern neighborhood is seen as vital for protecting national interests at home and ensuring continued access to important markets and resources central to long-term economic goals.

199. (C) The primary maritime routes used for trade and energy transport.
These essential oceanic paths are the "highways" of the global economy, connecting different regions and facilitating the movement of vital goods and resources. For any nation that relies on international commerce and imported energy, keeping these lanes open and safe from disruption is a major national security priority. Protecting these routes requires constant surveillance and a capable naval presence to deter potential threats such as piracy, maritime terrorism, or the interference of hostile states during times of conflict and regional tension.

200. (A) (a), (b), (c) and (e)
Modern security planning for the maritime domain seeks to establish the nation as a key contributor to regional stability and to develop the capability for long-range oceanic operations. This comprehensive approach includes addressing both traditional military threats and non-traditional challenges like piracy and terrorism. Furthermore, it emphasizes the importance of collaborating with other navies in the region to achieve shared security goals. In addition to defense, the armed forces also play a vital role in providing humanitarian assistance across the neighborhood.

201. (B) The Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands
These remote territories are located in vital positions that allow the nation to project its influence and monitor movement in the eastern and western maritime regions. Their location near major international shipping lanes and strategic

This specific strategy for the armed forces is designed to improve the speed and effectiveness of response to border provocations using traditional land and air assets. It focuses on achieving rapid tactical gains through swift and limited operations without reaching the level of a total, all-out war. By improving the ability of the regular military to take immediate action, the goal is to provide the government with more flexible options to punish aggression while keeping the conflict below the threshold that might trigger a catastrophic nuclear escalation.

230. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
The framework for managing unconventional weapons involves a variety of key principles, from the pledge to not start a conflict to the maintenance of just enough survivable forces to deter any rival. Furthermore, the policy makes it clear that any attack will be met with an overwhelming response. A central feature is that the ultimate authority for these sensitive decisions is held by the nation's elected leaders. Understanding these specific terms and their meanings is essential for analyzing the defensive and restrained nature of the country's strategic posture.

231. (B) Major chemical or biological weapons attacks against India or its forces.
While the general policy is to never use unconventional weapons against countries that do not have them, the national doctrine allows for a specific and serious exception. If the nation or its armed forces are ever targeted with other forms of mass destruction, such as biological or chemical agents, the government reserves the right to respond with a nuclear strike. This provision is intended to deter all forms of catastrophic attacks and ensures that any use of non-conventional weaponry against the state will carry the risk of a devastating retaliation.

232. (B) To guide the training, equipment, and employment of the armed forces in line with national security objectives.
These formal strategic plans provide the necessary framework for all aspects of military life, from the types of weapons to be purchased to the way soldiers are prepared for different battle scenarios. By aligning these practical details with the overarching goals of national defense and regional stability, doctrines ensure that the military is always ready to effectively protect the country's interests and territorial integrity. They serve as a vital bridge between high-level political decisions and the actual operational capabilities of the army, navy, and air force.

233. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The formal articulation of the national strategy for unconventional weapons followed a careful process that began after the public demonstrations of capability in the late 1990s. While an initial draft was prepared by a designated advisory board shortly after the tests, it took several more years for the top-level ministerial committee to finalize and officially adopt the doctrine. This timeline reflects the serious and cautious approach taken to define the country's nuclear posture, emphasizing the importance of establishing a clear and restrained policy for these strategic assets.

234. (C) Credible Minimum Deterrence (specifically, survivability).
Spreading strategic assets across land-based, air-delivered, and sea-launched platforms is essential for ensuring that the capability to strike back remains functional even after an initial attack. This diversity makes it nearly impossible for an adversary to destroy the entire force in a single blow, as at least one part of the system is likely to remain operational and ready for retaliation. By guaranteeing this survivability, the country provides the necessary credibility to its deterrent posture, thereby discouraging others from initiating a nuclear conflict and maintaining stability.

235. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The structure of national security management involves several high-level bodies and officials, each with a distinct and vital role. One committee serves as the ultimate decision-making authority, while a specific advisor provides the top political leader with strategic guidance. A newly created military position acts as the primary advisor on all matters concerning the armed forces and oversees their integration. Additionally, another dedicated council is responsible for making all major choices regarding the purchase of military

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security along the extensive coastal regions and around remote island territories. Collectively, these efforts aim to ensure that the nation can effectively address a wide range of threats across both the western and eastern portions of the surrounding oceans, maintaining a stable and secure environment.

209. (B) The increasing x of China in the Indo-Pacific.
The expanding economic and military presence of an assertive regional neighbor has prompted several major democracies to seek closer cooperation in the maritime domain. By coordinating their efforts and sharing information, these partners aim to maintain a rules-based order and ensure that no single power can unilaterally dominate the vital sea lanes. This strategic alignment reflects a shared concern for the future stability and openness of a vast region that is central to global trade and security, leading to regular joint exercises.

210. (A) III, IV, I, II
Navigating the major maritime landmarks from a western starting point involves passing the Horn of Africa before reaching the critical passages that connect with the Persian Gulf. Moving further east, ships encounter the narrow waterway that links the central maritime region with the dynamic areas of East and Southeast Asia. Finally, the journey leads into the contested waters where numerous territorial and resource disputes are currently active. This sequence accurately reflects the geographic progression through the vital maritime corridors essential for regional trade.

211. (B) Security and Growth for All in the Region
This vision represents a commitment to building a stable and prosperous maritime environment through cooperative engagement with all neighbors. It emphasizes that national security and economic development are best achieved by fostering a sense of collective purpose and mutual support among the countries in the surrounding waters. By prioritizing regional stability and sustainable growth, the goal is to create a secure oceanic domain that benefits all actors and ensures the peaceful use of maritime resources and routes for long-term prosperity.

212. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The modern strategic outlook recognizes that the vast maritime spaces of the two major oceans are deeply connected through trade, energy flows, and shared security concerns. Developments in one area have significant and immediate impacts on the other, making them a single, integrated theater for regional and global diplomacy. Therefore, viewing them as separate and unconnected regions is inaccurate. This unified perspective provides a more comprehensive framework for coordinating maritime policies and maintaining a rules-based order that ensures stability across the entire region.

213. (B) A majority of India's crude oil imports are transported via these maritime routes.
The domestic economy relies heavily on imported fuel to power its industrial and developmental needs. Since most of these resources are brought into the country by sea, any interruption or threat to the safety of international shipping lanes could have a direct and severe impact on national energy security and overall economic stability. Therefore, protecting these vital maritime passages from disruption by piracy, terrorism, or hostile states is a top priority for naval strategy, ensuring a reliable and uninterrupted supply of critical resources.

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214. (C) Security of Sea Lanes - Critical for India's trade and energy imports.
The vast oceans surrounding the nation are the primary conduits for its international commerce and the energy resources that sustain its development. Ensuring that these maritime routes remain safe and open is therefore a central pillar of national security strategy. Any threat to the unimpeded flow of shipping could lead to significant economic disruption. This focus on protecting vital maritime passages reflects the growing importance of the oceanic domain and the need to maintain a capable naval presence to safeguard long-term interests.

215. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The move toward a more proactive and expansive role in a broader maritime region is a direct response to a changing strategic environment. Growing national economic interests and the

chokepoints makes them essential for national defense and maritime security. By maintaining a permanent military and surveillance presence on these islands, the country can better protect its interests and contribute to regional stability in two critical parts of the surrounding oceans, serving as important outposts for long-range monitoring.

202. (D) India's strategy covers a wide arc including regional security roles.
Contemporary naval planning has moved beyond a purely defensive focus on coastal waters to include a much more expansive and proactive role across a vast maritime region. This updated vision encompasses a variety of responsibilities, from securing vital trade and energy routes to serving as a primary contributor to regional security and stability. Furthermore, the armed forces are frequently involved in providing assistance and relief during times of humanitarian crisis, demonstrating a comprehensive commitment to protecting national interests in the domain.

203. (B) Contributes to regional stability and security using its capabilities.
This concept describes a role where a major regional power uses its military strength, surveillance assets, and diplomatic influence to support a safe and orderly maritime environment for all. By taking the lead in addressing common threats such as piracy, terrorism, and natural disasters, the nation helps to maintain peace and ensure the unimpeded flow of commerce across the region. This proactive involvement benefits the entire neighborhood and reflects a commitment to using national resources for collective security.

204. (D) The melting of ice caps in the Arctic Ocean.
While the long-term environmental and strategic changes in the far north are of global concern, they do not represent an immediate and direct security threat to the nation's own maritime domain. The primary defensive challenges are centered on issues like piracy, maritime terrorism, and the increasing naval presence of regional rivals in the surrounding local waters. These factors have a much more significant and direct impact on the safety of national trade routes and the security of coastal territories.

205. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Modern maritime strategy involves several key pillars, ranging from the ability to project power globally to the proactive role in maintaining regional stability. Furthermore, identifying and protecting vital trade routes is essential for national prosperity. Achieving these goals requires a sophisticated and comprehensive understanding of all activities in the oceanic domain that could impact security or the environment. Together, these concepts provide the framework for a capable naval posture that can effectively address both traditional and non-traditional threats across the region.

206. (C) The Indian Navy's role is strictly limited to combat and does not include humanitarian assistance.
In reality, the armed forces are a primary responder during times of regional crisis, such as tsunamis, cyclones, and other natural disasters. Providing aid and relief to both domestic and neighboring populations is a central and highly valued part of the overall maritime mission. This role helps build goodwill and fosters closer cooperation with other nations in the region. Therefore, claiming that the naval mission is exclusively focused on combat and ignores humanitarian needs is factually incorrect and misrepresents comprehensive strategy.

207. (C) The Strait of Malacca
This narrow waterway is one of the most important maritime passages in the world, serving as the primary link between the two major oceans. A vast majority of regional trade and energy supplies must pass through this critical chokepoint. As a result, its security is a top priority for national strategic planning. Ensuring that this passage remains free and open is essential for protecting economic interests and maintaining a presence in the wider eastern neighborhood, connecting the local domain with the Asia-Pacific.

208. (A) I, II and III
Modern defensive planning involves a three-pronged approach that includes building strong naval capabilities to protect national interests and fostering cooperative partnerships with other maritime states. Furthermore, there is a constant focus on enhancing surveillance and

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use of weapons of mass destruction against the nation or its forces will be met with an overwhelming and devastating response. This principle is intended to ensure that an adversary understands that the cost of initiating a nuclear conflict will far outweigh any potential gain. By publicly stating this posture, the government aims to prevent such attacks and maintain regional peace through the threat of a retaliatory strike that would inflict unacceptable damage.

223. (B) Possessing sufficient and survivable forces to inflict unacceptable damage on aggressors.
This concept focuses on maintaining an arsenal that is large enough to deter potential rivals but without engaging in a costly and dangerous arms race. The key requirement is that a significant part of the force must be able to survive an initial attack and still deliver a powerful retaliatory strike. By ensuring that this capability is always present and functional, the nation provides a credible threat that discourages any adversary from considering the use of weapons of mass destruction, thereby maintaining regional stability through a defensive posture.

224. (B) Non-nuclear weapon states.
The official policy includes a formal commitment that the nation will never threaten or use its unconventional arsenal against any country that does not possess such weapons themselves. This stance is part of a broader effort to demonstrate strategic restraint and to promote a safer international environment. By restricting the potential use of these weapons to only those adversaries who also have nuclear capabilities, the government aims to clarify its defensive intent and contribute to the global goal of preventing the use of weapons of mass destruction.

225. (A) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
The framework for national security in the unconventional domain is built on several key principles, including a commitment to not initiate a nuclear conflict and the maintenance of just enough survivable assets to deter potential rivals. Any response to an attack would be massive and devastating. Furthermore, the ultimate authority over these weapons remains firmly with the elected civilian leadership. Notably, the doctrine does not include a right to launch pre-emptive nuclear strikes, as its focus is entirely on retaliation and deterrence rather than initiating an exchange.

226. (B) The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS).
This high-level group of ministers is the ultimate authority for all critical decisions related to national defense and unconventional weapons. It is responsible for determining the policy and providing the final approval for any use of the country's strategic assets. By placing this power in the hands of the top elected leadership, the system ensures that the military remains under firm civilian control. This structural arrangement is essential for maintaining democratic oversight and ensuring that the most serious strategic choices are made by those who are publicly accountable.

227. (B) The survivability of its retaliatory capability, often through a nuclear triad (land, air, and sea-based assets).
For a deterrent to be effective, an adversary must believe that a powerful response will follow any initial strike. This requires that the nation's defensive assets are distributed across different platforms—on the ground, in the air, and undersea—making it nearly impossible for a single attack to destroy them all. Having such a diverse and resilient force ensures that the capability to strike back remains functional under any circumstances, thereby providing the necessary credibility to discourage others from considering an attack and maintaining a stable environment.

228. (C) India's defence doctrines are offensive and designed for territorial expansion.
In reality, the nation's strategic outlook is fundamentally based on the principles of defense and the protection of its existing sovereign borders. The various military and nuclear doctrines are designed to deter aggression and respond effectively to threats rather than to initiate conflicts for the purpose of taking over new lands. The focus is on maintaining peace, protecting territorial integrity, and ensuring regional stability. Therefore, any claim that these plans are built for offensive expansion is factually incorrect and misrepresents the peaceful nature of national policy.

229. (B) A conventional military doctrine

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away from the original post-independence framework. These reforms were based on the recommendations of various high-level review committees and aimed to create a more integrated and efficient defensive system that can effectively respond to modern and multifaceted security challenges.

243. (B) Act as the chief advisor to the Prime Minister on national security and strategic affairs.
This high-level civilian official is responsible for providing the country's top political leader with expert guidance on a wide range of sensitive and critical issues, from regional conflicts to international strategic trends. By coordinating between various intelligence and security agencies, the individual helps to formulate a unified national security policy and ensures that the prime minister is well-informed about all developments that could impact the nation's safety. This role is central to the overall strategic planning and decision-making process at the highest level.

244. (D) The Chief of Defence Staff has the authority to directly command the three service chiefs in operations.
While the senior position was created to improve coordination and provide unified military advice, it was not intended to replace the individual command authority of the heads of the army, navy, and air force over their respective branches. Each service chief remains responsible for the operational control and management of their forces. The role of the coordinating official is to facilitate jointness and synergy among the services and to act as a principal advisor rather than exercising direct battlefield command over the professional heads of the three branches.

245. (D) I, II, III, and IV
The system for managing national security is a comprehensive framework that includes the highest ministerial committees, dedicated advisory councils, and the administrative departments of the government. Furthermore, it involves the professional headquarters of the different branches of the military. Together, these various bodies work to ensure that defensive policies are well-formulated, that the necessary resources are available, and that the armed forces are effectively prepared and commanded. This multi-layered structure is designed to maintain firm civilian oversight while ensuring high operational readiness.

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246. (C) Jointness and synergy among the three services.
This organization was created to facilitate better cooperation and integration between the army, navy, and air force in all aspects of their work, from planning and training to actual operations. By bringing together personnel from all three branches into a single, unified staff, the goal is to overcome the historical problem of different services working in isolation. This collaborative approach is essential for modern military success, as it allows for a more efficient and effective use of the nation's diverse defensive capabilities to achieve national security objectives.

247. (C) He is the chief administrative officer of the Ministry of Defence, responsible for its functioning.
This senior civilian official is responsible for the overall management and administration of the government department that oversees national security. This includes handling the defense budget, managing personnel policies, and ensuring that the necessary logistical and support systems are in place for the armed forces. As a key link between the professional military and the political leadership, the individual ensures that the ministry operates effectively and in accordance with established government policies and legal requirements, playing a vital role in the administration of national defense.

248. (A) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
The structure of national security management involves a balance of ministerial leadership, expert advisory roles, and professional military command. Top elected officials lead the most important committees, while senior military and civilian advisors provide the necessary strategic guidance. Professional heads are responsible for the readiness of their respective branches, and newly created roles focus on improving coordination between them. Notably, the defense budget remains subject to oversight by the national legislature, ensuring that the use of public resources for security remains accountable to the people.

equipment. Together, these elements ensure a coordinated approach to defense planning.

236. (C) The President of India
In the national system of governance, the highest constitutional office also holds the formal title of supreme commander of the armed forces. While the actual policy decisions and military operations are managed by the elected cabinet and professional officers, this ceremonial and ultimate role underscores the principle of civilian and democratic control over the military. The individual in this position represents the sovereignty of the state and serves as the final authority in the chain of command, ensuring that the armed forces remain an institution serving the nation.

237. (B) Promoting greater jointness and x among the three services (Army, Navy, Air Force).
These major structural reforms were designed to overcome the historical lack of coordination between the different branches of the armed forces. By creating a single point of military advice and a dedicated department to manage inter-service matters, the goal is to ensure that the army, navy, and air force can work together more effectively as a single, unified force. This integration is essential for modern warfare, where success depends on the ability to combine various capabilities and resources to achieve common strategic objectives in an efficient manner.

238. (C) The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC).
This high-level body is the primary authority for making final decisions on the purchase of all significant military equipment and technology. Chaired by the defense minister, it brings together the top political, civilian, and military leadership to evaluate national requirements and ensure that procurement choices are made in line with overall strategic goals and budget constraints. Its role is vital for streamlining the process of modernization and ensuring that the armed forces are equipped with the most modern and effective tools to defend the country's interests.

239. (D) The Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB)
The national body responsible for strategic security is built around three specific tiers that handle long-term policy planning, advisory roles, and the coordination of intelligence. These groups are designed to provide the government with a comprehensive and unified perspective on all matters impacting national safety and international relations. In contrast, agencies that focus exclusively on economic matters like external investment are not part of this security-focused architecture. Instead, the council's structure is dedicated solely to the analysis and management of strategic and intelligence challenges.

240. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This top-level ministerial group is the most powerful decision-making body for national security and defense. Led by the prime minister, it is responsible for determining overall strategy and approving the most sensitive military operations and expensive equipment purchases. Its central role ensures that the most serious choices regarding the nation's safety and the use of force are made by the highest elected leaders, who are directly accountable to the public. This structure provides a firm foundation for the democratic and civilian control of the armed forces.

241. (C) The Chief of Defence Staff (CDS).
This senior professional position was established to provide the government with a single, unified source of military advice on all matters concerning national defense. The individual in this role coordinates the activities of the three branches of the armed forces and leads the department responsible for inter-service integration. Furthermore, as the permanent head of the committee of service chiefs, the position is central to ensuring that military planning is well-coordinated and that the armed forces can work together effectively to achieve national security goals and stability.

242. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The structure for managing national security has undergone significant changes over the decades, particularly following major regional engagements that highlighted the need for better inter-service coordination. The introduction of new senior roles and dedicated departments to manage military affairs marked a major shift

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257. (D) a shared strategic interest in countering India.
The enduring partnership between China and Pakistan is fundamentally rooted in their shared strategic objective of balancing against India's regional influence. This relationship provides China with a counterweight in South Asia while offering Pakistan essential military and economic support. Their mutual antagonism toward India serves as the primary catalyst for maintaining this multifaceted and resilient "all-weather" geopolitical alliance.

258. (A) Access to the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.
Pakistan offers China a vital strategic gateway by providing direct land access to the Arabian Sea and the broader Indian Ocean. This connection is primarily facilitated through the development of the Gwadar port in Balochistan. Such access allows China to bypass potential maritime chokepoints, enhances its regional economic reach, and serves as a significant counterweight to Indian influence.

259. (C) The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI/OBOR).
The multi-billion dollar infrastructure project known as CPEC is a central component of China's global Belt and Road Initiative. This broader initiative, also referred to as One Belt One Road, seeks to enhance regional connectivity through extensive networks of roads, railways, and pipelines. CPEC specifically links China's Xinjiang province to the Arabian Sea, serving as a flagship demonstration.

260. (A) creating a potential two-front military challenge for defence planners.
The strategic collaboration between China and Pakistan creates a serious security challenge for India by potentially forcing its military to prepare for simultaneous conflicts. This two-front dilemma is intensified by China's infrastructure projects in disputed territories and the strategic development of ports. Such developments require Indian defense planners to maintain high levels of readiness along its northern and western borders.

261. (D) A common interest in promoting a multipolar world order.
India and China find common ground in multilateral organizations due to their shared objective of reforming the current global governance system. Both nations advocate for a multipolar world order that reduces the dominance of Western powers and accurately reflects the rising influence of emerging economies. This collaborative approach allows them to present a unified front on international trade and climate policy.

262. (B) joint positions on climate change in global forums.
While India and China are engaged in significant competition over territorial borders, regional influence in South Asia, and economic trade balances, they often cooperate on global issues. Specifically, they adopt similar positions regarding climate change and international trade within multilateral forums like BRICS. Global environmental policy is characterized more by collaboration than by the rivalry seen in regional affairs.

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263. (C) cooperation in global governance and competition in regional affairs.
The relationship between the two Asian powers is marked by a complex duality of simultaneous partnership and rivalry. They collaborate on the global stage within multilateral frameworks to challenge Western dominance and reform international governance. Conversely, they remain competitors at the regional level, where unresolved border disputes and a struggle for influence in the Indian Ocean create friction.

264. (D) A significant trade imbalance favouring China.
A major point of economic friction between the two nations is the heavily skewed nature of their bilateral trade. India faces a substantial trade deficit as it imports significantly more from China than it exports. This imbalance, combined with concerns regarding market access for Indian goods and services, creates persistent economic tension despite the high volume of commercial engagement.

265. (A) increasing the influence of emerging economies in global governance.
Collaboration within international platforms like BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is intended to strengthen the collective voice of emerging nations. By working

249. (B) The elected civilian leadership holds ultimate decision-making power on security matters.
This fundamental principle of democracy ensures that the armed forces remain an institution that serves the nation and is accountable to the public. All major choices regarding national strategy, the use of force, and the allocation of defense budgets are made by the government and the cabinet, who are elected by the citizens. While professional military advice is essential, the final authority rests with the civilian leaders. This arrangement prevents the military from becoming an independent political power and ensures that the most serious strategic decisions follow national goals.

250. (B) (a), (b) and (d)
The system for managing national security is led by senior ministers who approve equipment purchases and coordinate strategic policy. Structural reforms, based on the findings of high-level review groups, have introduced new roles and departments to improve the way the different military branches work together. This entire framework is built on the core principle of ensuring that the armed forces remain under democratic oversight. While these reforms have enhanced coordination, they have not replaced the professional heads of the army, navy, and air force with a single overall commander.

251. (B) The assertion of Chinese control over Tibet and the Dalai Lama's subsequent asylum in India.
China's assertion of control over Tibet in 1950 and the Dalai Lama's subsequent flight to India in 1959 served as critical turning points. These events transformed the previously undemarcated boundary into a volatile and disputed frontier. The resulting tension significantly challenged strategic perceptions, ultimately leading to the breakdown of diplomatic relations and the escalation of the 1962 border war.

252. (A) a shared sense of post-colonial solidarity and friendship.
Following the end of colonial rule, India and China initially shared a bond based on common anti-imperialist sentiments and Asian solidarity. This period was characterized by the optimistic slogan of bilateral brotherhood and the formal adoption of the Panchsheel Agreement in 1954. This early idealism focused on mutual respect and peaceful coexistence before strategic disputes emerged and intensified.

253. (C) The Johnson Line in the west and the McMahon Line in the east.
The territorial dispute between India and China is centered on conflicting interpretations of borders established during the colonial era. In the western sector, the disagreement involves the Johnson Line and the Aksai Chin region. In the eastern sector, the contention revolves around the McMahon Line. These differing claims remain unresolved and continue to be the primary sources of friction.

254. (D) It institutionalized a long-term pattern of rivalry and suspicion in the relationship.
The military engagement of 1962 had a profound and lasting impact on the relationship between India and China. It effectively ended the era of post-colonial idealism and brotherhood, replacing it with a deep-seated institutionalized pattern of mutual rivalry. Since then, persistent suspicion and strategic mistrust have defined bilateral interactions, shaping the defense and foreign policies of both neighboring nations.

255. (C) a symbol of early idealism that was later undermined by strategic conflicts.
The 1954 agreement was intended to establish five principles of peaceful coexistence between the two nations, representing early diplomatic idealism. However, this commitment was eventually undermined by growing strategic conflicts, specifically regarding Tibet and the border. While it symbolized a desire for solidarity, the agreement ultimately failed to prevent the escalation of territorial disputes into a full-scale war.

256. (B) Its route traverses territory that India claims as its own.
India views the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor with significant concern because the project's infrastructure routes traverse through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. India maintains that this region is its sovereign territory, making the project a direct challenge to its territorial integrity. Consequently, this development solidifies a complex security dilemma for Indian planners, as it integrates disputed land into a permanent strategic corridor.

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need to protect vital trade routes have necessitated a larger and more capable naval presence. Furthermore, the increasing activity of a regional rival in these waters has heightened security concerns and emphasized the importance of building stronger partnerships with other nations to maintain a stable, rules-based environment that supports the interests of all regional actors.

216. (D) Deployment of the army for all coastal policing duties.
While the major terrorist attack prompted a comprehensive overhaul of maritime security, it did not involve shifting the primary responsibility for shoreline protection to the land-based forces. Instead, the focus was on creating a multi-layered system that utilized advanced technology like coastal radar and identification systems, while strengthening existing roles of the navy, coast guard, and local marine police. This approach also included a better system for monitoring the local fishing community without replacing specialized maritime and coastal agencies.

217. (B) The Persian Gulf and Central Asia.
Developing this maritime facility provides a vital gateway for expanding economic and strategic outreach into a region that is rich in resources but often difficult to access. By bypassing land-based routes through potentially hostile territory, it offers a more secure and direct path for trade and transit. This investment enhances influence in a critical part of the continent and helps to diversify energy supply routes, while fostering closer relationships with partners in the surrounding areas and contributing to broader regional connectivity goals.

218. (B) Proactive engagement to ensure rules-based order and freedom of navigation.
National strategy in this dynamic region focuses on building strong partnerships to support international laws and established maritime norms. By participating in regional forums and engaging in collaborative security initiatives, the goal is to maintain an open and stable environment where all nations can peacefully pursue trade and commerce. This approach avoids seeking unilateral dominance and instead advocates for a system where no single power can control vital maritime passages or resources. This commitment is seen as essential for regional stability.

219. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Far from being a minor concern, the protection of remote territories is a central priority for national maritime strategy. These island chains occupy a critical position near some of the world's most important shipping lanes and strategic chokepoints. This geography allows them to serve as essential outposts for monitoring regional activity and projecting influence into the surrounding waters. By maintaining a strong defensive and surveillance presence in these areas, the country can better safeguard its interests and contribute to the overall security of a vast maritime domain.

220. (A) I, II, and III
Protecting the safety of maritime commerce involves a variety of proactive measures, from deploying naval assets to combat piracy in high-risk areas to participating in international systems for sharing information about ship movements. Furthermore, it requires a constant presence to ensure that strategic passages remain open and accessible for all nations. These collaborative and defensive efforts are designed to prevent disruptions to global trade and to maintain a stable and rules-based maritime order. Notably, this approach does not include blocking legitimate traffic; rather, it ensures security.

221. (B) 'No First Use' (NFU), pledging to use nuclear weapons only in retaliation.
A central tenet of the national strategy for unconventional weapons is the commitment to never initiate a nuclear conflict. This approach positions the arsenal as a purely defensive deterrent, intended to discourage others from launching a nuclear attack. By making this formal pledge, the nation aims to contribute to regional stability and reduce the risk of a catastrophic escalation. The policy emphasizes that while the country will not strike first, it maintains the capability to deliver a massive response if it is ever attacked.

222. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The nuclear strategy is designed to create a powerful deterrent by making it clear that any

together, India and China seek to reform existing global governance structures to better represent their growing economic and political weight. This strategy aims to create a more equitable international order and reduce traditional Western geopolitical dominance.

266. (B) The question of Kashmir.
Kashmir remains the most significant and emotionally charged dispute between India and Pakistan, rooted in the 1947 partition. Both nations claim the entire territory, which has resulted in several major wars and persistent low-intensity conflict. This central issue continues to dominate their bilateral relationship, hindering normalization and serving as a primary source of regional instability and military tension.

267. (B) waging asymmetric warfare to challenge India.
Pakistan utilizes state-sponsored terrorism as a strategic tool to conduct asymmetric warfare against India. This policy is designed to inflict continuous damage while keeping the Kashmir dispute internationalized. By leveraging non-state actors, Pakistan aims to challenge India's security without engaging in full-scale conventional war. This approach creates a volatile environment and remains a primary obstacle to achieving regional peace.

268. (A) The militarization of the Siachen Glacier.
Beyond the primary conflict over Kashmir, India and Pakistan face significant tension regarding the militarization of the Siachen Glacier. Known as the highest battlefield in the world, this region has seen continuous military presence from both sides. This dispute, along with maritime boundary disagreements and river water sharing, adds layers of complexity to the already strained and hostile bilateral relationship.

269. (C) provide a defensive cover for its pursuit of sub-conventional warfare.
Pakistan's nuclear policy is perceived as a strategic shield that allows it to continue pursuing sub-conventional warfare against India. By maintaining a nuclear deterrent, Pakistan seeks to prevent India from launching a full-scale conventional military response to state-sponsored terrorism. This dynamic creates a highly unstable security environment in South Asia, characterized by the persistent threat of escalation under a nuclear shadow.

270. (D) the partition of British India in 1947.
The fundamental origins of the ongoing conflict between India and Pakistan are found in the 1947 partition of British India. This historical event created deep-seated grievances and left unresolved territorial questions, most notably regarding Kashmir. The division of the subcontinent established a framework of persistent rivalry and mistrust that has fueled multiple wars and continues to define their bilateral relations.

271. (C) The 1962 war with China.
The 1962 war with China represents a critical turning point in Indian defense history. The unexpected military defeat exposed significant gaps in India's threat assessment and military readiness. Consequently, it triggered an extensive process of modernization and expansion within the armed forces. This conflict forced political leaders to adopt a more realistic approach toward national security and long-term strategic planning.

272. (B) The capacity for well-coordinated joint-service operations.
During the 1971 war, the Indian military successfully executed well-coordinated joint-service operations involving the army, navy, and air force. This synchronized effort was instrumental in achieving a decisive victory and facilitating the creation of Bangladesh. The conflict proved India's capability to conduct complex, large-scale military maneuvers and remains a landmark example of effective integration among the branches of service.

273. (D) fighting a limited war under a nuclear overhang.
The 1999 Kargil conflict was a unique military challenge because it was a limited war conducted between two nuclear-armed states. It demonstrated the necessity of maintaining conventional military superiority to deter aggression without escalating to a nuclear exchange. This experience taught Indian planners that even in the presence of nuclear weapons, the capability to fight and win localized conflicts is essential.

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sufficient and survivable enough to prevent any adversary from launching a nuclear attack. The goal is not to win a nuclear war but to ensure that the cost of attacking India remains unacceptably high for any potential aggressor.

292. (A) not being the first to initiate the use of nuclear weapons.
India's 'No First Use' commitment is a fundamental pillar of its nuclear doctrine, stating that India will never be the first to initiate a nuclear strike. This policy emphasizes that India's nuclear weapons are intended strictly for deterrence and defense. Nuclear weapons would only be used in response to a nuclear attack on Indian territory or forces by another nation.

293. (D) a massive retaliatory strike to inflict unacceptable damage.
India's nuclear doctrine clearly states that any nuclear attack against the country or its forces will be met with a massive retaliatory strike. This response is intended to be so overwhelming that it inflicts unacceptable damage upon the aggressor. This policy of massive retaliation is a critical component of India's deterrence strategy, designed to discourage any potential nuclear first strike.

294. (B) The civilian political leadership.
The authority to authorize the use of nuclear weapons in India is held exclusively by the civilian political leadership. This decision-making process is managed through the Nuclear Command Authority. By placing this power in the hands of elected officials rather than military commanders, India ensures that its nuclear strategy remains under democratic control and aligned with national political objectives.

295. (C) sufficient and survivable enough to deter an attack.
'Credible Minimum Deterrence' means that India's nuclear arsenal is designed to be survivable enough to convince any opponent that an attack would lead to devastating consequences. It does not aim for parity with other nuclear powers but focuses on maintaining a reliable force that can endure a first strike and respond effectively, thus preventing any conflict from escalating.

296. (D) The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS).
The Cabinet Committee on Security, chaired by the Prime Minister, is the apex decision-making body for all national security matters in India. It has final authority on defense expenditures, major military acquisitions, and strategic policies. Other security-related bodies, including the National Security Council, provide analysis and recommendations that ultimately support the decisions made by this top-level cabinet committee.

297. (A) head the National Security Council Secretariat.
The National Security Advisor plays a vital role in India's security architecture as head of the National Security Council Secretariat. The advisor coordinates between various intelligence and security agencies to provide integrated advice to the Prime Minister. This position is essential for formulating a comprehensive and long-term perspective on both internal and external threats to national safety.

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298. (B) enhance inter-service synergy and jointness.
A primary goal of establishing the Chief of Defence Staff was to promote better cooperation and integration among the Army, Navy, and Air Force. By providing a single point of military advice, the CDS enhances inter-service synergy in critical areas like training, procurement, and logistics, ensuring that the three services function as a unified force.

299. (B) single-point military advisor to the government.
The Chief of Defence Staff is designated as the single-point military advisor to the government, bridging the gap between military and political leadership. This role is crucial for streamlining decision-making and ensuring that military perspectives are clearly communicated to policymakers. Additionally, the CDS oversees the Department of Military Affairs to improve overall efficiency within the Indian armed forces.

300. (A) an integrated and long-term approach to national security.
The components of India's Higher Defence Organization, such as the National Security Council and the Chief of Defence Staff, are designed to create a unified security framework. This structure allows the government to take

283. (B) To safeguard its interests and ensure a secure maritime domain in the Indian Ocean.
India's maritime strategy in the 21st century focuses on protecting its geopolitical and economic interests within the Indian Ocean. This involves building a modern naval force capable of ensuring a secure maritime domain and projecting power when necessary. The ultimate objective is to safeguard vital trade routes and maintain regional stability through independent capability and collaborative security frameworks with littoral states.

284. (A) contributing to regional stability and security through cooperative efforts.
The role of a 'net security provider' means that India intends to take an active part in maintaining regional stability through cooperative efforts with other nations. This involves enhancing maritime domain awareness and fostering security frameworks that benefit littoral states in the Indian Ocean. Rather than acting alone, India seeks to lead and contribute to the collective safety of the region.

285. (C) geopolitical interests and economic necessities.
India's increased emphasis on maritime security is the result of both strategic geopolitical interests and critical economic needs. The Indian Ocean is essential for global trade and serves as the main route for energy imports. Protecting these interests requires a robust naval presence and diplomatic engagement, as the maritime domain is now central to India's overall national security and development.

286. (D) its dependence on the Strait of Malacca for energy imports.
The "Malacca Dilemma" describes China's strategic vulnerability caused by its extreme reliance on the Strait of Malacca for energy imports. This narrow waterway is a critical chokepoint through which most of China's oil supplies from the Middle East and Africa must pass. China fears that a blockade of this strait during a conflict would cripple its economy and national defense.

287. (C) developing a network of ports and facilities along the Indian Ocean rim.
The "String of Pearls" is a strategic initiative where China develops a series of commercial ports and infrastructure projects along the Indian Ocean rim. These facilities, located in countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Djibouti, serve to expand China's economic reach. Furthermore, they provide potential logistics support for future military operations, allowing China to project power far from its own territory.

288. (B) Its interests in the South China Sea are territorial and sovereignty-based, while in the Indian Ocean they are driven by energy security.
In the South China Sea, China's primary motivations are centered on asserting territorial sovereignty and maritime claims based on the "nine-dash line." Conversely, its interests in the Indian Ocean are predominantly driven by the need to secure vital energy transit routes and mitigate its strategic vulnerabilities. This distinction highlights how China's regional strategies vary depending on the specific geopolitical context.

289. (D) To uphold the principle of freedom of navigation.
Although India is not a direct claimant in the South China Sea territorial disputes, it maintains a strong interest in the region. India advocates for the universal principle of freedom of navigation and overflight in international waters. Ensuring these principles are respected is crucial for global trade and prevents any single power from asserting exclusive control over vital maritime corridors.

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290. (A) mitigate its vulnerability associated with the Malacca Dilemma.
By developing the Gwadar port in Pakistan, China aims to create an alternative route for its energy imports that bypasses the congested Strait of Malacca. This project is a key part of China's efforts to reduce its strategic vulnerability and address the "Malacca Dilemma." The port provides a direct land-to-sea link, enhancing China's energy security and expanding its regional footprint.

291. (C) Credible Minimum Deterrence.
The core of India's nuclear policy is the principle of 'Credible Minimum Deterrence'. This concept signifies that India will maintain a nuclear force

(D) Article 99

17. Which of the following is considered a coercive, rather than pacific, method of conflict management?
(A) Good offices
(B) Economic embargo
(C) Conciliation
(D) Mediation

18. What distinguishes 'arbitration' from 'judicial settlement' in international dispute resolution?
(A) In arbitration, parties choose their judges; judicial settlement uses a permanent court.
(B) Arbitration is binding, while judicial settlement is not.
(C) Judicial settlement is conducted by the UN Security Council, while arbitration is not.
(D) Arbitration can only be used for economic disputes, while judicial settlement covers all types of disputes.

19. The principle of 'distinction' under International Humanitarian Law (IHL) requires that:
(A) All combatants must be distinguished from each other by a unique uniform.
(B) A distinction must be made between lawful and unlawful weapons of war.
(C) Parties must distinguish between civilians and military objectives.
(D) Occupying powers must distinguish between ethnic groups in a territory.

20. The Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols are the core of:
(A) International Human Rights Law
(B) International Environmental Law
(C) International Trade Law
(D) International Humanitarian Law

21. Which statement about the Laws of Armed Conflicts (LOAC) is incorrect?
(A) They seek to limit the effects of armed conflict for humanitarian reasons.
(B) They apply equally to all parties in a conflict, regardless of who started it.
(C) They prohibit any and all use of force, making warfare illegal.
(D) They are binding on both states and non-state armed groups.

22. The principle of 'proportionality' in armed conflict prohibits attacks which may be expected to cause:
(A) Any civilian casualties whatsoever during the course of military operations.
(B) Incidental civilian loss that is excessive relative to military advantage.
(C) Damage to the enemy's military morale or their long-term fighting spirit.
(D) Economic disruption in a neutral, third-party country near the conflict.

23. What is the fundamental concept behind Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)?
(A) To achieve military superiority over an adversary through strategic planning.
(B) To create formal military alliances against a common enemy in the region.
(C) To impose a settlement on conflicting parties through a third-party guarantor.
(D) To reduce fear and suspicion by increasing transparency and predictability.

24. A "hotline" agreement between the leaders of two rival nations is an example of which kind of CBM?
(A) A military CBM focusing on communication
(B) An economic CBM
(C) A political CBM related to treaty negotiation
(D) An environmental CBM

25. The main utility of Confidence Building Measures is to:
(A) Resolve the root causes of a conflict directly through formal legal action.
(B) Punish the aggressor state in a conflict by using international sanctions.
(C) Prevent unintended escalation and create a climate for negotiations.
(D) Enforce a ceasefire through direct military intervention by a third party.

26. Which of the following is an example of a military CBM?
(A) Prior notification of major military exercises.
(B) A cultural exchange program.
(C) A bilateral trade agreement.
(D) A joint declaration condemning terrorism.

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an integrated, long-term approach to national defense. It ensures that military and civilian perspectives are coordinated to effectively address complex and evolving security challenges.

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CHAPTER 07
Issues in Conflict Resolution

1. Which of the following best defines a conflict in the context of international relations?
(A) A formal declaration of war between two sovereign states with defined borders.
(B) A perceived divergence of interest or belief in incompatible goals between parties.
(C) Any situation involving armed violence between organized non-state or state groups.
(D) A diplomatic disagreement that is strictly resolved through structured negotiation.

2. What is the fundamental difference between a symmetric and an asymmetric conflict?
(A) Symmetrical parties have equal power; asymmetrical parties have power disparities.
(B) Symmetric conflicts involve states, while asymmetric conflicts involve non-state actors.
(C) Symmetric conflicts are based on ideology, while asymmetric conflicts are based on resources.
(D) Symmetric conflicts are resolved peacefully, while asymmetric conflicts always involve violence.

3. According to the structure of conflict analysis, what does the 'parties' component refer to?
(A) The underlying issues and disagreements that cause the conflict in a region.
(B) The dynamic and escalating or de-escalating nature of the conflict over time.
(C) The individuals, groups, or entities that are involved in the specific conflict.
(D) The physical location or territory where the conflict takes place between two groups.

4. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The origin of many international conflicts can be traced to disputes over territory and resources.
Statement II: Conflicts can also arise from intangible factors such as identity, religion, and national prestige.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

5. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a primary origin of international conflict?
(A) Economic competition and trade disputes.
(B) Political disagreements over forms of government.
(C) Universal adherence to international law.
(D) Ethnic and religious rivalries.

6. How does ideology contribute to the escalation of international conflicts?
(A) By providing a framework for peaceful negotiation and bilateral compromise.
(B) By framing a dispute as a moral struggle, making compromise difficult.
(C) By creating a sense of shared identity that transcends various national borders.
(D) By promoting economic interdependence and mutual diplomatic understanding.

7. The Cold War is a primary example of an international conflict heavily influenced by which ideological struggle?
(A) Nationalism vs. Globalism
(B) Religious Fundamentalism vs. Secularism
(C) Imperialism vs. Colonialism
(D) Liberal Democracy vs. Communism

8. Which of the following statements about the role of ideology in conflict is incorrect?
(A) Ideologies always simplify complex geopolitical realities into simple dichotomies.
(B) Ideologies can be used to mobilize populations for war.
(C) Ideological conflicts are often zero-sum in nature.
(D) Ideologies can provide a justification for

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political actions on the international stage.

9. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A): The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.
Reason (R): Under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the UNSC can take enforcement measures, including military action, to address threats to peace.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

10. Which organ of the United Nations is often referred to as the 'town meeting of the world' and includes all member states?
(A) The General Assembly
(B) The Security Council
(C) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
(D) The International Court of Justice (ICJ)

11. The 'Veto Power' in the UN Security Council is held by:
(A) All elected non-permanent members.
(B) Any member state that contributes more than 10% of the UN budget.
(C) The Secretary-General of the United Nations.
(D) The five permanent members (P5).

12. Calls for the re-structuring of the UN Security Council primarily focus on which of the following issues?
(A) Decreasing the total number of non-permanent members in the body.
(B) Expanding membership to reflect contemporary geopolitical realities.
(C) Abolishing the General Assembly's role in security-related resolutions.
(D) Giving the Secretary-General the authority to veto Council decisions.

13. What is the primary purpose of 'preventive diplomacy' as a technique of conflict prevention?
(A) To take coercive military action before a conflict starts in a specific region.
(B) To deploy peacekeeping forces after a formal ceasefire has been signed.
(C) To use diplomatic measures to prevent disputes from escalating into conflict.
(D) To impose economic sanctions on potential aggressor states to stop war.

14. An 'early warning system' in conflict prevention refers to:
(A) The public announcement of military exercises by a state at the border.
(B) A media campaign to warn citizens of an impending war in the nation.
(C) The deployment of troops to a border region as a tactical warning sign.
(D) A formal system for monitoring indicators of potential violent conflict.

15. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Pacific Solutions)
P. Negotiation
Q. Mediation
R. Arbitration
S. Judicial Settlement
List II: (Description)
1. A binding decision made by a neutral third party based on legal principles.
2. Direct discussion between conflicting parties to reach a mutual agreement.
3. A non-binding process where a third party facilitates communication between conflicting parties.
4. A quasi-judicial process where parties agree to accept the decision of a third party as binding.
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

16. Which article of the UN Charter lists the pacific means for the settlement of international disputes?
(A) Article 2(4)
(B) Article 33
(C) Article 51

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internal affairs.
(D) The formation of a collective security alliance.

37. The Non-Alignment Movement (NAM), co-founded by Nehru, sought to:
(A) Create a third military bloc to rival the US and USSR.
(B) Promote a global communist revolution.
(C) Allow newly independent countries to maintain their independence from Cold War superpower politics.
(D) Establish a global free-trade zone.

38. Which of the following best reflects the Nehruvian approach to cooperation?
(A) Cooperation should be limited to countries with similar ideologies.
(B) International cooperation through institutions like the UN is essential for global peace and national security.
(C) Military cooperation is superior to economic and political cooperation.
(D) Bilateral cooperation is always preferable to multilateral cooperation.

39. A conflict between two neighboring countries over the control of a resource-rich border area is best classified as a conflict based on:
(A) Ideology
(B) Identity
(C) Structure
(D) Interest

40. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A): Asymmetric conflicts are often characterized by the use of unconventional tactics like guerilla warfare and terrorism.
Reason (R): The weaker party in an asymmetric conflict lacks the conventional military capability to confront the stronger party directly.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. Which of the following is an example of a structural cause of conflict?
(A) A fiery speech by a nationalist leader.
(B) A misunderstanding during a diplomatic negotiation.
(C) An unequal distribution of political and economic power within a society.
(D) A border skirmish between two patrols.

42. How does the ideology of nationalism typically influence international conflicts?
(A) It emphasizes national superiority and can lead to aggressive policies.
(B) It encourages the dissolution of nation-states in favor of a global government.
(C) It promotes universal human rights and a sense of global citizenship.
(D) It strictly advocates for pacifism and non-intervention in foreign affairs.

43. The "Clash of Civilizations" thesis, which suggests that future conflicts will be fought along cultural and religious lines, is an example of an argument about the role of what in international conflict?
(A) Economic determinism
(B) Geopolitical interests
(C) The structure of the international system
(D) Ideology and identity

44. Which of the following is NOT a function of the UN Secretary-General in conflict management?
(A) Using 'good offices' to facilitate dialogue.
(B) Commanding the national armed forces of member states.
(C) Bringing matters to the attention of the Security Council under Article 99.
(D) Appointing special representatives to conflict zones.

45. Consider the following statements regarding the United Nations and conflict management:
a. The General Assembly can pass resolutions on peace and security, but they are generally non-binding.
b. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) can settle legal disputes between states, but only with the consent of the states concerned.
c. The UN Security Council's primary role is to promote economic development.
d. Peacekeeping operations are explicitly

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27. Arrange the following "P"s of conflict resolution in their typical chronological sequence of application from beginning to end.
1. Peacekeeping
2. Peacemaking
3. Peacebuilding

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

28. The primary role of UN Peacekeeping operations has traditionally been:
(A) To engage in offensive combat operations to defeat an aggressor in battle.
(B) To monitor ceasefires and create buffer zones with party consent.
(C) To administer the entire government of a post-conflict state indefinitely.
(D) To impose a political settlement on conflicting parties without their consent.

29. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes between an IGO and an NGO?
(A) IGOs are established by individuals, while NGOs are established by states.
(B) IGOs are non-profit, while NGOs are for-profit entities.
(C) IGOs consist of sovereign states; NGOs consist of non-state actors.
(D) IGOs focus on humanitarian aid, while NGOs focus on political issues.

30. 'Peacebuilding' activities are best described as:
(A) The diplomatic efforts to negotiate a peace agreement between states.
(B) The deployment of military personnel to monitor a truce in a zone.
(C) The use of coercive sanctions to force a party to stop fighting war.
(D) Long-term efforts to address root causes and build sustainable peace.

31. What is the core principle of Satyagraha in Gandhian philosophy?
(A) Pursuing truth through non-violent resistance and self-suffering.
(B) The use of violence for a just cause against an oppressive ruler.
(C) Strategic withdrawal from any and all conflict to avoid confrontation.
(D) The seizure of political power through a sudden mass revolution.

32. Gandhian 'Ahimsa' is best understood as:
(A) A state of passive non-resistance in the face of violent oppression.
(B) Non-injury in thought, word, and deed, based on the power of love.
(C) A strategic choice to not use violence only when one is physically weak.
(D) A political tactic applicable only in the context of specific colonial rule.

33. Consider the following statements regarding Gandhian philosophy and select the correct option.
I. It advocates for the complete separation of religion and politics.
II. It views means and ends as inseparable; a noble end cannot be achieved through impure means.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) Both I and II
(D) Neither I nor II

34. The Gandhian concept of 'Sarvodaya' means:
(A) The welfare of all, without exception.
(B) The welfare of the strongest.
(C) The welfare of the majority.
(D) The welfare of the state above the individual.

35. What was the cornerstone of the Nehruvian approach to national security?
(A) Building a network of strong military alliances with various superpowers.
(B) Developing a first-strike nuclear capability to deter all potential enemies.
(C) Diplomacy and strategic autonomy through non-alignment policy.
(D) Pursuing an isolationist policy and avoiding engagement in global affairs.

36. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, or 'Panchsheel', include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
(B) Mutual non-aggression.
(C) Mutual non-interference in each other's

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274. (A) Pakistan.
Immediately following independence in 1947, India's primary security concerns were directed toward Pakistan, especially after the 1948 conflict over Kashmir. During this early period, the political leadership focused almost exclusively on the western border, failing to anticipate a serious military threat from China. This specific focus shaped India's early defense posture until the unexpected events of the 1962 war.

275. (C) anticipate a significant military threat from China.
A critical political failure identified from the 1962 conflict was the leadership's inability to accurately foresee the military threat posed by China. This oversight left the nation unprepared for a large-scale mountain war. The defeat highlighted the dangers of idealistic foreign policy when not backed by realistic threat assessments, leading to a permanent shift in how India evaluates its neighbors.

276. (A) Pursuing economic integration with ASEAN countries.
Launched in the early 1990s, the Look East Policy was fundamentally an economic initiative. Its goal was to integrate the Indian economy with the rapidly growing markets of Southeast Asia following the end of the Cold War. By pivoting toward ASEAN nations, India sought to move away from its previous inward-looking economic stance and foster new trade and investment.

277. (D) incorporates security and strategic dimensions and covers a wider geographical area.
The Act East Policy represents a significant expansion of India's earlier engagement strategy with the eastern region. Unlike its predecessor, which primarily focused on economic ties with ASEAN, the Act East Policy includes vital strategic, security, and cultural components. It also broadens the geographical scope to include the entire Indo-Pacific region, signaling India's intent to be a proactive regional actor.

278. (B) strategic partnerships to address security challenges.
A primary feature of the Act East Policy is the development of strong strategic partnerships with various nations in the eastern neighborhood. These partnerships are designed to address common security challenges and maintain a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific region. This move reflects a shift from commercial interests to a more comprehensive approach that includes regional stability and military cooperation.

279. (C) play a more significant role as a regional security provider.
The evolution from a focus on economic "looking" to proactive "acting" demonstrates India's desire to become a significant security provider in the Indo-Pacific. By strengthening political and military ties with eastern neighbors, India aims to contribute to regional stability and counter-balance other powers. This transition signifies an assertive and multi-dimensional foreign policy aimed at securing its extended maritime neighborhood.

280. (D) Indo-Pacific region.
While the initial Look East Policy was largely concentrated on the ASEAN member states, the Act East Policy encompasses a much larger area. Its scope now includes East Asian nations and the wider Indo-Pacific region. This expansion reflects India's growing strategic interests and its commitment to ensuring maritime security and freedom of navigation across these vital global trade and energy routes.

281. (A) They are the primary routes for India's crucial energy imports.
Sea Lanes of Communication in the Indian Ocean are vital to India's national interest because they serve as the primary conduits for its energy supplies. Since the majority of India's crude oil imports transit through these maritime routes, any disruption would severely impact its economic stability. Consequently, protecting these lanes is a top priority for the Indian Navy.

282. (B) The naval presence of extra-regional powers.
Non-traditional maritime security threats include issues like piracy, smuggling, illegal fishing, and maritime terrorism, which require cooperative policing. In contrast, the naval presence of extra-regional powers is categorized as a traditional security challenge involving interstate rivalries and geopolitical competition. This distinction is crucial for India as it develops strategies to address diverse threats in the Indian Ocean Region and beyond.

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detailed and mandated in Chapter I of the UN Charter.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) a and b only
(B) c and d only
(C) a, b, and c
(D) a, c, and d

46. 'Post-conflict peacebuilding' is a key technique of conflict prevention because:

(A) It guarantees that conflict will never recur.
(B) It focuses solely on punishing war criminals.
(C) It is the same as deploying peacekeeping troops.
(D) It addresses the root causes of a past conflict to prevent its relapse.

47. Which of the following represents a form of 'preventive deployment'?

(A) The stationing of UN troops in a volatile area before a conflict has broken out, with the consent of the host nation.
(B) Placing economic sanctions on a country.
(C) Sending an envoy to mediate a dispute.
(D) Launching a pre-emptive military strike.

48. A 'reprisal' as a coercive method of conflict management is:

(A) A friendly act undertaken to show goodwill.
(B) An act that is normally illegal but is considered a legitimate response to a prior illegal act by another state.
(C) A diplomatic protest note.
(D) The breaking off of trade relations, which is a legal right of any state.

49. What is the key difference between mediation and conciliation?

(A) Mediation is binding, while conciliation is not.
(B) Mediators facilitate talk; conciliators investigate facts and propose non-binding solutions.
(C) Mediation involves states, while conciliation involves individuals.
(D) Conciliation is a legal process, while mediation is purely political.

50. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below.

List I: (IHL Principle)

P. Military Necessity
Q. Humanity
R. Distinction
S. Proportionality

List II: (Meaning)

1. Avoidance of superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering.
2. Targeting only military objectives to the extent possible.
3. Weighing military advantage against collateral damage.
4. Justification for measures necessary to achieve a legitimate military objective.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

51. The Hague Conventions primarily focus on:

(A) The protection of victims of war (wounded, prisoners, civilians).
(B) The creation of the United Nations.
(C) The methods and means of warfare (e.g., restricting certain weapons).
(D) The rules of international trade.

52. Under IHL, who is considered a 'prisoner of war' (POW)?

(A) Any civilian arrested during wartime for minor political offenses.
(B) A spy captured behind enemy lines conducting covert operations.
(C) A journalist covering the conflict for a neutral international media.
(D) A combatant of a party who has fallen into the power of the enemy.

53. An agreement between two states to conduct joint inspections of each other's military facilities is an example of what type of CBM?

(A) A political CBM
(B) An economic CBM
(C) A verification or military-technical CBM
(D) A humanitarian CBM

54. Consider the following statements regarding Confidence Building Measures and select the correct option.

Statement I: CBMs are a substitute for formal arms control treaties.

Statement II: CBMs can help create the political

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(A) Non-Aligned Movement
(B) Formation of NATO
(C) Warsaw Pact
(D) United Nations

96. A conflict arising from a state's political system being oppressive to a minority group is rooted in:
(A) Resource scarcity
(B) Structural violence
(C) External aggression
(D) Geopolitical rivalry

97. The use of a national flag or a religious symbol to rally support for a war effort is an example of ideology's role in:
(A) Conflict resolution
(B) Mobilization and justification
(C) Economic reconstruction
(D) International law

98. Which UN body is responsible for coordinating the economic and social work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies?
(A) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
(B) The Security Council
(C) The Trusteeship Council
(D) The Secretariat

99. The first step in most formal pacific settlement procedures is often:
(A) Arbitration
(B) Judicial settlement
(C) Negotiation
(D) Sanctions

100. International Humanitarian Law applies during:
(A) All international interactions
(B) Diplomatic negotiations
(C) The formation of trade agreements
(D) Times of armed conflict

101. Consider the following statements about Confidence Building Measures (CBMs):
a. They are legally binding treaties that require states to disarm.
b. Their primary purpose is to increase transparency and reduce the risk of accidental war.
c. Exchanging information on military doctrines is a type of CBM.
d. CBMs are only applicable to nuclear-armed states.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a and d
(B) b and c
(C) a, b, and c
(D) b, c, and d

102. The term "peacekeeping" refers to the UN practice of deploying troops to maintain a truce, whereas "peacemaking" refers to:
(A) The long-term rebuilding of a society after conflict.
(B) The use of diplomatic means to bring parties to an agreement.
(C) The enforcement of peace by a conquering army.
(D) The provision of humanitarian aid.

103. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) like Doctors Without Borders?
(A) It is part of the United Nations system.
(B) It is a government agency.
(C) It is operationally independent from governments.
(D) It is a for-profit corporation.

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104. The Gandhian concept of resolving conflict involves a "change of heart" in the antagonist. This is best achieved through:
(A) Threatening the antagonist with superior force.
(B) Voluntary acceptance of suffering to show the injustice.
(C) Paying the antagonist to change their behavior.
(D) Appealing to a higher international authority to punish the antagonist.

105. The Nehruvian approach favored resolving disputes like the Kashmir issue through:
(A) Immediate military conquest.
(B) Plebiscite and UN-mediated peaceful settlement.
(C) Transfer of population.
(D) Ignoring the issue completely.

106. A conflict where a state fights a non-state actor in another country is classified as:

(A) Liberal internationalism
(B) Religious fundamentalism
(C) Economic materialism
(D) Secular nationalism

65. Which of the following is a key argument for the reform of the UN Security Council?
(A) Its resolutions are too easy to pass without any formal veto.
(B) Current composition reflects 1945 realities, not the 21st century.
(C) It has too many permanent members with veto power currently active.
(D) It has been ineffective in promoting global health initiatives recently.

66. The UN's "Agenda for Peace" proposed and expanded upon which concept?
(A) Preventive diplomacy
(B) Coercive sanctions
(C) The Veto power
(D) World government

67. Which of the following is a pacific solution to an international dispute?
(A) Blockade
(B) Reprisal
(C) Inquiry
(D) Retorsion

68. A 'retorsion' is a coercive measure characterized by:
(A) An illegal act in response to a prior illegal act by a state.
(B) A military invasion of a sovereign territory to change the regime.
(C) A formal request for arbitration between two disputing parties.
(D) An unfriendly but legal act in response to a similar act.

69. The principle of 'military necessity' under LOAC allows for:
(A) Any and all actions to defeat the enemy quickly.
(B) The use of prohibited weapons in extreme circumstances.
(C) The use of force that is indispensable for the submission of the enemy.
(D) The targeting of civilians if it provides a military advantage.

70. Arrange the following legal instruments in the correct chronological order of their adoption.
1. The first Geneva Convention.
2. The Charter of the United Nations.
3. The Hague Conventions.
4. The Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions.
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

71. A political CBM might involve:
(A) An agreement to install a secure communication link.
(B) An exchange of military observers during exercises.
(C) A reduction in tariffs on specific goods.
(D) High-level political consultations and joint declarations of peaceful intent.

72. Which organization is specifically mandated by the Geneva Conventions to visit prisoners of war and monitor their treatment?
(A) The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).
(B) The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
(C) Amnesty International.
(D) The UN Security Council.

73. The concept of 'Ahimsa' in Gandhian thought is directly opposed to:
(A) Compromise
(B) Negotiation
(C) Violence (Himsa)
(D) Politics

74. Nehru's emphasis on a 'mixed economy' and 'scientific temper' for India's development can be seen as part of his broader approach to:
(A) Building national strength to ensure security and autonomy.
(B) Preparing India for a military alliance with the Soviet Union.
(C) Following the economic model of the United States.
(D) Isolating India from global technological advancements.

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116. The "conflict triangle" model of analysis involves which three components?
(A) Attitudes, Behavior, Contradiction (or Context)
(B) Parties, Issues, Process
(C) Escalation, De-escalation, Resolution
(D) State, Nation, Government

117. An ideology that frames an international dispute as a "zero-sum game" implies that:
(A) Both parties can achieve their goals simultaneously.
(B) A compromise is the most desirable outcome.
(C) One party's gain is necessarily the other party's loss.
(D) The dispute is not important enough to fight over.

118. The veto power of the P5 in the UN Security Council was established to:
(A) Ensure great power participation and protect vital interests.
(B) Promote greater democracy in international relations.
(C) Allow smaller nations to check the power of larger ones.
(D) Be used frequently to resolve minor disputes.

119. A key goal of preventive diplomacy is to move a situation from:
(A) Violent conflict to post-conflict reconstruction.
(B) Potential crisis to negotiation.
(C) Negotiation to binding arbitration.
(D) Peace to a state of readiness for war.

120. Which of the following pairs is an incorrect match of a coercive method and its description?
(A) Embargo - Prohibition of trade with a certain country.
(B) Blockade - Use of force to stop maritime access to a port.
(C) Reprisal - A legal and friendly act, like recalling an ambassador.
(D) Retorsion - An unfriendly but legal act in response to another state's action.

121. What is the status of 'mercenaries' under International Humanitarian Law?
(A) They are entitled to the full protections of prisoners of war.
(B) They are treated as civilians.
(C) They are not considered lawful combatants and are not entitled to prisoner-of-war status.
(D) Their status is determined by the country that hired them.

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122. Arrange the following events related to the Nehruvian era in the correct chronological sequence.
1. The Bandung Conference.
2. The signing of the Panchsheel agreement with China.
3. The first Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit in Belgrade.
4. India's Independence.

(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1

123. The Open Skies Treaty, which allows for unarmed aerial surveillance flights over the entire territory of its participants, is a highly institutionalized form of:
(A) Economic sanction
(B) Confidence Building Measure
(C) Peacekeeping operation
(D) Coercive diplomacy

124. 'Peacebuilding' is distinct from 'peacekeeping' in that peacebuilding:
(A) Is always a military operation.
(B) Occurs before a conflict breaks out.
(C) Focuses on long-term transformation and institutional reform.
(D) Requires the consent of only one party to the conflict.

125. Consider the following activities and select the correct option:
a. Monitoring a ceasefire line.
b. Reforming the judicial system of a post-conflict state.
c. Disarming and reintegrating ex-combatants.
d. Facilitating free and fair elections.
e. Using diplomatic pressure to achieve a peace accord.

Which of the above activities would fall under the category of 'Peacebuilding'?

isolationism.
(B) National security and international cooperation are mutually exclusive.
(C) National security is enhanced by active participation and cooperation in the international system.
(D) The only way to ensure national security is through a powerful military alliance.

86. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A): Ideologies can prolong and intensify international conflicts.
Reason (R): Ideologies provide a moral and intellectual framework that can justify immense sacrifice and demonize the opponent, making compromise seem like a betrayal of principles.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

87. Which of these is NOT one of the 'three pillars' of the UN system?
(A) Peace and Security
(B) Human Rights
(C) Development
(D) Global Commerce

88. 'Good offices' offered by the UN Secretary-General is a conflict management technique where the Secretary-General:
(A) Acts as a channel of communication for parties unwilling to talk directly.
(B) Issues a binding ruling on the dispute.
(C) Deploys UN peacekeepers to the area.
(D) Imposes economic sanctions.

89. A state's refusal to sell certain technologies to another state because that state engaged in an unfriendly act is an example of:
(A) An embargo
(B) A blockade
(C) A retorsion
(D) A reprisal

90. The concept of 'superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering' is a key limitation on the conduct of war found within:
(A) International Humanitarian Law
(B) The UN Charter
(C) The Law of the Sea
(D) The North Atlantic Treaty

91. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Panchsheel
Q. Satyagraha
R. Non-Aligned Movement
S. Agenda for Peace
List II: (Associated Figure/Movement)
1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
3. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Co-founded by Nehru, Nasser, Tito
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

92. The "hot-line" established between Washington and Moscow during the Cold War is a classic example of a:
(A) Peacekeeping operation
(B) Confidence Building Measure
(C) Coercive diplomatic action
(D) Judicial settlement

93. The mandate for UN peacekeeping operations is determined by:
(A) The UN Secretary-General alone
(B) The UN General Assembly
(C) The UN Security Council
(D) The host country

94. Gandhi believed that a satyagrahi must possess:
(A) Great physical strength and wealth.
(B) Political power and influence.
(C) A willingness to use strategic violence when necessary.
(D) Self-discipline, moral courage, and a firm belief in non-violence.

95. Nehru's vision of 'Asian-African' solidarity, expressed at the Bandung Conference, was a precursor to the:

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(D) A secret alliance with the Soviet Union.

136. An identity-based conflict is one where the core issue revolves around:
(A) The distribution of wealth.
(B) Control of trade routes.
(C) Group dignity and recognition related to ethnicity or religion.
(D) The interpretation of an international treaty.

137. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of ideology in conflict?
(A) To provide a cognitive map of the world.
(B) To foster ambiguity and critical thinking.
(C) To create in-group cohesion and identify out-groups.
(D) To legitimize the actions of a state or group.

138. The UN Security Council consists of:
(A) 15 members, 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent.
(B) 10 members, all elected for two-year terms.
(C) 5 members, all permanent with veto power.
(D) All 193 UN member states.

139. A 'ceasefire monitoring mission' is a classic example of:
(A) Conflict prevention
(B) Traditional peacekeeping
(C) Coercive enforcement
(D) Post-conflict reconstruction

140. A 'judicial settlement' of an international dispute involves referring the case to:
(A) A panel of mediators.
(B) A permanent international court, like the ICJ.
(C) The UN Security Council for a political decision.
(D) A bilateral negotiating team.

141. The emblem of the red cross on a white background is a protective symbol under:
(A) The UN Charter
(B) The Geneva Conventions
(C) The Hague Conventions
(D) The Kellogg-Briand Pact

142. A key objective of military CBMs between India and Pakistan, such as the Director Generals of Military Operations (DGMO) hotline, is to:
(A) Resolve the Kashmir dispute.
(B) Prevent accidental escalation due to misinterpretation.
(C) Promote joint economic ventures.
(D) Facilitate cultural exchange programs.

143. Which pair represents an IGO and an NGO, respectively?
(A) European Union, United Nations
(B) African Union, Amnesty International
(C) World Health Organization, World Bank
(D) Doctors Without Borders, ICRC

144. According to Gandhi, true peace (Shanti) is:
(A) The absence of war.
(B) A dynamic state of social justice, harmony, and well-being.
(C) A state of balance of power between nations.
(D) The result of a strong military deterrent.

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145. Consider the following principles and select the correct option:
a. Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty.
b. Mutual non-aggression.
c. Formation of a joint military command.
d. Peaceful co-existence.
e. Establishment of a common currency.
Which of the above are correct principles of Panchsheel?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) c, d, and e
(C) a, b, and d
(D) b, c, and e

146. A 'latent conflict' is a situation where:
(A) The conflict is openly violent and escalating.
(B) There is an underlying opposition of interests, but it has not yet manifested in open confrontation.
(C) A peace agreement has been signed and is being implemented.
(D) The conflict has been fully resolved.

147. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A): Calls for the reform of the UN Security Council often include demands for the removal of the veto power.

(A) Inter-state conflict
(B) Intra-state conflict
(C) Extra-state conflict
(D) Symmetric conflict

107. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between ideology and national interest in foreign policy?
(A) Ideology is always a mask for naked national interest.
(B) National interest is always defined by a country's ruling ideology.
(C) Ideology helps define and justify national interest perception.
(D) The two concepts are completely separate and never influence each other.

108. The "Uniting for Peace" resolution allows the UN General Assembly to recommend collective measures when:
(A) The Security Council is paralyzed by veto.
(B) A permanent member of the UNSC requests it.
(C) The Secretary-General declares a global emergency.
(D) Two-thirds of member states are in poverty.

109. Which of the following is NOT a technique of conflict prevention?
(A) Early warning
(B) Preventive diplomacy
(C) Retaliatory strike
(D) Post-conflict reconstruction

110. For the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to hear a case, it requires:
(A) A referral from the UN Secretary-General.
(B) The consent of the states party to the dispute.
(C) A unanimous vote in the UN General Assembly.
(D) A determination of a threat to peace by the Security Council.

111. The 1949 Geneva Conventions consist of four separate conventions covering:
(A) Land, sea, air, and space warfare.
(B) Wounded soldiers on land; wounded, sick, and shipwrecked at sea; prisoners of war; and civilians.
(C) Nuclear, chemical, biological, and conventional weapons.
(D) The roles of the Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Crystal, and Red Star.

112. The utility of CBMs is often described as creating a "stairway to peace" because they:
(A) Can be implemented as a single, comprehensive package.
(B) Are incremental steps that build trust over time.
(C) Are legally binding and enforceable by the UN.
(D) Can only be implemented after a conflict has completely ended.

113. Regional IGOs like the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) often practice conflict management based on:
(A) Coercive military intervention.
(B) Consensus-building, non-interference, and quiet diplomacy.
(C) Formal, legally binding arbitration.
(D) Deferring all issues to the UN Security Council.

114. Gandhi's fasts were a form of Satyagraha intended to:
(A) Coerce his opponents into submission through emotional blackmail.
(B) Arouse conscience through self-purification and sacrifice.
(C) Demonstrate his physical endurance.
(D) Punish his own followers for their lack of discipline.

115. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A): Nehru was a firm believer in the principle of 'Panchsheel' for conducting international relations.
Reason (R): Nehru believed that military alliances were the only way to guarantee India's security in the post-colonial world.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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trust necessary to conclude formal arms control treaties.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

55. The concept of 'peacemaking' in the UN context refers to:
(A) Long-term economic reconstruction efforts in a war-torn nation.
(B) The deployment of lightly armed troops to monitor a ceasefire.
(C) Military enforcement action under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.
(D) Diplomatic actions to bring hostile parties to a negotiated agreement.

56. An example of an IGO involved in regional conflict resolution is:
(A) The African Union (AU).
(B) The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).
(C) Amnesty International.
(D) Doctors Without Borders (MSF).

57. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A): NGOs can play a significant role in conflict resolution by providing humanitarian aid and monitoring human rights.
Reason (R): The strict neutrality and impartiality of many NGOs allow them to operate in conflict zones where state actors or IGOs may not be welcome.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

58. What did Gandhi refer to as a "Himalayan blunder"?
(A) Starting a non-violent movement without the participants being sufficiently disciplined in Ahimsa.
(B) Committing violence for a just cause.
(C) Entering into a compromise with an opponent.
(D) Trusting the British government's promises.

59. The Gandhian approach to conflict resolution emphasizes:
(A) Defeating the opponent by any means necessary in a political struggle.
(B) Seeking third-party military intervention to resolve the local dispute.
(C) Isolating the opponent diplomatically and economically through sanctions.
(D) Converting opponents through self-suffering and moral demonstration.

60. The Nehruvian policy of Non-Alignment was a pragmatic response to:
(A) The need for economic aid from both superpowers.
(B) The desire to avoid being drawn into the ideological and military confrontation of the Cold War.
(C) The pressure from neighboring countries to form a regional alliance.
(D) A constitutional requirement to remain neutral in all foreign disputes.

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61. Which of the following was NOT a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru of India
(B) Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt
(C) Winston Churchill of the United Kingdom
(D) Sukarno of Indonesia

62. A conflict that involves non-state actors challenging the authority of a state within its own borders is best described as:
(A) Inter-state conflict
(B) Extra-state conflict
(C) Global conflict
(D) Intra-state conflict

63. The 'structure' of a conflict includes all of the following elements EXCEPT:
(A) The final resolution agreement.
(B) The parties involved.
(C) The issues at stake.
(D) The dynamics of their interaction.

64. The rise of ISIS, with its ideology of establishing a global caliphate, is an example of conflict driven primarily by:

(A) a and e only
(B) b, c, and d only
(C) a, b, c, and d
(D) All of the above

126. Gandhi's idea of a constructive program was essential to his philosophy because:
(A) It was a way to raise funds for the independence movement.
(B) It aimed to build a self-reliant social order via grassroots work.
(C) It was a plan for industrializing India after independence.
(D) It was a military strategy to support non-violent protests.

127. Nehru's decision to pursue a nuclear program for 'peaceful purposes' reflects his approach to security by:
(A) Seeking immediate weaponization.
(B) Rejecting modern science and technology.
(C) Developing strategic autonomy without entering an arms race.
(D) Relying solely on the UN for India's defense.

128. A conflict between different sects of the same religion is an example of what type of conflict origin?
(A) Intra-religious or sectarian
(B) Inter-state
(C) Economic
(D) Geopolitical

129. The most significant challenge to the UN's role in conflict management today is often cited as:
(A) A lack of clear ideological purpose.
(B) The clash between the principle of state sovereignty and the need for humanitarian intervention.
(C) An overly powerful General Assembly.
(D) Insufficient funding for its headquarters in New York.

130. A 'commission of inquiry' as a pacific means of dispute settlement is designed to:
(A) Impose a legally binding solution.
(B) Mediate between the two parties.
(C) Provide an impartial finding of the facts of a dispute.
(D) Enforce a ceasefire.

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131. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Term)
P. Military Objective
Q. Civilian Object
R. Collateral Damage
S. Direct Participation in Hostilities
List II: (Definition)
1. Unintended injury or damage to civilians and civilian property.
2. Any object which by its nature, location, or use makes an effective contribution to military action.
3. Temporarily losing civilian protection by taking up arms.
4. Any object that is not a military objective.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

132. The primary utility of establishing CBMs is to:
(A) Win a war without fighting.
(B) Manage and stabilize adversarial relationships predictably.
(C) Force a weaker state to accept the terms of a stronger state.
(D) Replace the need for a national military.

133. The 'Blue Helmets' are the troops and police forces that serve in:
(A) NATO rapid deployment forces
(B) The US Marine Corps
(C) UN Peacekeeping Operations
(D) The French Foreign Legion

134. Which statement about Gandhian non-violence is INCORRECT?
(A) It is a tool for the weak who cannot fight.
(B) It requires more courage than violence.
(C) It seeks to win over, not to defeat, the opponent.
(D) It is an active and dynamic force.

135. The policy of Non-Alignment, as practiced by Nehru, is best described as:
(A) Isolationism
(B) Equidistance from both superpowers at all times.
(C) Strategic autonomy and making decisions based on India's interests, not bloc dictates.

75. Consider the following methods of conflict management:
a. Mediation
b. Reprisal
c. Blockade
d. Negotiation
e. Embargo
Which of the above are considered 'coercive' methods of conflict management?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) a, d, and e
(C) c, d, and e
(D) b, c, and e

76. The 'dynamics' of a conflict refer to:
(A) The static list of parties and issues.
(B) The pattern of escalation and de-escalation over time.
(C) The history of how the conflict began.
(D) The final peace treaty.

77. Which of the following ideologies is LEAST likely to be a direct cause of international conflict?
(A) Aggressive Nationalism
(B) Religious Expansionism
(C) Pacifism
(D) Communism

78. Under the UN Charter, the General Assembly can take action on matters of international peace and security if:
(A) The Secretary-General personally requests it.
(B) A single member state demands it.
(C) It has the unanimous consent of the P5 members.
(D) The Security Council is deadlocked due to a veto.

79. A key component of post-conflict reconstruction, as a technique of conflict prevention, is:
(A) Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) of former combatants.
(B) The immediate withdrawal of all international actors.
(C) The division of the country into smaller states.
(D) The establishment of foreign military bases.

80. A 'blockade' is a coercive measure that involves:
(A) The seizure of assets of another state's citizens.
(B) Using naval forces to prevent ships from entering or leaving an enemy's ports.
(C) The breaking of diplomatic relations.
(D) A public declaration condemning another state's actions.

81. The term 'jus in bello' refers to:
(A) The laws governing the right to go to war.
(B) The laws governing the conduct of hostilities in war (IHL).
(C) The laws governing post-conflict justice.
(D) The laws governing the formation of military alliances.

82. The utility of CBMs is lowest when:
(A) The parties have no intention of avoiding conflict and are actively preparing for war.
(B) There is a high level of political will on both sides.
(C) There is a moderate level of mistrust that needs to be overcome.
(D) The parties are in the process of negotiating a peace treaty.

83. A key challenge for IGOs in conflict resolution is:
(A) A lack of funding from private donors.
(B) The refusal of NGOs to cooperate with them.
(C) The need to respect state sovereignty, which can limit their ability to intervene.
(D) A complete absence of legal authority.

84. Gandhi's concept of Swadeshi, or self-reliance, applied to conflict resolution implies:
(A) Relying on foreign powers to solve internal problems.
(B) Boycotting all foreign goods for purely economic reasons.
(C) Adopting foreign models of governance without adaptation.
(D) Building internal strength and resolving problems using one's own resources and moral force.

85. Which statement best represents the Nehruvian view on national security and international cooperation?
(A) National security is best achieved through

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Reason (R): The veto is seen by many member states as an anachronistic and undemocratic privilege that can paralyze the Council and prevent action against the interests of the P5 or their allies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

148. The most significant coercive method available to the UN Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter is:
(A) Recommending negotiations.
(B) Offering good offices.
(C) Authorizing the use of military force.
(D) Conducting a fact-finding mission.

149. Perfidy, or the act of feigning protected status to kill or capture an enemy, is a grave breach of:
(A) Diplomatic immunity
(B) International Humanitarian Law
(C) The Law of the Sea
(D) International trade regulations

150. A CBM that involves states exchanging data about their military forces and budgets is aimed at increasing:
(A) Secrecy
(B) Tension
(C) Transparency
(D) Alliance cohesion

151. The role of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is primarily focused on:
(A) Mediating peace treaties.
(B) Protecting refugees and resolving refugee problems worldwide.
(C) Disarming combatants.
(D) Providing development loans to post-conflict countries.

152. For Gandhi, the ultimate goal of a non-violent struggle was:
(A) The humiliation of the opponent.
(B) Reconciling the interests of both parties under truth.
(C) The complete withdrawal from the conflict.
(D) The seizure of state power.

153. Nehru's opposition to military blocs like NATO and the Warsaw Pact was rooted in his belief that they:
(A) Were not powerful enough to be effective.
(B) Increased global tensions and undermined the UN authority.
(C) Were too expensive for India to join.
(D) Did not accept India as a member.

154. Which of the following best illustrates a 'conflict of values'?
(A) Two countries arguing over a fishing ground.
(B) Two countries fighting over a border.
(C) A dispute between a secular state and a theocratic state over human rights.
(D) A commercial dispute between two corporations.

155. The concept of 'Responsibility to Protect' (R2P) challenges the traditional interpretation of:
(A) Free trade, by advocating for protectionist policies.
(B) Diplomatic immunity, by allowing for the prosecution of diplomats.
(C) The law of the sea, by restricting freedom of navigation.
(D) State sovereignty during cases of mass atrocities.

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156. The use of arbitration for dispute settlement differs from negotiation in that arbitration:
(A) Is non-binding.
(B) Involves only the two disputing parties.
(C) Results in a legally binding decision from a third party.
(D) Is always conducted by the ICJ.

157. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (UN Body)
P. Security Council
Q. General Assembly
R. International Court of Justice
S. Secretariat
List II: (Primary Function)
1. Adjudicates legal disputes between states.
2. Carries out the day-to-day work of the UN.
3. Maintenance of international peace and security.
4. Deliberative body of all member states.

b. IHL seeks to balance military necessity with the principle of humanity.
c. The Geneva Conventions are a central part of IHL.
d. IHL is also known as the Laws of Armed Conflict (LOAC).
e. IHL becomes applicable only after a war is over.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, c, and e
(B) b, c, and d
(C) a, b, and c
(D) c, d, and e

201. Which of the following is NOT a primary purpose of a Confidence Building Measure?
(A) To increase transparency
(B) To improve communication
(C) To resolve the underlying political dispute
(D) To reduce the risk of miscalculation

202. The European Union (EU) contributing to conflict resolution by offering economic aid and trade incentives to states that pursue peace is an example of an IGO using:
(A) Military enforcement
(B) 'Soft power' and conditionality
(C) Legal arbitration
(D) Coercive sanctions

203. The Salt March led by Gandhi was a classic example of:
(A) Armed rebellion
(B) Violent protest
(C) Civil disobedience as a form of Satyagraha
(D) A purely religious procession

204. Nehru's decision to keep India in the Commonwealth after independence, while declaring it a republic, demonstrated his:
(A) Desire to return to colonial rule.
(B) Pragmatic balance of sovereignty and beneficial global links.
(C) Submission to British pressure.
(D) Rejection of the Non-Aligned Movement.

205. The 'ripeness' of a conflict for resolution refers to:
(A) The point where the conflict has existed for a very long time.
(B) Perceiving a hurting stalemate with an available exit.
(C) The moment a third party decides to intervene.
(D) The period immediately after the first shots are fired.

206. The UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) is part of which UN organ?
(A) The General Assembly
(B) The Security Council
(C) The Secretariat
(D) ECOSOC

207. Which of the following coercive methods is an act that is illegal under normal circumstances but is justified as a response to a prior illegal act by the other state?
(A) Retorsion
(B) Reprisal
(C) Embargo
(D) Boycott

208. The principle of distinction in IHL would be violated by:
(A) A targeted strike on an enemy tank.
(B) An artillery barrage directed at a specific military barracks.
(C) Carpet bombing a city to terrorize civilians.
(D) An attack on a bridge being used to transport enemy troops.

209. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) can be seen as a large-scale:
(A) Confidence Building Measure and arms control regime.
(B) Coercive sanction.
(C) Peacekeeping operation.
(D) Form of coercive reprisal.

210. What is the difference between 'peacekeeping' and 'peacebuilding'?
(A) Peacekeeping is military, peacebuilding is purely economic.
(B) Peacekeeping stops fighting; peacebuilding creates long-term peace.
(C) Peacekeeping is done by the UN, peacebuilding by NGOs.
(D) There is no substantive difference.

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(B) Discussions among non-official actors like academics.
(C) The use of military force to support diplomatic objectives.
(D) Public speeches and declarations at the UN.

169. What is the fundamental goal of Ahimsa in Gandhian philosophy?
(A) To achieve a political goal at any cost.
(B) To avoid all forms of struggle and conflict.
(C) Eliminating hatred and harmful intent from one's heart.
(D) To show physical courage in battle.

170. Nehru's foreign policy was shaped by a desire to:
(A) Re-establish the British Empire.
(B) Protect sovereignty and promote national development.
(C) Isolate India from the rest of Asia.
(D) Join the Western military alliance against communism.

171. A conflict in which both sides are states is known as:
(A) Intra-state conflict
(B) Inter-state conflict
(C) Extra-state conflict
(D) Non-state conflict

172. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A): The UN Security Council has been criticized for being undemocratic.
Reason (R): All 193 members of the UN General Assembly have a vote in the Security Council.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

173. What is the primary difference between peacekeeping and peace enforcement?
(A) Peacekeeping is done by the UN, peace enforcement by regional organizations.
(B) Peacekeeping requires consent; enforcement uses force without it.
(C) Peacekeeping involves civilians, while peace enforcement is purely military.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

174. The Additional Protocols of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions were significant because they:
(A) Banned the use of nuclear weapons.
(B) Extended protections to victims of civil armed conflicts.
(C) Established the International Criminal Court.
(D) Created the United Nations.

175. Arrange these conflict management concepts in the order they might typically be applied during a single conflict lifecycle from initiation to resolution.
1. Peacebuilding
2. Preventive Diplomacy
3. Peacemaking
4. Peacekeeping
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

176. Which of the following is NOT an IGO?
(A) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
(B) The European Union (EU)
(C) The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
(D) The World Health Organization (WHO)

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177. The term 'Satyagraha' is a combination of two Sanskrit words, 'Satya' and 'Agraha', meaning:
(A) Force of Arms
(B) Truth-Force or Holding Fast to Truth
(C) Political Power
(D) Non-Resistance

178. The Bandung Conference of 1955 was a meeting of:
(A) The G7 industrialized nations.
(B) The member states of the Warsaw Pact.
(C) Asian and African nations to discuss mutual cooperation and oppose colonialism.
(D) The permanent members of the UN Security Council.

243. The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones (NWFZs) is an example of what kind of measure?
(A) A coercive reprisal
(B) A regional confidence and security building measure
(C) A UN Chapter VII enforcement action
(D) A bilateral trade agreement

244. Consider the following activities and select the correct option:
a. Advocacy and public awareness campaigns.
b. Delivery of humanitarian aid in conflict zones.
c. Formal declaration of war on a state.
d. Facilitation of unofficial dialogue (Track II diplomacy).
e. Issuing legally binding judgments on states.
Which of the above are typically considered roles of NGOs in conflict resolution?
(A) c and e only
(B) a, b, and d
(C) a, c, and e
(D) All of the above

245. The Gandhian concept of 'bread labour' implies:
(A) That everyone should earn their food through their own physical work.
(B) A rejection of all intellectual work.
(C) The superiority of industrial labor.
(D) The need for a large army.

246. The term 'Panchsheel', central to Nehru's foreign policy, was first formally enunciated in a treaty between India and which country?
(A) Pakistan
(B) Soviet Union
(C) China
(D) United States

247. The most fundamental origin of conflict, according to many theories, is:
(A) The existence of advanced weaponry.
(B) The scarcity of resources and the competition for them.
(C) The presence of international organizations.
(D) The failure of diplomacy in every case.

248. The veto power of the permanent members is a major obstacle to the UN Security Council's role in conflict management because:
(A) It allows any of the P5 to protect itself or an ally from UN action.
(B) It makes passing resolutions too easy.
(C) It gives too much power to the non-permanent members.
(D) It requires all 15 members to agree for a resolution to pass.

249. Which of the following is the BEST example of a 'coercive method' of conflict management?
(A) Good offices
(B) Mediation
(C) Economic Sanctions
(D) Negotiation

250. The principle of 'proportionality' under IHL is about:
(A) Balancing anticipated military gain against collateral damage.
(B) Ensuring that the number of troops on both sides of a conflict is equal.
(C) Using a weapon that is proportional to the size of the target.
(D) Retaliating in a manner that is exactly proportional to the initial attack.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of conflict resolution begins with a fundamental understanding of the origin, type, and structure of conflict itself. Conflicts do not emerge in a vacuum; their origins are multifaceted, often stemming from a complex interplay of political, economic, social, and psychological factors. These can range from disputes over territory and resources to clashes of identity, ideology, and values. Typologically, conflicts are broadly categorized, with a primary distinction made between interstate conflicts, occurring between two or more sovereign states, and intrastate conflicts, which take place within the borders of a single state, such as civil wars or ethnic insurgencies. The structure of a conflict provides a framework for analysis and is generally understood to comprise three core components: the parties involved (the who), the issues at stake (the what), and the dynamics of their interaction (the how). The parties can be state actors, non-state groups, or individuals. The issues may be tangible, like control over resources, or intangible, such as demands for justice or recognition. The

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189. 'Conciliation' as a method of dispute settlement goes a step beyond 'mediation' because the conciliator:
(A) Issues a binding judgment.
(B) Only provides a channel for communication.
(C) Drafts a non-binding report with settlement proposals.
(D) Must be the head of state of a P5 nation.

190. The concept that prohibits the use of weapons that are by nature indiscriminate falls under:
(A) The principle of distinction in IHL.
(B) The UN budget rules.
(C) The Law of the Sea.
(D) The rules of diplomatic immunity.

191. A key utility of non-military CBMs, such as cultural and academic exchanges, is to:
(A) Provide intelligence opportunities.
(B) Break enemy stereotypes and build human connections.
(C) Increase trade revenues.
(D) Prove the superiority of one's own culture.

192. Which of the following is the best example of a UN 'peacebuilding' activity?
(A) Deploying troops to stand between two armies.
(B) Mediating a ceasefire agreement.
(C) Training professional police to respect human rights.
(D) Imposing economic sanctions on a country.

193. The Gandhian principle of 'Sarvodaya' (welfare of all) is a critique of which Western political philosophy?
(A) Anarchism
(B) Utilitarianism
(C) Communism
(D) Fascism

194. Nehru's vision for India's national security was holistic, encompassing:
(A) Only military strength.
(B) Only diplomatic maneuvering.
(C) Preparedness, development, cohesion, and autonomy.
(D) A complete reliance on the UN for protection.

195. A clash between two states over the interpretation of a treaty is best described as what type of conflict?
(A) A conflict of interest
(B) A legal or normative conflict
(C) A conflict of identity
(D) A resource conflict

196. An ideological conflict becomes particularly intractable when it is seen as:
(A) A negotiable difference of opinion.
(B) A struggle between absolute good and absolute evil.
(C) An economic competition.
(D) A temporary disagreement.

197. A major point of contention in reforming the UN Security Council is the demand for:
(A) More European representation.
(B) Permanent seat expansion for Africa and Latin America.
(C) A smaller, more efficient council of only 5 members.
(D) The Secretary-General to have a permanent seat.

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198. Preventive diplomacy aims to be 'proactive' rather than 'reactive'. This means:
(A) Acting only after a conflict has caused many casualties.
(B) Taking action to address tensions before they escalate into violence.
(C) Reacting to media reports about a conflict.
(D) Waiting for a formal request from both parties before acting.

199. What is the fundamental requirement for a measure to be considered a 'pacific solution' to a dispute?
(A) It must be mandated by the UN Security Council.
(B) It must not involve the threat or use of armed force.
(C) It must result in a victory for one side.
(D) It must involve a third-party mediator.

200. Consider the following statements about International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and select the correct option:
a. IHL applies only to the armed forces, not to civilians.

their merits.
(C) An excuse to remain isolated from world affairs.
(D) A permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

222. When a conflict moves from threats and verbal accusations to physical violence, it is said to have:
(A) De-escalated
(B) Been resolved
(C) Escalated
(D) Become latent

223. What does "re-structuring of UNO" primarily refer to in contemporary discourse?
(A) Moving the UN headquarters out of New York.
(B) Changing the official languages of the UN.
(C) Reforming the Security Council's composition and powers.
(D) Abolishing the General Assembly.

224. Which pacific solution involves an impartial investigation to clarify disputed facts?
(A) Negotiation
(B) Inquiry
(C) Mediation
(D) Arbitration

225. Consider the following statements about the role of NGOs in conflict resolution and select the correct option:
a. They are often more flexible and can act faster than IGOs.
b. They can provide early warnings by reporting on human rights abuses.
c. They are legally empowered to command state armies.
d. They can facilitate 'Track II' diplomacy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) b, c, and d
(C) a, b, and d
(D) a, c, and d

226. The principle of 'military necessity' in IHL is limited by which other principles?
(A) It is an absolute principle that overrides all others.
(B) It is limited by humanity, distinction, and proportionality.
(C) It is limited only by the national law of the belligerent state.
(D) It is limited by the cost of the military operation.

227. The concept of "security CBMs" is broadest and can include aspects of:
(A) Only military transparency.
(B) Only political dialogue.
(C) Military, political, economic, and even environmental cooperation.
(D) Only naval arms control.

228. Which of the following is the best example of a UN 'peacebuilding' activity?
(A) Deploying troops to stand between two armies.
(B) Mediating a ceasefire agreement.
(C) Training professional police to respect human rights.
(D) Imposing economic sanctions on a country.

229. For Gandhi, 'Swaraj' (self-rule) primarily meant:
(A) The transfer of political power from British to Indian hands.
(B) Individual rule over mind and passions; self-control.
(C) The establishment of a Hindu state.
(D) The conquest of neighboring countries.

230. Nehru's approach to national security prioritized:
(A) Building a vast colonial empire.
(B) Internal development and cohesion as the foundation of strength.
(C) Entering a binding military alliance with the United States.
(D) Developing a large arsenal of nuclear weapons for offensive use.

231. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Conflict Type)
P. Inter-state Conflict
Q. Intra-state Conflict
R. Extra-state Conflict
S. Asymmetric Conflict
List II: (Example)
1. A civil war within a single country.
2. A war between two sovereign nations of

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211. Arrange the following events in the history of UN conflict management in the correct chronological order.
1. The "Agenda for Peace" report is published.
2. The first UN peacekeeping force (UNEF I) is deployed for the Suez Crisis.
3. The UN Charter is signed in San Francisco.
4. The "Uniting for Peace" resolution is adopted during the Korean War.

(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

212. Gandhi's concept of 'Gram Swaraj' was part of his vision for:
(A) A centralized, powerful state.
(B) Decentralized orders based on autonomous communities.
(C) Rapid industrialization led by the state.
(D) An aggressive foreign policy.

213. The Nehruvian model of economic development was:
(A) Purely capitalist
(B) Purely communist
(C) A mixed economy with a strong public sector
(D) A laissez-faire system with no government intervention

214. A conflict between two groups over scarce water resources is a classic example of a:
(A) Conflict of values
(B) Resource-based conflict
(C) Ideological conflict
(D) Structural conflict

215. The 'veto power' in the UN Security Council allows a permanent member to:
(A) Propose a new resolution.
(B) Block the adoption of a substantive resolution.
(C) Elect the Secretary-General single-handedly.
(D) Adjourn a meeting of the Council.

216. The use of sanctions by the UN Security Council is an example of:
(A) A pacific solution to a dispute.
(B) A coercive, non-military method of enforcement under Chapter VII.
(C) A peacekeeping operation.
(D) A judgment by the International Court of Justice.

217. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental principle of International Humanitarian Law?
(A) Distinction
(B) Proportionality
(C) Military Necessity
(D) Collective Punishment

218. Sharing information about national military doctrines and defense budgets is a CBM intended to:
(A) Facilitate espionage.
(B) Increase predictability and reduce fears of surprise attack.
(C) Show off military strength to intimidate rivals.
(D) Comply with a UN Security Council resolution.

219. The African Union (AU) has adopted the principle of 'non-indifference', which refers to:
(A) Strict non-interference under all circumstances.
(B) Allowing for intervention in member states in cases of war crimes or genocide.
(C) Alliance with former colonial powers.
(D) Deferring all conflicts to the United Nations.

220. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A): Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence is not a passive acceptance of injustice.
Reason (R): Satyagraha requires active resistance to injustice through methods such as civil disobedience and non-cooperation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

221. Nehru's policy of non-alignment was intended to give India:
(A) A leadership role in a new military bloc.
(B) Freedom to judge international issues on

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(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

158. The principle of proportionality in IHL requires a balance between:
(A) The cost of a weapon and its effectiveness.
(B) The number of soldiers on each side.
(C) Military advantage and potential harm to civilians.
(D) The political goals of the war and the economic costs.

159. Which statement is true regarding NGOs in conflict resolution?
(A) They have the power to deploy military forces.
(B) They are always neutral and impartial.
(C) They can play important roles in 'track-two diplomacy', advocacy, and monitoring.
(D) They are formal members of the United Nations system.

160. Gandhi's technique of 'non-cooperation' involved:
(A) Actively fighting the opponent with weapons.
(B) Withdrawing cooperation from an unjust state or system.
(C) Secretly cooperating with the opponent.
(D) A complete retreat from society.

161. Nehru's support for the UN and multilateralism was part of his effort to:
(A) Make India a permanent member of the Security Council.
(B) Create a world order based on law and collective security.
(C) Gain economic aid from the West.
(D) Weaken the sovereignty of newly independent nations.

162. A civil war is an example of what type of conflict?
(A) Inter-state
(B) Intra-state
(C) Extra-state
(D) Symmetric

163. The ideological conflict between communism and capitalism was fundamentally a dispute over:
(A) The most effective way to organize political and economic life.
(B) National borders and territorial claims.
(C) Religious doctrine.
(D) Control of international waterways.

164. The primary 'clients' of the International Court of Justice are:
(A) Individuals
(B) Corporations
(C) Non-Governmental Organizations
(D) States

165. Consider the following means of dispute settlement and select the correct option:
a. Negotiation
b. Intervention
c. Mediation
d. Judicial Settlement
Which of the above are recognized as pacific means of dispute settlement under Article 33 of the UN Charter?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) a, c, and d
(C) b, c, and d
(D) a, b, and d

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166. A key feature of the Laws of Armed Conflict is that they do not prohibit war, but rather seek to:
(A) Ensure wars are fought fairly and won quickly.
(B) Regulate its conduct and mitigate its effects.
(C) Give a legal advantage to the defending side.
(D) Prohibit the use of any technology developed after 1945.

167. An "incendiary balloon" launched from a protest group in one country to another, causing fires, could be seen as a modern form of:
(A) Asymmetric conflict tactic
(B) Confidence Building Measure
(C) Preventive diplomacy
(D) Pacific settlement

168. 'Track II diplomacy', often facilitated by NGOs, involves:
(A) Official negotiations between government leaders.

similar power.
3. A powerful state fighting a small guerilla group.
4. A state fighting a non-state group in another country's territory.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

232. An ideology functions as a 'lens' in conflict, meaning it:
(A) Provides a perfectly objective and clear view of the situation.
(B) Shapes how parties perceive reality and opponent actions.
(C) Can be easily changed or replaced.
(D) Is irrelevant to how states behave.

233. The main legal instrument that defines the laws of armed conflict is:
(A) The UN Charter
(B) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(C) The Geneva Conventions and their Protocols
(D) The Kyoto Protocol

234. In the context of conflict management, 'intervention' is considered a coercive method because it:
(A) Is always done with the consent of the target state.
(B) Involves interference in internal affairs without consent.
(C) Is a form of peaceful negotiation.
(D) Is carried out by NGOs.

235. The success of Confidence Building Measures often depends on:
(A) The military superiority of one party.
(B) The willingness of both parties to reciprocate and take small risks for peace.
(C) The amount of money invested in the measures.
(D) A legally binding international treaty.

236. The Nobel Peace Prize being awarded to organizations like Doctors Without Borders (MSF) and the ICRC highlights the role of which actors in conflict zones?
(A) Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs)
(B) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
(C) Multinational Corporations (MNCs)
(D) State intelligence agencies

237. The core of Gandhian ethics in conflict is to:
(A) Hate the sin, not the sinner.
(B) Defeat the enemy at all costs.
(C) Seek revenge for past wrongs.
(D) Remain passive and indifferent to injustice.

238. Nehru's vision of national security was 'inward-looking' in the sense that he believed:
(A) India should be isolated from the world.
(B) Primary threats were internal poverty and disunity.
(C) India should not have a foreign policy.
(D) India should only focus on its immediate neighbors.

239. A 'stalemate' in a conflict refers to a situation where:
(A) One side has achieved a clear victory.
(B) The conflict has been resolved peacefully.
(C) Neither side can achieve victory, but the conflict continues.
(D) A third party has intervened successfully.

240. The 'three generations' of UN peacekeeping refer to:
(A) The age of the peacekeepers.
(B) Evolution from monitoring to multidimensional peacebuilding.
(C) The source of funding for the missions.
(D) The duration of the missions in years.

241. 'Conciliation' differs from 'mediation' in that it is:
(A) More formal and involves a commission that issues a report.
(B) Less formal and involves only direct talks.
(C) A coercive measure.
(D) Always binding on the parties.

242. The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 are primarily concerned with:
(A) The treatment of prisoners of war.
(B) The conduct of warfare.
(C) The protection of civilians.
(D) The creation of the Red Cross.

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179. A conflict between a multinational corporation and a host country's government over environmental regulations is primarily a conflict of:
(A) Religion
(B) Interest
(C) Identity
(D) Ideology

180. The G4 nations (Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan) are primarily lobbying for:
(A) The abolition of the UN.
(B) An increase in the UN's budget.
(C) Permanent seats on the UN Security Council.
(D) A reduction in peacekeeping operations.

181. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I: (Coercive Method)
P. Reprisal
Q. Retorsion
R. Embargo
S. Blockade
List II: (Example)
1. A country recalls its ambassador in protest.
2. A country refuses to sell oil to another country.
3. A country's navy prevents all ships from reaching another country's coast.
4. A country launches a limited air strike in response to a cross-border attack.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

182. A soldier who surrenders and lays down their arms is considered 'hors de combat' and becomes protected under which law?
(A) International Humanitarian Law
(B) The domestic law of the capturing state
(C) Maritime Law
(D) Environmental Law

183. The establishment of "demilitarized zones" is a type of:
(A) Economic CBM
(B) Military CBM
(C) Political CBM
(D) Humanitarian CBM

184. The core principles of traditional UN peacekeeping include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Consent of the parties.
(B) Impartiality.
(C) Non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate.
(D) Taking sides with the victim of aggression.

185. Gandhi's emphasis on 'means justifying the ends' suggests:
(A) Any method can be used to achieve a noble goal.
(B) Peaceful societies cannot be built with violent means.
(C) The final outcome is more important than the process used to achieve it.
(D) Ends and means are unrelated concepts.

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186. Which concept is most central to the Nehruvian approach to foreign policy?
(A) Military alliance
(B) Colonial expansion
(C) Non-alignment
(D) Isolationism

187. The "Security Dilemma" is a concept in international relations that contributes to conflict because:
(A) Defensive security acts are perceived as threats by others.
(B) States have too many security alliances.
(C) The UN Security Council is ineffective.
(D) Non-state actors are more powerful than states.

188. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the options given below.
Assertion (A): The United Nations was created after World War II.
Reason (R): Its primary purpose was to prevent future wars through collective security and international cooperation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

dynamics refer to the pattern of escalation, de-escalation, and stalemate, including the tactics used and the communication, or lack thereof, between the conflicting parties. A comprehensive analysis of these structural elements is essential for diagnosing a conflict accurately and designing effective resolution strategies.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the origin of conflicts?
(A) Exclusively political disagreements between nation-states.
(B) A complex interaction of various political, social, and economic factors.
(C) A singular and easily identifiable cause, usually economic.
(D) Primarily psychological tensions between individual leaders.

252. The passage distinguishes between interstate and intrastate conflicts based on:
(A) The geographical and political boundaries within which the conflict occurs.
(B) The duration and intensity of the violence.
(C) The nature of the issues, whether tangible or intangible.
(D) The types of weapons used by the conflicting parties.

253. Which of the following is NOT listed as a component of a conflict's structure?
(A) The parties involved in the dispute.
(B) The specific issues that are being contested.
(C) The historical precedent for similar conflicts.
(D) The interactive dynamics between the adversaries.

254. Based on the description in the passage, an example of an intangible issue in a conflict would be:
(A) A dispute over the ownership of oil-rich land.
(B) A disagreement over maritime fishing rights.
(C) A conflict over the control of a shared water source.
(D) A demand for official recognition of a minority group's cultural identity.

255. The primary purpose of analyzing a conflict's structure, as implied by the passage, is to:
(A) Assign blame to one of the conflicting parties.
(B) Predict the exact date the conflict will end.
(C) Enable the formulation of effective resolution strategies.
(D) Document the conflict for historical records.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Ideologies play a profound and often central role in the genesis and perpetuation of international conflicts. An ideology can be defined as a coherent set of beliefs, values, and ideas that shape a group's or nation's perception of the world, its place within it, and its relationship with others. In the context of international relations, ideologies such as liberalism, communism, nationalism, or religious fundamentalism provide a framework through which states and non-state actors interpret events, define their interests, and justify their foreign policy objectives. Conflicts fueled by ideology are often intractable because they transform disputes over material interests into clashes of fundamental principles and moral certainties. Ideology can serve to mobilize domestic populations, demonize an adversary, and present a conflict not merely as a political disagreement but as a struggle between good and evil. This moral dimension can make compromise difficult, as concessions may be viewed as a betrayal of core beliefs. Furthermore, when competing ideologies are universalist in their claims, asserting that their system is valid for all humanity, they can lead to expansionist foreign policies and interventions aimed at reshaping other societies, thereby creating a fertile ground for prolonged international conflicts.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the passage, what is the primary function of ideology in international relations?
(A) To ensure peaceful coexistence between nations with different political systems.
(B) To provide a framework for interpreting events, defining interests, and justifying policies.
(C) To promote economic cooperation and global trade.
(D) To eliminate all forms of international

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disarmament measures; rather, they are voluntary arrangements that demonstrate a lack of hostile intent. There are several kinds of CBMs. Military CBMs are the most common and include measures such as exchanging information on military forces and budgets, providing prior notification of major military exercises, inviting observers to these exercises, and establishing "hotlines" for direct communication during crises. Political CBMs, on the other hand, involve high-level diplomatic visits, establishing joint commissions to discuss contentious issues, and issuing joint declarations renouncing the first use of force. The utility of CBMs lies in their ability to create a more stable and predictable security environment. By fostering communication and reducing suspicion, they can break cycles of escalation, create a conducive atmosphere for formal negotiations, and serve as incremental steps toward more comprehensive peace and security agreements.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the fundamental concept behind Confidence Building Measures?
(A) To increase military transparency and predictability to reduce fear.
(B) To achieve complete and total disarmament of adversarial states.
(C) To force a resolution to a conflict through third-party arbitration.
(D) To create a formal military alliance between hostile states.

282. The passage makes a clear distinction that CBMs are:
(A) The same as formal peace treaties.
(B) Not disarmament measures but voluntary arrangements.
(C) Legally binding disarmament agreements.
(D) Exclusively political and not military in nature.

283. Inviting observers from a rival nation to a major military exercise would be an example of which kind of CBM?
(A) A political CBM.
(B) A military CBM.
(C) An economic CBM.
(D) A judicial CBM.

284. The primary utility of CBMs, as stated in the passage, is their ability to:
(A) Create a stable environment conducive to further negotiations.
(B) Guarantee a permanent end to all disagreements.
(C) Punish states for past aggressive actions.
(D) Replace the need for a national military defense.

285. The establishment of a "hotline" between the leaders of two rival countries serves the purpose of:
(A) Exchanging secret intelligence about third-party nations.
(B) Negotiating the final terms of a trade agreement.
(C) Allowing for direct communication to prevent miscalculation during a crisis.
(D) Publicly announcing policy decisions to the world.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In the complex landscape of modern conflict resolution, both Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play crucial, albeit distinct, roles. IGOs, such as the United Nations (UN) or the African Union (AU), are composed of sovereign states and derive their authority from international treaties. Their involvement in conflict resolution often spans a three-stage continuum: peace making, peace keeping, and peace building. Peace making involves diplomatic efforts to bring hostile parties to a negotiated agreement, often through mediation or high-level political intervention. Peace keeping, a more visible role, typically involves the deployment of military and civilian personnel to monitor and observe peace processes, supervise ceasefires, and create a buffer zone between combatants. Peace building is a longer-term and more complex process aimed at addressing the root causes of conflict to prevent recurrence, which includes activities like disarming former combatants, repatriating refugees, strengthening governmental institutions, and promoting economic reconstruction. NGOs, on the other hand, are private, voluntary organizations that often work at the grassroots level. Their flexibility and perceived neutrality allow them to

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missions.
(D) Its failure to address economic and social issues.

263. The calls for the re-structuring of the UNO are primarily driven by a desire to:
(A) Reduce the overall budget of the United Nations.
(B) Relocate the UN headquarters to a different country.
(C) Improve the UN's effectiveness, legitimacy, and representation.
(D) Increase the number of official languages used at the UN.

264. Which UN organ is identified in the passage as having the principal responsibility for maintaining international peace and security?
(A) The General Assembly.
(B) The International Court of Justice.
(C) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
(D) The Security Council.

265. The passage suggests that expanding the Security Council membership is proposed in order to:
(A) Ensure the Council better reflects modern geopolitical realities.
(B) Guarantee that all conflicts are resolved within a year.
(C) Decrease the influence of non-permanent members.
(D) Abolish the need for enforcement actions altogether.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Conflict prevention encompasses a diverse set of techniques and strategies aimed at averting the outbreak, escalation, or recurrence of violent disputes. Unlike conflict management, which deals with ongoing conflicts, prevention is proactive and focuses on addressing the root causes and structural conditions that give rise to violence. A key technique is preventive diplomacy, which involves diplomatic actions taken in advance of a predictable crisis to prevent it from materializing. This can include fact-finding missions, early warning systems, mediation, and the use of the UN Secretary-General's "good offices." Another critical aspect is structural prevention, which involves long-term measures to create a stable and just society, thereby reducing the potential for conflict. This includes promoting democratic institutions, ensuring respect for human rights, fostering economic development, and managing resource allocation equitably. Conflict prevention also relies heavily on building norms and legal frameworks that discourage aggression and promote peaceful settlement of disputes. The overarching goal of these techniques is not to eliminate all forms of disagreement, which is a natural part of human interaction, but to prevent such disagreements from being expressed through violent means and to create an environment where disputes can be resolved peacefully.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary distinction between conflict prevention and conflict management as described in the passage?
(A) Prevention is undertaken by NGOs, while management is undertaken by states.
(B) Prevention is proactive and addresses root causes, while management deals with active conflicts.
(C) Prevention relies on military force, while management relies on diplomacy.
(D) Prevention is a modern concept, while management is a traditional one.

267. Which of the following is presented as an example of preventive diplomacy?
(A) Deploying a peacekeeping force after a ceasefire has been signed.
(B) Conducting a fact-finding mission in a region with rising political tensions.
(C) Imposing economic sanctions on a state during an active war.
(D) Organizing post-conflict reconstruction efforts.

268. The concept of "structural prevention" in the passage refers to:
(A) Long-term strategies to foster a stable, just, and equitable society.
(B) Short-term military interventions to stop immediate violence.
(C) Building physical barriers between conflicting communities.
(D) Re-structuring the United Nations Security

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Council.

269. According to the passage, the ultimate objective of conflict prevention techniques is to:
(A) Eliminate all forms of political and social disagreement.
(B) Ensure that one party achieves a clear victory in any dispute.
(C) Prevent disagreements from escalating into violent conflict.
(D) Punish states that have a history of aggressive behavior.

270. The passage implies that an effective conflict prevention strategy would most likely include:
(A) A singular focus on diplomatic negotiations once a crisis erupts.
(B) The preemptive use of military force based on early warning signs.
(C) Relying solely on international legal frameworks to deter aggression.
(D) A combination of immediate diplomatic action and long-term societal development.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Conflict management encompasses a spectrum of methods that states and international bodies can employ to handle disputes. These methods are broadly bifurcated into pacific solutions and coercive methods. Pacific solutions, often referred to as diplomatic or peaceful means of dispute settlement, are designed to resolve conflicts without the threat or use of force. They are predicated on the consent of the parties and include techniques such as negotiation, where parties communicate directly; mediation, which involves a neutral third party facilitating communication; inquiry, an impartial investigation of facts; and conciliation, where a commission proposes non-binding settlement terms. Arbitration and judicial settlement by international courts represent more formalized legal approaches within this category. In contrast, coercive methods are employed when pacific solutions fail or are deemed insufficient. These measures are intended to compel a state to change its behavior and can range in severity. They include retorsion (unfriendly but legal acts), reprisal (illegal acts rendered legitimate by a prior illegal act of the target state), embargoes, boycotts, economic sanctions, naval blockades, and, as a measure of last resort, the collective use of armed force authorized by an international body like the UN Security Council. The choice between pacific and coercive methods depends on the nature of the conflict, the political will of the parties, and the framework of international law.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the passage, what is the fundamental difference between pacific solutions and coercive methods?
(A) Pacific solutions involve third parties, whereas coercive methods do not.
(B) Pacific solutions are always legally binding, whereas coercive methods are not.
(C) Pacific solutions are based on consent, while coercive methods aim to compel a party.
(D) Pacific solutions are used for economic disputes, while coercive methods are for political ones.

272. Which of the following is explicitly mentioned as a pacific solution to international disputes?
(A) Naval blockade.
(B) Mediation.
(C) Economic sanctions.
(D) Military intervention.

273. The passage suggests that coercive methods are typically employed under what circumstances?
(A) As the very first step in any international disagreement.
(B) Only in disputes between non-state actors.
(C) When both parties mutually agree to their use.
(D) When pacific attempts at resolution have been unsuccessful.

274. A process where a neutral third party facilitates communication between disputing parties to help them reach a voluntary agreement is best defined as:
(A) Mediation.
(B) Judicial settlement.
(C) Inquiry.
(D) Retorsion.

275. Based on the passage, an act like imposing economic sanctions on a state to force it to cease aggressive actions would be classified as:

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(A) A pacific solution.
(B) A form of negotiation.
(C) A coercive method.
(D) An act of conciliation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

International Humanitarian Law (IHL), also known as the Laws of Armed Conflicts, constitutes a critical branch of public international law with a specific and pragmatic purpose: to limit the effects of armed conflict for humanitarian reasons. It does not seek to prohibit war itself but aims to regulate its conduct once it has broken out. The core of IHL is the protection of persons who are not, or are no longer, participating in the hostilities, such as civilians, medical personnel, and prisoners of war. Simultaneously, it imposes restrictions on the means and methods of warfare available to combatants. Key principles underpinning IHL include the principle of distinction, which mandates that parties to a conflict must at all times distinguish between combatants and civilians and direct attacks only against the former. Another is the principle of proportionality, which prohibits attacks that may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, or damage to civilian objects, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated. Furthermore, the principle of necessity justifies only those measures of violence that are necessary to achieve a legitimate military objective. IHL seeks to balance military necessity with the demands of humanity, thereby mitigating the barbarity of war.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the primary objective of International Humanitarian Law?
(A) To limit the humanitarian suffering caused by armed conflict.
(B) To completely outlaw the act of war between nations.
(C) To determine which party is legally right in starting a conflict.
(D) To ensure a swift military victory for one side.

277. The principle of distinction, as described in the passage, requires combatants to:
(A) Use only certain types of distinguished weaponry.
(B) Treat all prisoners of war differently based on their rank.
(C) Distinguish between international and internal armed conflicts.
(D) Differentiate between civilians and military targets in their attacks.

278. According to the passage, an attack would violate the principle of proportionality if:
(A) It failed to achieve its intended military objective.
(B) The resulting civilian harm was excessive compared to the military gain.
(C) It was conducted at night rather than during the day.
(D) It was carried out without a formal declaration of war.

279. The passage implies that IHL applies:
(A) Only before a conflict begins, as a preventive measure.
(B) Only after a conflict has ended, to prosecute war criminals.
(C) During the conduct of an armed conflict.
(D) Only to civilians and not to combatants.

280. The overall philosophy of the Laws of Armed Conflicts is best described as:
(A) Abolishing the concept of military necessity.
(B) Prioritizing military advantage over all other considerations.
(C) Protecting state sovereignty above all else during a conflict.
(D) Balancing the needs of military operations with humanitarian protection.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) are a vital tool in conflict prevention and management, designed to reduce tensions and build trust between states, particularly those with a history of hostility. The core concept behind CBMs is to enhance transparency and predictability in military matters, thereby reducing the fear of surprise attacks and misinterpretation of a potential adversary's intentions. CBMs are not

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actions.
(C) To convert the opponent through moral persuasion and self-suffering.
(D) To passively accept injustice in the hope that it will disappear.

292. The principle of Ahimsa, as described in the passage, is best understood as:
(A) An active and positive force of compassion and love.
(B) A strategic withdrawal from any form of conflict.
(C) A passive refusal to participate in violence.
(D) A political tactic to be used only against foreign rulers.

293. According to the Gandhian approach, the real struggle in a conflict is between:
(A) The Satyagrahi and the person who is the opponent.
(B) Different political parties vying for power.
(C) The economic interests of the conflicting groups.
(D) The principles of justice and injustice.

294. A key tenet of the Gandhian philosophy on means and ends, as implied by the passage, is that:
(A) A just end can justify the use of any means, including violence.
(B) Peaceful ends must be pursued through exclusively peaceful means.
(C) The means used to achieve a goal are morally irrelevant.
(D) The most efficient means should always be chosen, regardless of their nature.

295. The passage distinguishes Satyagraha from passive resistance by highlighting that Satyagraha is:
(A) A method that involves complete inaction.
(B) A technique that avoids all forms of suffering.
(C) An active method of struggle.
(D) A strategy that guarantees immediate success.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Nehruvian approach to national security and cooperation, formulated in the early years of India's independence, presented a distinct paradigm in a world dominated by Cold War bloc politics. At its core, this approach was defined by the policy of non-alignment, which sought to maintain India's strategic autonomy by refusing to join either of the two major military alliances led by the USA and the USSR. This was not a passive or neutral stance but an active foreign policy aimed at judging international issues on their merits and working for peace. Integral to this approach was the promotion of international cooperation and the firm belief in resolving disputes through diplomacy and peaceful means. This philosophy was famously encapsulated in the Panchsheel, or the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which included mutual respect for territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. For Nehru, national security was not merely a military concern; it was intrinsically linked to economic development, social cohesion, and a stable international environment. Thus, the Nehruvian vision prioritized building security through international cooperation, disarmament, and anti-colonial solidarity rather than through military build-up and alliances, which were seen as perpetuating a cycle of fear and conflict.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What was the central pillar of the Nehruvian approach to national security?
(A) Forming a military alliance with other newly independent nations.
(B) Joining the military bloc that offered the most economic aid.
(C) Achieving security primarily through rapid military expansion.
(D) Maintaining strategic autonomy through the policy of non-alignment.

297. The policy of non-alignment, as described in the passage, is best characterized as:
(A) An active policy of judging international issues on their merits.
(B) An isolationist policy of withdrawing from world affairs.
(C) A passive stance of complete neutrality on all issues.
(D) A secret alignment with one of the two

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operate in areas inaccessible to IGOs, providing humanitarian aid, monitoring human rights, facilitating dialogue between communities, and implementing local peace building projects. While IGOs provide the formal state-level framework, NGOs offer essential on-the-ground support and a human-centric approach.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the passage, the authority of Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs) is derived from:
(A) Public donations and private funding.
(B) Their moral standing and neutrality.
(C) The will of the people in conflict zones.
(D) International treaties between sovereign states.

287. Which of the following activities best exemplifies the concept of "peace making"?
(A) Deploying troops to monitor a ceasefire line.
(B) Rebuilding a country's judicial system after a war.
(C) Mediating a negotiated settlement between warring factions.
(D) Distributing food and medical supplies to civilians.

288. The term "peace building," as described in the passage, focuses on:
(A) The immediate cessation of hostilities through military force.
(B) Long-term efforts to address the root causes of conflict.
(C) The short-term monitoring of a truce.
(D) The diplomatic process of signing a peace treaty.

289. What is a key advantage of NGOs in conflict resolution mentioned in the passage?
(A) The ability to command large military forces.
(B) The authority to impose legally binding sanctions.
(C) Their access to state-level intelligence and resources.
(D) Their flexibility and ability to work at the grassroots level.

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290. The passage suggests that the relationship between IGOs and NGOs in conflict resolution is:
(A) Largely complementary, with each playing different roles.
(B) Inherently competitive and counterproductive.
(C) Hierarchical, with NGOs being subordinate to IGOs.
(D) Non-existent, as they operate in entirely separate spheres.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Gandhian philosophy on peace and non-violence offers a profound and radical alternative to conventional approaches to conflict resolution. Central to this philosophy is the principle of Ahimsa, which translates not merely as the absence of violence, but as a positive and active force of love, compassion, and harmlessness towards all living beings. This is intrinsically linked to the concept of Satyagraha, or "truth-force." For Gandhi, Satyagraha was not passive resistance but an active method of non-violent struggle aimed at appealing to the conscience of the adversary. The goal was not to coerce or defeat the opponent, but to convert them through self-suffering and moral persuasion, thereby transforming the conflictual relationship itself. A Satyagrahi must be disciplined, fearless, and willing to endure hardship without retaliation. This approach fundamentally reframes conflict: the struggle is not between persons but between truth and untruth, justice and injustice. By refusing to cooperate with an unjust system while maintaining respect for the opponent, the Gandhian method seeks to resolve the conflict by eliminating the antagonism, not the antagonist. It posits that a just end cannot be achieved through unjust means, and thus the purity of the means (non-violence) is as important as the desired end (peace and justice).

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the central goal of Satyagraha in the Gandhian philosophy?
(A) To achieve victory by coercing the opponent through physical force.
(B) To punish the adversary for their unjust

ANSWERS

1. (B) A perceived divergence of interest or belief in incompatible goals between parties.
In the field of international relations, conflict is fundamentally defined as a situation where two or more parties perceive their goals to be incompatible. This perception leads to a divergence of interests or beliefs, even if physical violence has not yet occurred. It encompasses a wide range of interactions, from diplomatic disagreements to armed warfare. Understanding these underlying goal incompatibilities is essential for analyzing global tensions.

2. (A) Symmetrical parties have equal power; asymmetrical parties have power disparities.
Symmetry in a conflict refers to the relative balance of power between the opposing sides involved. In a symmetric conflict, the parties possess roughly equal military, economic, or political capabilities, often seen between two sovereign states. Conversely, asymmetric conflicts occur when there is a significant disparity in power, such as a state fighting a non-state actor. These power dynamics influence the strategies and tactics used.

3. (C) The individuals, groups, or entities that are involved in the specific conflict.
Analyzing the structure of a conflict requires a clear identification of the specific individuals, groups, or sovereign entities that are participating in the dispute. These actors are referred to as the parties to the conflict. They may be categorized as primary, secondary, or tertiary based on their level of involvement and the nature of their interests. Mapping these entities helps in understanding the various motivations driving the disagreement.

4. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
International conflicts frequently originate from disputes over tangible assets such as territory, water, and strategic resources. At the same time, many conflicts are also driven by intangible factors, including national identity, religious beliefs, and the pursuit of prestige. Both material and ideological elements are fundamentally intertwined in global politics. Therefore, addressing both resource-based and identity-based grievances is necessary for achieving a sustainable and lasting peace.

5. (C) Universal adherence to international law.
Primary origins of international conflict typically include economic competition, political disagreements over governance models, and deep-seated ethnic or religious rivalries. In contrast, the universal adherence to international law serves as a stabilizing force that prevents disputes from escalating into violence. When states consistently follow established legal norms and treaties, the predictability of global interactions increases, which reduces the overall frequency and intensity of armed conflicts.

6. (B) By framing a dispute as a moral struggle, making compromise difficult.
Ideology often escalates international conflicts by framing political or territorial disputes as moral struggles between good and evil. This moralization makes it difficult for parties to reach a compromise, as concessions are viewed as a betrayal of fundamental principles. Ideological frameworks create rigid "zero-sum" perceptions where one side's gain is seen as the other's total loss. Consequently, these struggles often become more intense and harder to resolve.

7. (D) Liberal Democracy vs. Communism.
The Cold War serves as a significant historical example of a global conflict driven by a profound ideological struggle. The world was divided into two major blocs led by the United States and the Soviet Union, representing liberal democracy and communism, respectively. This rivalry influenced international relations, military alliances, and proxy wars for decades. The clash between these two competing systems of political and economic organization defined the global geopolitical landscape.

8. (A) Ideologies always simplify complex geopolitical realities into simple dichotomies.

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superpower blocs.

298. The Panchsheel principles mentioned in the passage are a set of guidelines for:
(A) Conducting internal domestic policy.
(B) Governing peaceful relations between states.
(C) Structuring a country's military command.
(D) Managing the national economy and trade.

299. According to the Nehruvian vision, national security was intrinsically linked to:
(A) Military superiority over all neighboring countries.
(B) Economic development and a stable international order.
(C) The acquisition of advanced nuclear weapon technology.
(D) The cultural assimilation of all minority groups.

300. The Nehruvian approach prioritized diplomacy and cooperation over military alliances because alliances were perceived as:
(A) Perpetuating a cycle of international fear and conflict.
(B) Being too expensive to maintain for a developing nation.
(C) Being ineffective in providing any real security.
(D) Violating the United Nations Charter.

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conflict.

257. Why are ideologically driven conflicts often considered intractable?
(A) Because they typically involve a large number of state actors.
(B) Because they are primarily fought over scarce economic resources.
(C) Because international law does not recognize ideological disputes.
(D) Because they are perceived as moral struggles, making compromise difficult.

258. The passage suggests that universalist ideologies can lead to international conflict by:
(A) Fostering expansionist policies aimed at transforming other societies.
(B) Encouraging cultural exchange and mutual understanding.
(C) Promoting isolationist and non-interventionist foreign policies.
(D) Strengthening the role of neutral international organizations.

259. Which of the following describes how ideology can "mobilize domestic populations" for a conflict?
(A) By offering financial incentives for citizens to support the government.
(B) By ensuring complete and unbiased information is available to the public.
(C) By framing the conflict as a defense of core values and a struggle against an immoral enemy.
(D) By focusing exclusively on the potential economic gains from the conflict.

260. The passage implies that a key difference between an ideological conflict and a dispute over territory is:
(A) The former is a clash of fundamental principles while the latter is over material interests.
(B) The former involves non-state actors while the latter only involves states.
(C) The former is always short-lived while the latter is often prolonged.
(D) The former is easily resolved through mediation while the latter is not.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The United Nations (UN) occupies a central position in the global architecture for conflict management. Its role, as enshrined in the UN Charter, is to maintain international peace and security through collective measures. The Security Council, the UN's principal organ for this task, is empowered to investigate any dispute that might lead to international friction, recommend methods of adjustment, and, if necessary, take enforcement actions, including sanctions or military intervention. However, the efficacy of the UN in conflict management is a subject of continuous debate, which has fueled calls for its re-structuring. A major point of contention is the composition and power of the Security Council, particularly the veto power held by its five permanent members (P5). Critics argue that the veto power often paralyzes the Council, preventing timely and decisive action in crises where a P5 member's interests are at stake. Proposals for re-structuring the UNO frequently advocate for an expansion of both permanent and non-permanent seats to better reflect contemporary geopolitical realities and an adjustment or abolition of the veto power. The goal of such reforms is to enhance the UN's legitimacy, representativeness, and effectiveness in managing the complex and evolving landscape of international conflicts.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary mandate of the United Nations as described in the passage?
(A) To promote global economic development exclusively.
(B) To serve as a forum for cultural exchange programs.
(C) To enforce a single political ideology worldwide.
(D) To maintain international peace and security through collective action.

262. According to the passage, the main criticism regarding the UN Security Council's role in conflict management is:
(A) Its lack of military personnel to carry out interventions.
(B) The paralyzing effect of the veto power held by permanent members.
(C) The prohibitive cost of its peacekeeping

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While ideologies often simplify complex geopolitical realities to mobilize populations and justify political actions, they do not always do so in every instance. Many ideological frameworks can be nuanced and adaptable to changing global circumstances. Ideologies are frequently used to define national interests and can make conflicts zero-sum in nature. However, claiming they always reduce reality to simple dichotomies is an overgeneralization that fails to account for ideological complexity.

9. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The United Nations Security Council holds the primary legal responsibility for maintaining international peace and security under the UN Charter. This mandate is operationalized through Chapter VII, which empowers the Council to take enforcement actions to address threats to peace. These actions can range from economic sanctions to the authorization of military force. Thus, the specific powers granted in Chapter VII directly enable the Council to fulfill its core responsibility.

10. (A) The General Assembly.
The General Assembly serves as the main deliberative and representative organ of the United Nations, including all member states on an equal basis. It is often described as the "town meeting of the world" because it provides a platform for global discussion on diverse issues. While its resolutions are generally non-binding, they carry significant moral and political weight. This body ensures that every nation has a voice in the international community.

11. (D) The five permanent members (P5).
The United Nations Security Council grants a unique voting privilege known as the veto power to its five permanent members: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This power allows any of these five nations to block the adoption of a substantive resolution, regardless of the level of support from other members. The veto was established to ensure that major powers remain committed to the organization by protecting their interests.

12. (B) Expanding membership to reflect contemporary geopolitical realities.
Demands for restructuring the United Nations Security Council are primarily driven by the belief that its current composition is outdated. The Council still largely reflects the global power structure as it existed at the end of World War II in 1945. Reformers argue that expanding membership to include rising powers and better representation for Africa, Latin America, and Asia is necessary to enhance the body's legitimacy and overall effectiveness today.

13. (C) To use diplomatic measures to prevent disputes from escalating into conflict.
Preventive diplomacy involves the use of diplomatic measures and political action to prevent disputes from arising between parties or escalating into violent conflict. The primary objective is to resolve tensions through early intervention before they become entrenched and harder to manage. Techniques include fact-finding missions, good offices, and mediation. By addressing potential crises in their early stages, preventive diplomacy seeks to save lives and resources required for later interventions.

14. (D) A formal system for monitoring indicators of potential violent conflict.
An early warning system in the context of conflict prevention is a formal mechanism designed to monitor and analyze specific indicators that may signal the onset of violent conflict. These indicators can include rising ethnic tensions, human rights violations, or sudden economic shifts. By identifying these signs early, the international community can take proactive steps to intervene. The goal is to provide timely information that allows for effective preventive diplomacy and action.

15. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Pacific solutions to international disputes range from informal discussions to formal legal processes. Negotiation involves direct communication between the parties to reach an agreement. Mediation introduces a neutral third party to facilitate dialogue without imposing a solution. Arbitration is a quasi-judicial process where parties agree to a binding decision made by a third party. Finally, judicial settlement refers to a legally binding decision delivered by a permanent international court based on law.

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16. (B) Article 33.
Article 33 of the United Nations Charter is a foundational legal provision that lists various pacific means for the settlement of international disputes. It stipulates that parties to any dispute likely to endanger international peace should first seek a solution through negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, or other peaceful means of their choice. This article emphasizes the obligation of member states to resolve their differences through non-violent methods before seeking other interventions.

17. (B) Economic embargo.
Pacific methods of conflict management, such as mediation, conciliation, and good offices, rely on voluntary participation and non-violent persuasion to resolve disputes. In contrast, an economic embargo is a coercive measure that uses pressure to force a state to change its behavior. By restricting trade and financial interactions, an embargo aims to impose significant costs on the target nation. Such measures are typically authorized when peaceful efforts have failed to resolve a threat.

18. (A) In arbitration, parties choose their judges; judicial settlement uses a permanent court.
Arbitration and judicial settlement are both binding methods of legal dispute resolution, but they differ in their institutional framework. In arbitration, the disputing parties usually have the power to select the individuals who will serve as judges or arbitrators for their specific case. Judicial settlement, however, involves referring the dispute to an established, permanent court, such as the International Court of Justice. This court has a fixed set of judges and pre-defined legal procedures.

19. (C) Parties must distinguish between civilians and military objectives.
The principle of distinction is a fundamental rule of International Humanitarian Law that requires parties to an armed conflict to differentiate at all times between combatants and civilians. It also requires a distinction between military objectives and civilian objects. Attacks may only be directed against military objectives and combatants. This principle is designed to protect the civilian population and civilian property from the harmful effects of hostilities, ensuring they are not intentionally targeted during war.

20. (D) International Humanitarian Law.
The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their subsequent Additional Protocols form the legal foundation of International Humanitarian Law. This branch of law, also known as the law of armed conflict, aims to limit the effects of hostilities for humanitarian reasons. It provides specific protections for people who are not, or are no longer, taking part in fighting, such as wounded soldiers, prisoners of war, and civilians. These treaties are universally recognized and legally binding.

21. (C) They prohibit any and all use of force, making warfare illegal.
The Laws of Armed Conflict, also known as International Humanitarian Law, do not prohibit the use of force entirely, as that is governed by the UN Charter. Instead, they regulate how war is conducted once it has begun. These laws seek to mitigate the human suffering caused by conflict and apply equally to all parties, regardless of the legality of their cause. They are binding on both sovereign states and non-state armed groups involved.

22. (B) Incidental civilian loss that is excessive relative to military advantage.
The principle of proportionality in International Humanitarian Law prohibits attacks that are expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life or damage to civilian objects that would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated. This principle requires military commanders to carefully weigh the potential harm to civilians against the strategic importance of a target. It aims to prevent unnecessary civilian suffering during the conduct of legitimate military operations in war.

23. (D) To reduce fear and suspicion by increasing transparency and predictability.
Confidence Building Measures are designed to reduce the risk of accidental conflict or unintended escalation between rival parties. They achieve this by increasing transparency and predictability in military and political interactions. By sharing information about military exercises or establishing communication

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links, parties can lower levels of fear and suspicion. While they do not directly resolve the root causes of a dispute, they create a more stable environment where meaningful negotiations can eventually take place.

24. (A) A military CBM focusing on communication.
A "hotline" agreement establishes a direct and secure communication link between the leaders or military commands of two rival nations. This is a classic example of a military Confidence Building Measure that focuses on improving communication to prevent misunderstandings. By allowing for immediate consultation during a crisis, hotlines help to clarify intentions and avoid accidental escalations. Such measures are vital for maintaining stability and managing tensions in high-stakes geopolitical environments and situations.

25. (C) Prevent unintended escalation and create a climate for negotiations.
The primary utility of Confidence Building Measures lies in their ability to prevent unintended military escalation by reducing misperceptions and mistrust between adversaries. While they do not necessarily resolve the underlying issues of a conflict, they help to stabilize the relationship. By increasing transparency and communication, these measures create a more favorable climate for diplomatic negotiations. They act as incremental steps toward building the trust needed for a formal and lasting peace agreement.

26. (A) Prior notification of major military exercises.
Military Confidence Building Measures are specific actions taken to increase transparency and reduce the risk of miscalculation regarding an adversary's military intentions. Providing prior notification of major military exercises is a key example, as it informs the other party that a troop movement is a routine drill rather than a preparation for an actual attack. This reduces the likelihood of a defensive overreaction, thereby maintaining regional stability and preventing the accidental outbreak of war.

27. (D) 2, 1, 3.
In the chronological application of conflict resolution techniques, peacemaking typically comes first as it involves diplomatic efforts to reach a peace agreement. Once a ceasefire or agreement is in place, peacekeeping operations are deployed to monitor the truce and maintain stability on the ground. Finally, peacebuilding activities are implemented over the long term to address the root causes of the conflict and prevent its recurrence. This sequence ensures a transition from violence to sustainable peace.

28. (B) To monitor ceasefires and create buffer zones with party consent.
Traditional United Nations peacekeeping operations are primarily designed to monitor ceasefires and manage buffer zones between conflicting parties. These missions operate with the consent of the host parties and maintain a neutral stance throughout their deployment. Peacekeepers generally use force only in self-defense or to protect their mandate. By providing a visible presence and a channel for communication, they help to stabilize the situation on the ground, allowing for more comprehensive peacemaking efforts.

29. (C) IGOs consist of sovereign states; NGOs consist of non-state actors.
Inter-Governmental Organizations are established by formal treaties between sovereign states, and their members are the governments of those states. In contrast, Non-Governmental Organizations are created by private individuals or groups and operate independently of any government. While both types of organizations can be active in international affairs, their legal status and membership base differ significantly. This distinction is fundamental to understanding their respective roles, authority, and influence in the global political system today.

30. (D) Long-term efforts to address root causes and build sustainable peace.
Peacebuilding involves a wide range of long-term activities aimed at addressing the deep-seated root causes of conflict and preventing its recurrence. These efforts include strengthening national institutions, promoting economic development, and fostering social reconciliation. Unlike peacekeeping, which focuses on immediate stability, peacebuilding seeks to transform the social and political structures that led to violence in the first place. Its ultimate goal is to create the conditions necessary for a lasting and sustainable peace within a society.

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arouse the conscience of the antagonist. The goal is to reach a resolution that is mutually acceptable and based on a shared understanding of justice and truth.

60. (B) The desire to avoid being drawn into the ideological and military confrontation of the Cold War.
Jawaharlal Nehru's policy of non-alignment was a strategic response to the bipolar world of the Cold War. He believed that India could best preserve its newly won independence and focus on domestic development by avoiding formal alliances with either the US or the Soviet blocs. This policy allowed India to maintain its strategic autonomy and pursue an independent foreign policy based on its own national interests. It was a pragmatic effort to prevent India from becoming a pawn in superpower rivalries.

61. (C) Winston Churchill of the United Kingdom.
The Non-Aligned Movement was co-founded by several prominent leaders from the developing world, including Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia. These leaders sought to create a platform for nations that did not wish to align with either the Western or Eastern blocs during the Cold War. Winston Churchill, as a leader of a major Western power, was not part of this movement, which explicitly opposed bloc politics.

62. (D) Intra-state conflict.
An intra-state conflict, often referred to as a civil war, occurs within the borders of a single sovereign state. It involves a challenge to the authority of the central government by non-state actors, such as rebel groups or ethnic movements. These conflicts are frequently driven by grievances over political representation, resource distribution, or identity rights. Intra-state conflicts have become more common than traditional inter-state wars and often have significant humanitarian consequences for the civilian population within the country.

63. (A) The final resolution agreement.
The structure of a conflict refers to the various elements that define the dispute and shape its progression. This includes the parties involved, the specific issues at stake, and the dynamics of their interaction, such as how they communicate or escalate. While a final resolution agreement is the desired outcome of conflict management, it is not part of the conflict's inherent structure. Understanding the structural elements is essential for analyzing the nature of the dispute and identifying potential paths toward resolution.

64. (B) Religious fundamentalism.
The rise of ISIS and its goal of establishing a global caliphate is a primary example of a conflict driven by religious fundamentalism. This ideology is based on a strict and literal interpretation of religious texts, which is used to justify political and military actions. ISIS sought to impose its worldview through violence and the total rejection of secular national borders. This form of conflict is often characterized by extreme intractability, as the parties perceive their struggle in absolute, divinely ordained terms.

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65. (B) Current composition reflects 1945 realities, not the 21st century.
A central argument for reforming the United Nations Security Council is that its permanent membership no longer reflects the contemporary global balance of power. The Council was designed in 1945 at the end of World War II, giving permanent seats and veto power to the victors. Reformers argue that to remain effective and legitimate, the Council must expand to include major regional powers and ensure better representation for the diverse regions of the world in the twenty-first century.

66. (A) Preventive diplomacy.
The 1992 report titled "An Agenda for Peace," authored by then-Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, significantly expanded upon the concept of preventive diplomacy. It proposed various techniques for preventing conflicts, such as early warning systems, fact-finding missions, and the preventive deployment of personnel. The report aimed to enhance the United Nations' capacity to address threats to international peace and security proactively. It remains a foundational document for understanding the UN's evolving role in conflict prevention and post-conflict peacebuilding.

67. (C) Inquiry.

Nations were essential for maintaining peace and resolving disputes through dialogue rather than force. He argued that no country could achieve security in isolation and that collective efforts were necessary to address common global challenges. This commitment to internationalism was a cornerstone of India's early foreign policy and its diplomatic engagements.

39. (D) Interest.
Conflicts based on interest arise when two or more parties compete for the control of tangible resources, such as land, water, minerals, or strategic territory. In this scenario, the neighboring countries are disputing a resource-rich border area, which is a clear conflict over material gains. Unlike ideological or identity-based conflicts, interest-based disputes are often more amenable to negotiation and compromise, as the resources at stake can sometimes be shared or divided through a formal agreement.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Asymmetric conflicts are defined by a significant disparity in the conventional military capabilities of the opposing parties. Because the weaker party cannot hope to defeat the stronger side in a direct, conventional confrontation, they often resort to unconventional tactics. These can include guerrilla warfare, sabotage, and terrorism, which are designed to exploit the vulnerabilities of a superior force. Thus, the lack of conventional military power directly drives the choice of unconventional and asymmetric strategies by the weaker side.

41. (C) An unequal distribution of political and economic power within a society.
Structural causes of conflict are deep-seated issues built into the social, political, or economic fabric of a society. An unequal distribution of power and resources is a primary example, as it can lead to systematic marginalization and grievances among certain groups. Unlike immediate triggers like a speech or a skirmish, structural causes provide the underlying conditions that make a society prone to violence. Addressing these issues requires long-term institutional reform and a more equitable distribution of opportunities.

42. (A) It emphasizes national superiority and can lead to aggressive policies.
Nationalism can influence international conflicts by fostering a strong sense of national identity and superiority. When nationalist ideologies become aggressive or expansionist, they may lead to policies that infringe upon the sovereignty or territory of other nations. This often results in a "us versus them" mentality, where the interests of one's own nation are placed above all others. Such sentiments can be mobilized by leaders to justify military intervention or the pursuit of regional dominance.

43. (D) Ideology and identity.
The "Clash of Civilizations" thesis suggests that the primary sources of conflict in the post-Cold War era are no longer economic or ideological in the traditional sense. Instead, it argues that future struggles will occur between major cultural and religious groups, or civilizations. This perspective emphasizes the role of deeply held identities and values in driving global discord. It highlights how cultural differences can become fault lines for violence, placing identity and ideology at the center of conflict analysis.

44. (B) Commanding the national armed forces of member states.
The United Nations Secretary-General has several key functions in conflict management, including using "good offices" to facilitate dialogue and appointing special representatives to conflict zones. Under Article 99 of the UN Charter, the Secretary-General can also bring matters threatening peace to the Security Council's attention. However, the Secretary-General does not have the authority to command the national armed forces of member states. Military personnel serve under UN command only when contributed by their respective governments for specific missions.

45. (A) a and b only.
The UN General Assembly has the authority to pass resolutions on a wide range of global issues, including peace and security, although these are generally non-binding. The International Court of Justice serves as the UN's primary judicial organ and can settle legal disputes between states, provided those states have consented to its jurisdiction. In contrast, the Security Council's

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31. (A) Pursuing truth through non-violent resistance and self-suffering.
Satyagraha, a core concept in Gandhian philosophy, is the pursuit of truth through non-violent resistance and voluntary self-suffering. It is based on the belief that one can convert an opponent by demonstrating the truth through moral force rather than physical coercion. A satyagrahi remains firm in their principles while refusing to inflict injury on the antagonist. This approach aims to transform the relationship between parties by appealing to the conscience and humanity of the opponent.

32. (B) Non-injury in thought, word, and deed, based on the power of love.
In Gandhian thought, Ahimsa is not merely the absence of physical violence but a positive state of non-injury in thought, word, and deed. It is rooted in the power of love and compassion for all living beings. Ahimsa requires the practitioner to eliminate hatred and the desire for revenge from their heart. It is considered a dynamic and active force that can overcome injustice by appealing to the inherent goodness present in every individual.

33. (B) II only.
Gandhian philosophy emphasizes that means and ends are inseparable and that the quality of the end is determined by the nature of the means used to achieve it. Gandhi believed that a noble goal could never be achieved through impure or violent methods. Regarding religion and politics, he did not advocate for their complete separation; instead, he believed that politics should be grounded in religious and ethical values to ensure it serves the common welfare.

34. (A) The welfare of all, without exception.
The Gandhian concept of Sarvodaya translates to the "upliftment or welfare of all." It advocates for a social order where every individual's well-being is considered, with a particular focus on the most marginalized members of society. Sarvodaya is based on the principles of equality, justice, and non-violence. It rejects the utilitarian idea of the greatest good for the greatest number, insisting instead on the welfare of every single person without exception or discrimination.

35. (C) Diplomacy and strategic autonomy through non-alignment policy.
Jawaharlal Nehru's approach to national security was centered on the principles of diplomacy and strategic autonomy. He sought to protect India's independence by avoiding formal military alliances with either of the Cold War superpowers. This policy of non-alignment allowed India to maintain its freedom of action and judge international issues on their own merits. Nehru believed that building internal strength and pursuing peaceful international relations were the most effective ways to ensure long-term national security.

36. (D) The formation of a collective security alliance.
The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, known as Panchsheel, include mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, and mutual non-interference in internal affairs. They also emphasize equality, mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. These principles were intended to guide relations between states based on mutual respect rather than military power. The formation of a collective security alliance is not a part of Panchsheel, as the framework explicitly rejects the bloc-based politics of military alliances.

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37. (C) Allow newly independent countries to maintain their independence from Cold War superpower politics.
The Non-Aligned Movement was co-founded by Jawaharlal Nehru to provide a platform for newly independent nations to remain neutral during the Cold War. By refusing to join either the Western or the Eastern military blocs, these countries sought to protect their hard-won sovereignty and avoid being drawn into superpower rivalries. NAM emphasized strategic autonomy, global peace, and economic cooperation. It allowed these nations to focus on their own domestic development and pursue an independent foreign policy.

38. (B) International cooperation through institutions like the UN is essential for global peace and national security.
The Nehruvian approach to international relations placed a strong emphasis on the importance of global cooperation and multilateralism. Nehru believed that institutions like the United

or intimidation. POW status is generally granted to members of the armed forces and certain other organized groups. It does not apply to civilians or individuals such as spies or mercenaries.

53. (C) A verification or military-technical CBM.
Joint inspections of military facilities are a form of verification or military-technical Confidence Building Measure. These measures are designed to increase transparency and ensure that parties are complying with agreed-upon military restrictions or treaties. By allowing adversaries to observe each other's military capabilities and activities directly, these inspections reduce the risk of secret military buildups or surprise attacks. They provide reliable data that can help to build trust and stabilize a potentially hostile relationship between two neighboring states.

54. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Confidence Building Measures are not intended to replace formal arms control treaties; rather, they serve as incremental steps toward achieving them. CBMs focus on increasing transparency and reducing mistrust, which can create the political environment necessary for more comprehensive agreements. By improving communication and predictability, they lower the perceived risks of cooperation. Therefore, while CBMs are valuable tools for managing relationships, they are most effective when they pave the way for formal, legally binding arms control commitments.

55. (D) Diplomatic actions to bring hostile parties to a negotiated agreement.
In the United Nations context, peacemaking refers to diplomatic efforts and actions aimed at bringing hostile parties to a negotiated agreement. It primarily involves the use of peaceful means such as mediation, conciliation, and negotiation. Peacemaking can occur before, during, or after a conflict has started. Its goal is to resolve the underlying disputes and achieve a formal peace accord. Unlike peacekeeping, which focuses on maintaining a truce, peacemaking is dedicated to the diplomatic resolution of the conflict itself.

56. (A) The African Union (AU).
The African Union is a prominent Inter-Governmental Organization that plays a significant role in regional conflict resolution within Africa. It has established frameworks for mediation, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding across the continent. Other examples of regional IGOs involved in security include the European Union and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Unlike Non-Governmental Organizations such as the ICRC or Amnesty International, IGOs are composed of sovereign states and possess the legal authority to take collective political and military actions.

57. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Non-Governmental Organizations often play a vital role in conflict zones by providing humanitarian assistance and monitoring human rights conditions. Their ability to operate effectively is frequently tied to their perceived neutrality and independence from state governments. This impartiality allows them to gain access to areas and populations that might be closed to state actors or IGOs. Consequently, NGOs can act as impartial observers and providers of essential services, contributing to the overall management and eventual resolution of the conflict.

58. (A) Starting a non-violent movement without the participants being sufficiently disciplined in Ahimsa.
Mahatma Gandhi used the term "Himalayan blunder" to describe his decision to launch a mass non-violent movement when the participants were not yet fully prepared for the rigors of Satyagraha. He believed that without strict discipline in Ahimsa, or non-violence, the movement could easily degenerate into chaos and violence. For Gandhi, the purity of the means was paramount. This realization led him to emphasize the importance of training and self-discipline for all those involved in non-violent struggles.

59. (D) Converting opponents through self-suffering and moral demonstration.
The Gandhian approach to conflict resolution is centered on the principle of converting the opponent's heart and mind rather than defeating them through force. This is achieved through Satyagraha, which involves non-violent resistance and the voluntary acceptance of suffering. By demonstrating moral courage and a commitment to truth, the satyagrahi aims to

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scientific temper, he aimed to build a modern, self-reliant nation capable of maintaining its strategic autonomy. Nehru argued that a country weakened by poverty and ignorance could not effectively defend its sovereignty or play a significant role in world affairs. His domestic policies were thus an integral part of his broader approach to national security.

75. (D) b, c, and e.
Coercive methods of conflict management involve the use of pressure or force to compel a state to change its behavior. Examples include reprisals, which are retaliatory acts; blockades, which use naval force to cut off access; and embargos, which restrict trade. In contrast, mediation and negotiation are pacific methods that rely on dialogue and voluntary agreement. Coercive measures are typically used when peaceful means have failed and are often authorized by international bodies like the United Nations Security Council.

76. (B) The pattern of escalation and de-escalation over time.
The dynamics of a conflict refer to the way the dispute changes and evolves over time. This includes the patterns of escalation, where tensions and violence increase, and de-escalation, where they decrease. Analyzing dynamics involves looking at how the parties' interactions, the intensity of their actions, and the overall environment shift throughout the conflict's lifecycle. Understanding these changes is crucial for conflict managers to identify the best moments for intervention, such as when a conflict might be "ripe" for resolution.

77. (C) Pacifism.
Pacifism is an ideology that fundamentally rejects war and violence as a means of resolving disputes. It advocates for peaceful coexistence and the use of non-violent methods, such as diplomacy and civil disobedience, to achieve political goals. Unlike aggressive nationalism, religious expansionism, or revolutionary communism, which may justify the use of force to achieve their objectives, pacifism is inherently oriented toward conflict prevention and peace. Therefore, it is the ideology least likely to be a direct cause of international conflict.

78. (D) The Security Council is deadlocked due to a veto.
Under the 1950 "Uniting for Peace" resolution, the General Assembly can take action on matters of international peace and security if the Security Council is unable to act due to a lack of unanimity among its permanent members. This allows the Assembly to meet in an emergency special session to recommend collective measures, including the use of armed force if necessary. This mechanism was created to ensure that the United Nations could still respond to crises even when the Council is paralyzed.

79. (A) Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) of former combatants.
A key component of post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding is the process of Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration. DDR aims to take weapons away from former combatants, remove them from military structures, and help them transition back into civilian life. This process is essential for preventing a relapse into violence, as it reduces the number of armed individuals and provides them with alternative livelihoods. Successful DDR programs are a foundation for long-term stability and social reconciliation in societies emerging from violent conflict.

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80. (B) Using naval forces to prevent ships from entering or leaving an enemy's ports.
A blockade is a coercive military measure where a state uses its naval forces to prevent all maritime traffic from entering or leaving another country's ports or coastal areas. The goal is to cut off the enemy's access to trade, supplies, and reinforcements, thereby exerting significant economic and military pressure. Blockades are governed by international law and must be officially declared and effectively maintained to be legal. They are a powerful tool for compelling an adversary to surrender or change its policies.

81. (B) The laws governing the conduct of hostilities in war (IHL).
The term 'jus in bello' refers to the body of law that regulates the conduct of parties once an armed conflict has begun. This is also known as International Humanitarian Law. It aims to minimize suffering by protecting individuals who are not participating in the fighting and by restricting the methods and means of warfare.

An inquiry is a pacific solution to an international dispute that involves an impartial investigation to clarify the facts of a disagreement. It is often conducted by a commission of independent experts who provide a report on their findings. By establishing a shared set of facts, an inquiry can help the parties resolve their dispute through negotiation or other peaceful means. Unlike blockades or reprisals, which are coercive, an inquiry relies on objective truth and voluntary cooperation to manage conflict.

68. (D) An unfriendly but legal act in response to a similar act.
A retorsion is a coercive but non-violent measure where a state performs an unfriendly but legally permissible act in response to a similar act by another state. Examples include the breaking off of diplomatic relations, the recall of an ambassador, or the imposition of travel restrictions. Unlike a reprisal, which involves an act that would normally be illegal, a retorsion stays within the bounds of international law. It is used to signal disapproval and pressure another state to change its policy.

69. (C) The use of force that is indispensable for the submission of the enemy.
The principle of military necessity in International Humanitarian Law allows for the use of force that is indispensable to achieve the complete submission of the enemy as quickly as possible. However, this principle is not absolute and must be balanced with the requirements of humanity. It does not justify actions that are otherwise prohibited by the laws of war, such as targeting civilians or using prohibited weapons. Military necessity must always operate within the framework of distinction and proportionality to remain lawful.

70. (B) 1, 3, 2, 4.
The legal framework for armed conflict evolved through several key instruments over more than a century. The first Geneva Convention was adopted in 1864 to protect wounded soldiers. The various Hague Conventions followed in 1899 and 1907, focusing on the methods and means of warfare. The United Nations Charter was signed in 1945, establishing the post-war international order. Finally, the Additional Protocols were added to the Geneva Conventions in 1977 to address modern conflict challenges, including civil wars.

71. (D) High-level political consultations and joint declarations of peaceful intent.
A political Confidence Building Measure involves actions taken at the diplomatic and leadership levels to reduce mistrust and improve the overall political atmosphere between states. High-level consultations and joint declarations of peaceful intent are classic examples. These measures help to clarify political goals and reassure the other party that there is a genuine commitment to resolving disputes through dialogue rather than force. While not military in nature, they create the necessary trust for more technical military or security-related agreements.

72. (A) The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).
The International Committee of the Red Cross is a unique, neutral organization specifically mandated by the Geneva Conventions to monitor the treatment of prisoners of war. It has the legal right to visit POW camps, interview prisoners privately, and ensure that their conditions meet the humanitarian standards set by international law. The ICRC's role is based on the principles of neutrality, impartiality, and independence, allowing it to work effectively across all sides of a conflict to provide essential humanitarian protection.

73. (C) Violence (Himsa).
In Gandhian philosophy, Ahimsa is the fundamental principle of non-violence, which is the direct opposite of Himsa, or violence. Ahimsa is not just the absence of physical injury but also includes non-injury in thought and word. It is rooted in the belief that violence can never lead to a just or lasting peace, as it only breeds further hatred and resentment. Gandhi viewed Ahimsa as a powerful and active force that can transform both the practitioner and the opponent through love and truth.

74. (A) Building national strength to ensure security and autonomy.
Jawaharlal Nehru believed that India's national security was fundamentally tied to its internal strength and economic development. By promoting a mixed economy and fostering a

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primary responsibility is security, not economic development. Furthermore, peacekeeping operations are not explicitly mentioned in the Charter but have evolved through practice.

46. (D) It addresses the root causes of a past conflict to prevent its relapse.
Post-conflict peacebuilding is considered a vital technique of conflict prevention because it focuses on the long-term stabilization of a society. By addressing the underlying economic, social, and political causes that initially led to violence, peacebuilding aims to prevent the recurrence of conflict. This includes rebuilding institutions, promoting reconciliation, and ensuring sustainable development. Without these efforts, the original grievances may remain, making the society vulnerable to a relapse into violent struggle even after a formal peace agreement.

47. (A) The stationing of UN troops in a volatile area before a conflict has broken out, with the consent of the host nation.
Preventive deployment involves the early stationing of military or civilian personnel in a potentially volatile area to deter the outbreak of violence. This is done with the consent of the host government and is a proactive measure intended to provide a visible international presence. By monitoring the situation and facilitating communication, a preventive force can help to de-escalate tensions before they turn into full-scale conflict. It is a key tool in the international community's preventive diplomacy toolkit.

48. (B) An act that is normally illegal but is considered a legitimate response to a prior illegal act by another state.
A reprisal is a coercive measure in international law where a state performs an act that would typically be illegal. This act is considered a legitimate response to a prior illegal act committed by another state. The purpose of a reprisal is to pressure the offending nation to stop its unlawful behavior and provide compensation. To be legal, a reprisal must be proportional and must cease once the original illegal act has been adequately addressed by the other party.

49. (B) Mediators facilitate talk; conciliators investigate facts and propose non-binding solutions.
Mediation and conciliation are both non-binding pacific methods of dispute settlement involving a third party. Mediation primarily focuses on facilitating communication and negotiation between the conflicting parties to help them reach their own agreement. Conciliation is often more formal, as the conciliator or a commission investigates the facts of the dispute and provides a formal report with specific, though non-binding, proposals for a settlement. Both methods aim to resolve conflicts through dialogue and mutual understanding without using force.

50. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
International Humanitarian Law is built upon several core principles that regulate the conduct of hostilities. Military necessity justifies measures required to achieve a legitimate military objective. The principle of humanity demands the avoidance of unnecessary suffering or superfluous injury. Distinction requires that only military objectives and combatants be targeted. Finally, proportionality involves weighing the anticipated military advantage against the potential incidental harm to civilians. Together, these principles aim to balance military goals with the fundamental requirements of human dignity.

51. (C) The methods and means of warfare (e.g., restricting certain weapons).
The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 are foundational treaties in international law that primarily focus on the conduct of hostilities. They establish rules regarding the methods and means of warfare, including restrictions on the use of certain weapons and the protection of neutral states. While the Geneva Conventions focus more on the protection of victims of war, the Hague Conventions aim to regulate the actual fighting to ensure it remains within certain legal and humanitarian boundaries.

52. (D) A combatant of a party who has fallen into the power of the enemy.
Under International Humanitarian Law, a prisoner of war is a combatant who belongs to a party to an armed conflict and has fallen into the power of the enemy. The Third Geneva Convention provides specific protections for these individuals, ensuring they are treated humanely and protected against acts of violence

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Jus in bello applies regardless of the reasons for the war or its legality, ensuring that certain humanitarian standards are maintained even in the midst of hostilities.

82. (A) The parties have no intention of avoiding conflict and are actively preparing for war.
Confidence Building Measures are most effective when there is at least a minimal desire among the parties to avoid unintended escalation or reduce tensions. If one or both parties are fully committed to going to war and have no interest in transparency or communication, CBMs will have little to no utility. In such cases, the information shared might be used for military advantage rather than building trust. The success of CBMs fundamentally requires a degree of political will and mutual interest.

83. (C) The need to respect state sovereignty, which can limit their ability to intervene.
Inter-Governmental Organizations face a significant challenge in conflict resolution due to the foundational principle of state sovereignty. Member states are often reluctant to allow international bodies to intervene in what they consider their internal affairs. This can limit the ability of IGOs to investigate abuses, deploy peacekeepers, or mediate effectively without the explicit consent of the host nation. Balancing the protection of human rights and international security with the rights of sovereign states remains a complex and ongoing dilemma.

84. (D) Building internal strength and resolving problems using one's own resources and moral force.
Gandhi's concept of Swadeshi, or self-reliance, emphasized the importance of using local resources and building internal strength. In the context of conflict resolution, this implies that a community or nation should strive to resolve its disputes through its own moral force and internal mechanisms rather than relying on external powers. By being self-reliant, a party can avoid being manipulated by outside interests and ensure that the resolution is sustainable and rooted in the local culture and values.

85. (C) National security is enhanced by active participation and cooperation in the international system.
Jawaharlal Nehru believed that in an increasingly interdependent world, no nation could achieve true security in isolation. He argued that active participation in international organizations like the United Nations and commitment to global cooperation were essential for protecting national interests. By helping to build a stable and peaceful international order based on law, a country could enhance its own security more effectively than through purely military means. For Nehru, national security and international cooperation were complementary and mutually reinforcing goals.

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86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ideologies often act as powerful catalysts that can prolong and intensify international conflicts. They provide a moral and intellectual framework that justifies the use of violence and the demand for immense sacrifice from the population. By demonizing the opponent, ideologies make any attempt at compromise or negotiation seem like a moral failing or a betrayal of fundamental principles. This rigid perception turns political disputes into existential struggles, making them far more difficult to resolve through traditional diplomatic means.

87. (D) Global Commerce.
The United Nations system is traditionally built upon three core pillars: Peace and Security, Human Rights, and Development. These pillars represent the primary areas of focus for the organization's activities and mandates worldwide. While the UN does engage with issues related to the global economy and trade through various agencies, "Global Commerce" is not considered one of its foundational pillars. The three pillars are interconnected, as progress in one area often depends on and supports progress in the other two.

88. (A) Acts as a channel of communication for parties unwilling to talk directly.
"Good offices" is a conflict management technique where the United Nations Secretary-General, or a designated representative, acts as a neutral intermediary. The primary role is to provide a channel of communication between parties who are unable or unwilling to talk to each other directly. By facilitating the exchange

of messages and clarifying intentions, good offices can help to prevent misunderstandings and create a space for eventually moving toward formal negotiations. It is a flexible and informal tool for preventive diplomacy.

89. (C) A retorsion.
A retorsion is a coercive but legally permissible act taken by a state in response to an unfriendly or prejudicial act by another state. Refusing to sell certain technologies or imposing trade restrictions that do not violate existing treaties are classic examples of retorsion. Unlike a reprisal, which involves an act that would otherwise be illegal, a retorsion is a lawful exercise of a state's sovereign rights. It is used to signal disapproval and exert pressure without breaking international law.

90. (A) International Humanitarian Law.
The prohibition of the use of weapons that cause "superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering" is a fundamental principle of International Humanitarian Law. This rule is designed to limit the harmful effects of war by banning methods and means of warfare that inflict suffering beyond what is required to achieve a legitimate military objective. This principle is found in various treaties, including the Hague and Geneva Conventions, and it forms a core part of the legal restrictions on how hostilities are conducted.

91. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Various figures and movements have significantly shaped international relations and conflict resolution. Jawaharlal Nehru formally enunciated the five principles of Panchsheel. Mahatma Gandhi developed the philosophy and practice of Satyagraha. The Non-Aligned Movement was co-founded by leaders like Nehru, Nasser, and Tito to provide an alternative to Cold War blocs. Finally, the "Agenda for Peace," which expanded on preventive diplomacy, was a landmark report issued by former UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in the post-Cold War era.

92. (B) Confidence Building Measure.
The "hot-line" established between Washington and Moscow during the Cold War is a quintessential example of a Confidence Building Measure. It provided a direct and secure communication link between the two superpowers, allowing for immediate consultation during crises. The primary goal was to reduce the risk of nuclear war starting through miscalculation or technical accidents. By improving communication, the hot-line helped to manage the intense rivalry and prevent a catastrophic escalation of tensions during a dangerous period.

93. (C) The UN Security Council.
The mandate for every United Nations peacekeeping operation is determined and authorized by the Security Council. As the body with primary responsibility for international peace and security, the Council defines the mission's objectives, size, and rules of engagement. While the Secretary-General manages the daily operations and the General Assembly approves the budget, the legal authority to deploy peacekeepers resides solely with the Security Council. This ensures that missions have the necessary political backing from the world's major powers.

94. (D) Self-discipline, moral courage, and a firm belief in non-violence.
According to Mahatma Gandhi, a satyagrahi must be characterized by intense self-discipline, profound moral courage, and an unshakeable commitment to non-violence. Satyagraha is not a tactic for the weak; it requires the strength to endure suffering without retaliation. A practitioner must be willing to sacrifice their own well-being to demonstrate the truth and convert the opponent's heart. These inner qualities are considered essential for the success of non-violent struggle and for maintaining its moral integrity.

95. (A) Non-Aligned Movement.
Jawaharlal Nehru's vision of Asian-African solidarity, prominently expressed at the 1955 Bandung Conference, was a vital precursor to the formal establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement. The conference brought together leaders from newly independent nations who shared common concerns about colonialism, sovereignty, and the Cold War superpower rivalry. This spirit of cooperation among nations of the Global South provided the ideological and political foundation for NAM, which sought to promote strategic autonomy and global peace outside of existing military blocs.

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96. (B) Structural violence.
Structural violence refers to situations where social, political, or economic systems are organized in a way that causes harm or marginalization to specific groups within a society. A conflict arising from an oppressive political system that discriminates against a minority group is a clear example. Unlike direct physical violence, structural violence is often built into the institutions and laws of a state. Addressing these conflicts requires fundamental changes to the structure of society to ensure justice and equal rights for all members.

97. (B) Mobilization and justification.
Ideology plays a critical role in conflict by providing the symbols and narratives needed for the mobilization and justification of war. Using national flags or religious symbols can tap into deeply held emotions and a sense of shared identity to rally a population behind a military effort. These ideological tools help to frame the conflict in moral terms, making the use of force appear necessary and just. This process is essential for securing the popular support and resources required for sustained conflict.

98. (A) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
The Economic and Social Council is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. Its primary responsibility is to coordinate the economic and social work of the UN and its specialized agencies, such as the WHO and UNESCO. ECOSOC serves as a central forum for discussing international economic and social issues and for formulating policy recommendations for member states. It plays a key role in promoting higher standards of living, full employment, and sustainable global development.

99. (C) Negotiation.
Negotiation is typically the first step in formal procedures for the pacific settlement of international disputes. It involves direct discussion between the conflicting parties to find a mutually acceptable solution. Negotiation is a flexible and informal process that allows the parties to maintain control over the outcome. Most international disagreements are resolved at this stage before they ever reach more formal or third-party mechanisms like mediation, arbitration, or judicial settlement. It remains the most common tool for diplomacy.

100. (D) Times of armed conflict.
International Humanitarian Law is a specific branch of international law that becomes applicable only during times of armed conflict, whether international or non-international in nature. Its primary purpose is to regulate the conduct of hostilities and protect those who are not participating in the fighting. Unlike International Human Rights Law, which applies at all times, IHL is designed specifically for the unique and extreme circumstances of war. It ceases to apply once the armed conflict has formally ended and hostilities have stopped.

101. (B) b and c.
Confidence Building Measures are designed to increase transparency and reduce the risk of miscalculation or accidental war between states. They are often voluntary and informal rather than legally binding treaties. Common types of CBMs include exchanging information on military doctrines, notifying neighbors of upcoming military exercises, and establishing communication hotlines. These measures are applicable to any states that share a tense relationship, not just those with nuclear weapons. They aim to build trust incrementally to prevent unintended escalation.

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102. (B) The use of diplomatic means to bring parties to an agreement.
In the United Nations framework, peacekeeping and peacemaking are distinct but related concepts. Peacekeeping involves the deployment of personnel to monitor a truce and maintain stability on the ground, usually with the consent of the parties. Peacemaking refers to the diplomatic efforts, such as mediation and negotiation, used to bring the hostile parties to a formal peace agreement. Peacemaking focuses on resolving the underlying political dispute, while peacekeeping aims to create the space for those diplomatic efforts to succeed.

103. (C) It is operationally independent from governments.
A primary characteristic of a Non-Governmental Organization like Doctors Without Borders is its operational independence from any government.

mutual benefit. These principles were designed to provide a framework for stable and respectful relations between nations, particularly those with different political systems. They explicitly reject military alliances or economic integration, focusing instead on the sovereign independence and mutual respect of each state.

146. (B) There is an underlying opposition of interests, but it has not yet manifested in open confrontation.
A latent conflict is a stage in a dispute where there is an underlying incompatibility of goals or interests between parties, but it has not yet resulted in open or visible confrontation. At this stage, tensions may be building, and the parties may be aware of their disagreement, but they have not yet taken actions that make the conflict public or violent. Recognizing latent conflicts is crucial for preventive diplomacy, as it allows for intervention before the situation escalates into an active struggle.

147. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Many member states frequently call for the reform of the United Nations Security Council, often focusing on the removal or restriction of the veto power. The argument is that the veto is an anachronistic privilege that allows a single permanent member to block action even when there is overwhelming global support. This can lead to the paralysis of the Council during critical crises, preventing it from fulfilling its mandate to maintain international peace. Thus, the perceived undemocratic nature of the veto directly drives the demands for reform.

148. (C) Authorizing the use of military force.
Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter provides the Security Council with its most powerful coercive tools for responding to threats to peace or acts of aggression. The most significant of these is the authority to authorize the use of military force by member states or regional organizations to restore international peace and security. This is often seen as a measure of last resort, used only after other non-military efforts, such as sanctions or diplomatic pressure, have proven to be ineffective in resolving the crisis.

149. (B) International Humanitarian Law.
Perfidy is a grave breach of International Humanitarian Law. It involves acts that invite the confidence of an adversary with the intent to betray that confidence, such as feigning surrender or using a protective symbol like the Red Cross to launch an attack. Unlike legitimate ruses of war, which are allowed, perfidy is prohibited because it undermines the trust necessary for the basic protections of IHL to function. Prohibiting perfidy helps to maintain the distinction between combatants and those who are entitled to protection.

150. (C) Transparency.
A Confidence Building Measure that requires states to exchange data about their military forces, defense budgets, and strategic doctrines is specifically designed to increase transparency. By making such information publicly available to adversaries, states can reduce the fear of secret military buildups or surprise attacks. Transparency increases predictability in international relations and allows for more accurate assessments of an opponent's capabilities and intentions. This reduction in secrecy is a fundamental step toward building mutual trust and preventing unintended military escalation between rival nations.

151. (B) Protecting refugees and resolving refugee problems worldwide.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has a specific humanitarian mandate to protect refugees and find permanent solutions to their problems. This involves providing essential aid, ensuring their legal rights are respected, and helping with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or resettlement in third countries. While UNHCR works in conflict-affected areas, its focus is on the human consequences of violence rather than the military or political resolution of the conflict itself. It is a key agency for addressing the displacement of people caused by war.

152. (B) Reconciling the interests of both parties under truth.
In the Gandhian philosophy of Satyagraha, the ultimate goal of any non-violent struggle is not the defeat or humiliation of the opponent, but rather the reconciliation of both parties based on truth and justice. Gandhi believed that a true resolution must be mutually acceptable and must

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a general declaration accepting the court's authority. Unlike domestic courts, the ICJ does not have compulsory jurisdiction over sovereign nations. This requirement reflects the principle of state sovereignty in international law, where states cannot be forced into legal proceedings without their agreement.

111. (B) Wounded soldiers on land; wounded, sick, and shipwrecked at sea; prisoners of war; and civilians.
The four Geneva Conventions of 1949 are the cornerstone of International Humanitarian Law. Each convention provides protections for a specific category of victims of war. The First protects wounded and sick soldiers on land. The Second covers wounded, sick, and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea. The Third details the treatment of prisoners of war. The Fourth provides comprehensive protections for civilians in times of war and occupation. Together, these treaties aim to safeguard human dignity during armed conflict.

112. (B) Are incremental steps that build trust over time.
Confidence Building Measures are often described as a "stairway to peace" because they involve a series of small, incremental steps that gradually build trust between adversaries. Rather than trying to resolve deep-seated political issues all at once, CBMs focus on manageable actions like sharing information or improving communication. Each successful step can reduce suspicion and demonstrate a degree of reliability, creating the foundation for more significant cooperation. This gradual process helps to stabilize a relationship and opens the door for eventual conflict resolution.

113. (B) Consensus-building, non-interference, and quiet diplomacy.
Regional organizations like the Association of Southeast Asian Nations often employ a specific style of conflict management known as the "ASEAN Way." This approach is characterized by an emphasis on consensus-building, non-interference in the internal affairs of member states, and the use of quiet diplomacy rather than public confrontation. By prioritizing regional stability and mutual respect, these organizations seek to manage tensions and resolve disputes through informal dialogue. This method reflects the political culture and diplomatic norms of the member states in the region.

114. (B) Arouse conscience through self-purification and sacrifice.
Mahatma Gandhi's use of fasts was a profound form of Satyagraha intended to arouse the conscience of his opponents and his followers alike. He viewed fasting as a method of self-purification and a way to demonstrate the depth of his commitment to a cause. By voluntarily accepting physical suffering, Gandhi aimed to exert a moral pressure that could achieve what words or force could not. The goal was to reach the heart of the antagonist and inspire a change toward truth and justice.

115. (C) A is true but R is false.
Jawaharlal Nehru was a strong proponent of the "Panchsheel" principles to guide international relations based on peaceful coexistence and mutual respect. However, he did not believe that military alliances were the best way to ensure India's security. In fact, Nehru explicitly rejected joining the Cold War military blocs, such as NATO or the Warsaw Pact. He argued that such alliances increased global tensions and that India's security was better served through non-alignment, strategic autonomy, and internal economic development.

116. (A) Attitudes, Behavior, Contradiction (or Context).
The "conflict triangle" is a widely used model for analyzing the structure of a conflict. It consists of three interrelated components: attitudes, behavior, and contradiction. Attitudes refer to the perceptions and feelings the parties have about each other. Behavior describes the actions, whether violent or non-violent, taken by the parties. Contradiction refers to the underlying clash of interests or incompatible goals that form the root cause of the dispute. All three elements must be addressed to achieve a comprehensive resolution.

117. (C) One party's gain is necessarily the other party's loss.
A "zero-sum game" is a perception in conflict where the interests of the parties are seen as being in total opposition. In this framework, any

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contributes to military action. A civilian object is simply any object that does not meet the criteria of a military objective. Collateral damage refers to the unintended injury to civilians or damage to their property. Direct participation in hostilities occurs when a civilian takes up arms, temporarily losing their protected status. These definitions are essential for applying the principles of distinction and proportionality.

132. (B) Manage and stabilize adversarial relationships predictably.
The primary utility of Confidence Building Measures is to manage and stabilize the relationship between adversaries by making their actions more predictable. CBMs do not necessarily solve the underlying political or territorial disputes, but they reduce the risk of accidental escalation or miscalculation. By fostering communication and transparency, these measures allow parties to understand each other's intentions more clearly. This stabilization creates a more favorable environment where the parties can eventually address the root causes of their conflict through formal negotiations.

133. (C) UN Peacekeeping Operations.
The "Blue Helmets" is the common term for the military personnel, police officers, and civilian experts who serve in United Nations peacekeeping operations. They are named after the distinctive blue helmets or berets they wear to signify their international status and their commitment to neutrality and peace. These personnel are contributed by various member states to serve under UN command for specific missions authorized by the Security Council. Their presence on the ground is intended to monitor ceasefires and provide a visible international commitment to stability.

134. (A) It is a tool for the weak who cannot fight.
In Gandhian philosophy, non-violence is considered the tool of the strong, requiring far more courage than physical violence. It is an active and dynamic force that seeks to win over the opponent through truth and moral strength rather than defeating them through force. Gandhi explicitly rejected the idea that non-violence was a strategy for those who were too weak to fight. For him, a satyagrahi must be brave enough to face suffering and even death without ever resorting to hatred or injury.

135. (C) Strategic autonomy and making decisions based on India's interests, not bloc dictates.
The policy of non-alignment, as championed by Jawaharlal Nehru, was defined by the pursuit of strategic autonomy. It meant that India would not join any formal military alliances and would maintain the freedom to judge each international issue on its own merits. This was not isolationism but rather an active engagement with the world based on India's national interests and ethical principles. Non-alignment allowed India to maintain relationships with both superpowers and focused its efforts on global peace and domestic development.

136. (C) Group dignity and recognition related to ethnicity or religion.
An identity-based conflict centers on the deeply held sense of self and belonging shared by a group, often based on ethnicity, religion, or language. The core issues usually involve demands for recognition, group dignity, and equal rights. These conflicts are often particularly intense because they touch upon fundamental human needs that are not easily negotiable. Unlike resource-based disputes, which can be resolved through sharing or compensation, identity-based struggles often require significant social and political changes to ensure the security and status of marginalized groups.

137. (B) To foster ambiguity and critical thinking.
Ideologies typically function to simplify the world and provide a clear cognitive map, which often discourages ambiguity and critical thinking in favor of a rigid worldview. They are used to create in-group cohesion and identify out-groups, making the "us versus them" distinction very sharp. Ideologies also serve to legitimize the actions of a group or state by providing a moral and intellectual justification. In conflict situations, they tend to polarize parties rather than encouraging them to see the complexities or alternative perspectives.

138. (A) 15 members, 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent.
The United Nations Security Council consists of fifteen member states. Five of these are

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This includes rebuilding political institutions, promoting economic development, and fostering social reconciliation. The goal of peacebuilding is to create the structural conditions necessary for a lasting and sustainable peace that does not require outside military presence.

125. (B) b, c, and d only.
Peacebuilding involves a specific set of activities aimed at long-term stability and addressing the root causes of conflict. These include reforming the judicial system to ensure justice, disarming and reintegrating former combatants to prevent further violence, and facilitating free and fair elections to build political legitimacy. While monitoring a ceasefire is a peacekeeping task and using diplomatic pressure to reach an accord is peacemaking, the institutional and social reforms categorized as peacebuilding are essential for creating a sustainable and lasting peace.

126. (B) It aimed to build a self-reliant social order via grassroots work.
Gandhi's "constructive program" was a vital part of his philosophy, aimed at building a self-reliant and non-violent social order from the grassroots up. It involved activities such as promoting local industries like hand-spinning, working for communal unity, and improving rural education and sanitation. Gandhi believed that political independence from the British would be meaningless without social and economic transformation. By empowering people and building internal strength, the constructive program sought to create a society that would naturally resist injustice and oppression.

127. (C) Developing strategic autonomy without entering an arms race.
Jawaharlal Nehru's decision to pursue a nuclear program for peaceful purposes reflected his approach to national security through scientific development and strategic autonomy. He wanted India to harness the power of modern technology for economic progress without immediately committing to the development of nuclear weapons. This policy allowed India to build its scientific capability and maintain its independence in a world increasingly dominated by nuclear-armed superpowers. It was a pragmatic effort to ensure India's long-term strength while avoiding an expensive and destabilizing arms race.

128. (A) Intra-religious or sectarian.
A conflict that occurs between different sects or groups within the same religion is classified as an intra-religious or sectarian conflict. These disputes often revolve around different interpretations of religious doctrine, competition for leadership within the faith, or grievances over representation. While they share the same overarching religion, the sectarian identities can be deeply entrenched and lead to intense violence. Such conflicts are distinct from inter-religious struggles between different faiths or inter-state wars between sovereign nations.

129. (B) The clash between the principle of state sovereignty and the need for humanitarian intervention.
A major challenge for the United Nations today is the tension between the principle of state sovereignty and the evolving norm of humanitarian intervention. Sovereignty traditionally protects a state from external interference in its internal affairs. However, when a government commits mass atrocities against its own people, there is an increasing international demand to intervene for humanitarian reasons. This clash creates significant political and legal dilemmas within the Security Council, often leading to paralysis when a permanent member chooses to prioritize sovereignty.

130. (C) Provide an impartial finding of the facts of a dispute.
A commission of inquiry is a pacific method of dispute settlement designed to provide an impartial finding of the facts of a disagreement. It is often composed of independent experts who investigate the situation and submit a formal report to the parties or an international body. By clarifying disputed facts, an inquiry can help to reduce tensions and provide a common basis for further negotiation or legal settlement. It is a tool used when a conflict is primarily driven by different perceptions of events.

131. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
International Humanitarian Law relies on precise definitions to regulate the conduct of war. A military objective is any object that effectively

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gain made by one side is viewed as an equivalent and direct loss for the other. This mindset often characterizes intense ideological or territorial disputes, where compromise is seen as impossible. Zero-sum thinking tends to escalate conflicts, as each party believes that they must achieve a total victory and that any concession would be strategically or morally unacceptable.

118. (A) Ensure great power participation and protect vital interests.
The veto power of the five permanent members was established to ensure that the world's most powerful nations remained committed to the United Nations. By allowing the P5 to block substantive resolutions, the Charter protects their most vital national interests from being overridden by a majority of other states. This mechanism was designed as a pragmatic compromise to prevent the organization from taking actions that could lead to a direct and catastrophic military confrontation between the major world powers.

119. (B) Potential crisis to negotiation.
The fundamental goal of preventive diplomacy is to intervene in a potentially explosive situation early enough to steer it toward a peaceful resolution. This involves moving the parties away from a potential crisis or the brink of violence and toward the negotiating table. By using tools like fact-finding missions and mediation at an early stage, preventive diplomacy aims to address grievances before they become entrenched. The objective is to resolve disputes through dialogue and diplomatic engagement before any physical hostilities occur.

120. (C) Reprisal - A legal and friendly act, like recalling an ambassador.
A reprisal is a coercive measure that involves an act that would normally be illegal under international law. It is considered legitimate only as a response to a prior illegal act by another state. In contrast, recalling an ambassador is a legal and unfriendly act, which is a form of retorsion rather than a reprisal. Pacific methods are friendly and non-coercive, while coercive methods like embargos and blockades use pressure or force to influence the behavior of another sovereign nation.

121. (C) They are not considered lawful combatants and are not entitled to prisoner-of-war status.
Under International Humanitarian Law, specifically Article 47 of Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, a mercenary is not considered a lawful combatant. Consequently, if captured, they do not have the right to be treated as a prisoner of war. Mercenaries are individuals recruited to fight in an armed conflict primarily for private gain and who are not members of the armed forces of a party to the conflict. They remain subject to prosecution for their participation in hostilities under domestic laws.

122. (A) 4, 2, 1, 3.
India's early foreign policy during the Nehruvian era followed a distinct chronological progression. India gained its independence in 1947. This was followed by the signing of the Panchsheel agreement with China in 1954, which formally enunciated the principles of peaceful coexistence. In 1955, the Bandung Conference took place, fostering Asian-African solidarity. Finally, the first official Non-Aligned Movement Summit was held in Belgrade in 1961. This sequence highlights India's growing role in promoting strategic autonomy and cooperation among newly independent nations.

123. (B) Confidence Building Measure.
The Open Skies Treaty is a highly institutionalized Confidence Building Measure designed to promote transparency and reduce the risk of conflict. By allowing member states to conduct unarmed surveillance flights over each other's entire territory, the treaty provides a mechanism for verifying military activities and intentions. This direct observation helps to build trust by ensuring that no party is preparing for a surprise attack or secretly building up military forces. It is a powerful tool for maintaining regional stability through mutual, verified transparency.

124. (C) Focuses on long-term transformation and institutional reform.
Peacebuilding is distinct from peacekeeping in both its objectives and its timeframe. Peacekeeping is often a short-to-medium-term operation focused on maintaining a truce and preventing a return to violence. Peacebuilding, however, involves long-term efforts to transform a society by addressing the root causes of conflict.

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permanent members with veto power: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The remaining ten members are non-permanent and are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms based on regional representation. This structure was designed to ensure that the major powers of 1945 held a significant role, while also allowing for broader participation from the general membership of the United Nations.

139. (B) Traditional peacekeeping.
A ceasefire monitoring mission is a primary example of traditional United Nations peacekeeping. These missions are deployed with the consent of the conflicting parties after a truce has been reached. Their role is to provide an impartial presence on the ground to observe compliance with the agreement and to prevent minor incidents from escalating back into full-scale violence. Traditional peacekeeping relies on the principles of neutrality, the limited use of force, and the cooperation of the parties to maintain a stable environment.

140. (B) A permanent international court, like the ICJ.
A judicial settlement involves the referral of an international dispute to a permanent, pre-established international court for a legally binding decision based on international law. The most prominent example is the International Court of Justice, which is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Unlike arbitration, where the parties can choose their judges, judicial settlement uses a court with a fixed bench of judges and established procedures. It is a formal legal method for resolving disagreements between sovereign states.

141. (B) The Geneva Conventions.
The red cross on a white background is a protective symbol established and recognized under the Geneva Conventions. Its purpose is to identify and protect medical personnel, facilities, and equipment, as well as those who are wounded or sick in times of armed conflict. The symbol signifies that the person or object is neutral and must not be targeted. Misuse of the emblem is considered a violation of International Humanitarian Law. Other recognized symbols include the red crescent and the red crystal.

142. (B) Prevent accidental escalation due to misinterpretation.
Military Confidence Building Measures like the DGMO hotline between India and Pakistan are primarily intended to prevent accidental escalation of tensions. In highly volatile border areas, misinterpretation of troop movements or small-scale incidents can quickly lead to a broader conflict. The hotline allows military commanders to communicate directly and clarify intentions in real-time. By providing a mechanism for crisis management and de-confliction, such measures help to maintain stability even in the absence of a comprehensive political resolution to the underlying disputes.

143. (B) African Union, Amnesty International.
The African Union is an Inter-Governmental Organization composed of sovereign states from the African continent. Amnesty International, however, is a Non-Governmental Organization composed of private individuals and groups from around the world. IGOs are established by treaties between governments and have legal authority under international law. NGOs are independent of any government and focus on advocacy, research, and humanitarian work. This pair accurately reflects the different membership and operational structures of the two types of international organizations.

144. (B) A dynamic state of social justice, harmony, and well-being.
For Mahatma Gandhi, true peace, or Shanti, was much more than just the absence of war or physical violence. He viewed it as a positive and dynamic state characterized by social justice, communal harmony, and the overall well-being of all individuals. This concept of peace is fundamentally linked to the principles of Ahimsa and Sarvodaya. True peace can only exist when the root causes of injustice and inequality have been addressed, and individuals live in harmony with themselves and society.

145. (C) a, b, and d.
The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, known as Panchsheel, include mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, and peaceful co-existence. The other two principles are mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and

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NGOs are private, non-profit entities created by individuals or groups to pursue specific social, humanitarian, or political goals. This independence is often crucial for their work in conflict zones, as it allows them to maintain neutrality and gain access to areas where state actors might not be welcome. NGOs rely on private donations and are not part of the formal government or UN structures.

104. (B) Voluntary acceptance of suffering to show the injustice.
The Gandhian approach to conflict resolution centers on the idea of converting the opponent through a "change of heart." This is primarily achieved through the practitioner's voluntary acceptance of suffering, which is intended to demonstrate the inherent injustice of the antagonist's position. By refusing to retaliate and instead absorbing the consequences of non-violent resistance, the satyagrahi aims to appeal to the opponent's conscience. The goal is to reach a resolution based on a shared understanding of truth and moral integrity.

105. (B) Plebiscite and UN-mediated peaceful settlement.
Jawaharlal Nehru's approach to the Kashmir issue was initially characterized by a commitment to a peaceful, multilateral settlement. He brought the matter to the United Nations and expressed a willingness to conduct a plebiscite to determine the will of the people of Kashmir, provided that certain conditions for peace were met. This reflected his broader commitment to international law and the role of the UN in resolving disputes. His approach sought to avoid prolonged military conflict and find a solution through democratic and diplomatic means.

106. (C) Extra-state conflict.
An extra-state conflict occurs when a sovereign state is involved in an armed struggle with a non-state actor outside of the state's own borders. This type of conflict is distinct from inter-state wars between two nations and intra-state conflicts like civil wars. Examples include colonial wars or modern military operations against transnational insurgent groups in foreign territories. These conflicts often involve complex legal and political challenges regarding sovereignty and the application of the laws of armed conflict across different national jurisdictions.

107. (C) Ideology helps define and justify national interest perception.
Ideology and national interest are closely linked in the formulation of foreign policy. Ideology provides the intellectual and moral framework through which leaders perceive the world and define their nation's goals. It helps to shape what is considered a "national interest" in the first place and provides the justification for pursuing specific policies on the international stage. While national interests are often driven by material needs, the way those needs are understood and prioritized is heavily influenced by a country's dominant ideology.

108. (A) The Security Council is paralyzed by veto.
The "Uniting for Peace" resolution, adopted in 1950, empowers the United Nations General Assembly to take action when the Security Council is unable to fulfill its primary responsibility for maintaining international peace. This usually occurs when the Council is deadlocked due to a veto by one of its permanent members. In such cases, the Assembly can meet in an emergency special session to recommend collective measures to its members, including the possible use of armed force to restore peace and security.

109. (C) Retaliatory strike.
Conflict prevention encompasses a variety of proactive techniques designed to stop tensions from escalating into violence. These include early warning systems, preventive diplomacy through negotiation or mediation, and post-conflict reconstruction to address root causes. In contrast, a retaliatory strike is a reactive military action taken after a conflict or attack has already occurred. It is a form of escalation rather than prevention and is intended to punish an adversary rather than address the underlying issues that lead to violent confrontation.

110. (B) The consent of the states party to the dispute.
The International Court of Justice can only hear a legal dispute between states if those states have explicitly consented to its jurisdiction. This consent can be given on a case-by-case basis, through clauses in existing treaties, or by making

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address the underlying grievances of all involved. By pursuing truth through non-violence, a satyagrahi aims to transform the relationship with the antagonist, leading to a state of harmony and a shared understanding of what is right.

153. (B) Increased global tensions and undermined the UN authority.
Jawaharlal Nehru was a vocal opponent of the military blocs formed during the Cold War, such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact. He believed that these alliances divided the world into hostile camps, thereby increasing global tensions and the risk of a catastrophic war. Nehru also argued that these blocs bypassed the collective security framework of the United Nations and undermined its authority to maintain peace. His policy of non-alignment was intended to provide an alternative path that promoted global cooperation and strategic autonomy.

154. (C) A dispute between a secular state and a theocratic state over human rights.
A conflict of values arises when parties have fundamentally different and often incompatible beliefs about moral, religious, or political principles. A dispute between a secular state and a theocratic state over the nature and application of human rights is a classic example. These conflicts are often deeply entrenched because they involve basic worldviews rather than tangible resources. Resolving a conflict of values typically requires a high degree of mutual tolerance or a significant shift in the internal perspectives of one or both parties involved.

155. (D) State sovereignty during cases of mass atrocities.
The concept of "Responsibility to Protect" represents a significant shift in international norms by challenging the traditional, absolute interpretation of state sovereignty. R2P posits that sovereignty is not just a right but a responsibility. If a state fails to protect its population from mass atrocities like genocide or war crimes, the international community has the responsibility to intervene. This can range from diplomatic pressure to, as a last resort, military action authorized by the Security Council. R2P places the protection of human life above the principle of non-interference.

156. (C) Results in a legally binding decision from a third party.
Arbitration is a formal method of dispute settlement that differs from negotiation and mediation in that it results in a legally binding decision. In arbitration, the parties agree to submit their dispute to a neutral third party, often a panel of experts, and pledge to abide by its ruling. While negotiation is a direct discussion and mediation involves non-binding assistance, arbitration is a quasi-judicial process. It provides a definitive legal resolution to a conflict without the need for a permanent international court.

157. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The principal organs of the United Nations have distinct mandates. The Security Council is primarily responsible for maintaining international peace and security. The General Assembly serves as the main deliberative body where all member states have a voice. The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ, adjudicating legal disputes between states. Finally, the Secretariat, led by the Secretary-General, carries out the day-to-day administrative work of the organization. Together, these bodies ensure the functioning of the UN's various political, legal, and social programs.

158. (C) Military advantage and potential harm to civilians.
The principle of proportionality in International Humanitarian Law requires military commanders to strike a balance between the anticipated military advantage of an attack and the potential incidental harm to civilians. An attack is prohibited if the expected loss of civilian life or damage to civilian property would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military gain. This principle acknowledges that some civilian harm may occur in war but seeks to limit it to what is strictly necessary and justifiable in strategic terms.

159. (C) They can play important roles in 'track-two diplomacy', advocacy, and monitoring.
Non-Governmental Organizations are significant actors in conflict resolution because of their flexibility and perceived independence. They often engage in 'track-two diplomacy', facilitating unofficial dialogue between academics or former

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officials from conflicting sides. NGOs also play vital roles in advocating for human rights and monitoring conditions on the ground. While they do not have military power or formal legal standing in the UN like sovereign states, their ability to influence public opinion and provide impartial information makes them valuable contributors to overall peace efforts.

160. (B) Withdrawing cooperation from an unjust state or system.
Gandhi's technique of non-cooperation was a form of non-violent resistance that involved the conscious withdrawal of support and participation from an unjust government or social system. This could include boycotting schools, courts, and foreign goods, or resigning from government positions. The principle behind non-cooperation is that even an oppressive ruler can only govern with the cooperation of the ruled. By peacefully withdrawing that cooperation, the people can exert significant pressure for change and demonstrate the moral illegitimacy of the existing power structure.

161. (B) Create a world order based on law and collective security.
Jawaharlal Nehru was a firm believer in multilateralism and the role of international organizations in maintaining global peace. His strong support for the United Nations was part of a broader effort to create a world order based on international law and collective security rather than on military power or bloc politics. Nehru argued that for newly independent and developing nations, a stable and rule-based international system was essential for protecting their sovereignty and ensuring their progress without being drawn into destructive global conflicts.

162. (B) Intra-state.
A civil war is the most common form of intra-state conflict, as it occurs within the borders of a single sovereign state. It involves armed struggle between the organized government and one or more internal opposition groups, or between different factions within the country. These conflicts are often driven by disputes over political power, resource control, or ethnic and religious identity. Intra-state conflicts frequently result in significant internal displacement and humanitarian crises, posing a major challenge for regional and international stability.

163. (A) The most effective way to organize political and economic life.
The ideological conflict between communism and capitalism was a fundamental dispute over the core principles of political and economic organization. Capitalism emphasizes private ownership, market competition, and individual political liberties. Communism, in contrast, advocates for state or collective ownership of the means of production and a centralized political system. This clash of worldviews defined the Cold War era, as each side sought to demonstrate the superiority of its system and influenced international alliances, economic policies, and regional conflicts for nearly half a century.

164. (D) States.
The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, and its primary function is to settle legal disputes between sovereign states. Only states may be parties in cases before the court; individuals, corporations, and non-governmental organizations do not have standing to bring cases or be sued in the ICJ. While the court can also provide advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by UN organs and specialized agencies, its contentious jurisdiction is strictly limited to disputes between nations.

165. (B) a, c, and d.
Article 33 of the United Nations Charter explicitly lists several pacific means for the settlement of disputes, including negotiation, mediation, and judicial settlement. These methods are characterized by their non-violent nature and reliance on dialogue or legal processes. In contrast, intervention is generally considered a coercive method, as it involves interference in the affairs of another state, often without its consent. The UN Charter encourages member states to exhaust all pacific means before considering more forceful measures to resolve their international disagreements.

166. (B) Regulate its conduct and mitigate its effects.
The Laws of Armed Conflict, or International Humanitarian Law, do not have the power to stop all wars, as the decision to go to war is governed

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by other legal and political frameworks. Instead, LOAC accepts that conflict may occur and seeks to regulate how it is conducted. Its primary goals are to protect those who are not fighting and to restrict the methods of warfare to mitigate human suffering. By setting clear rules and limits, these laws aim to prevent the total and unrestrained destruction that war can cause.

167. (A) Asymmetric conflict tactic.
The use of incendiary balloons by a protest group against another country is a modern example of an asymmetric conflict tactic. These simple and inexpensive devices allow a weaker party to cause significant disruption and damage to a more powerful opponent without engaging in a direct conventional confrontation. Such unconventional methods are designed to exploit vulnerabilities and create a psychological impact. They highlight the challenges that traditional military forces face when dealing with non-state actors or groups using low-tech but effective means of harassment.

168. (B) Discussions among non-official actors like academics.
Track II diplomacy refers to unofficial and informal interactions between non-state actors from conflicting parties, such as academics, retired officials, and NGO representatives. Unlike Track I diplomacy, which involves formal government negotiations, Track II provides a more flexible environment where new ideas can be explored without the constraints of official policy. These discussions can help to build relationships, clarify perceptions, and develop potential solutions that can later be fed into the formal diplomatic process. It is a valuable tool for building the foundations for peace.

169. (C) Eliminating hatred and harmful intent from one's heart.
In Gandhian philosophy, the fundamental goal of Ahimsa, or non-violence, is the total elimination of hatred and harmful intent toward others. Gandhi believed that non-violence must begin within the individual, with the purification of their own thoughts and feelings. By eliminating the desire for revenge and cultivating love even for one's enemy, a person can truly practice non-violence. This internal transformation is seen as the necessary foundation for any successful non-violent struggle and for achieving a lasting and meaningful peace in society.

170. (B) Protect sovereignty and promote national development.
Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy was fundamentally driven by the twin goals of protecting India's newly won sovereignty and promoting its urgent need for national development. He believed that strategic autonomy, through the policy of non-alignment, was essential for India to maintain its independence from superpower blocs. At the same time, Nehru sought to foster a peaceful international environment that would allow India to focus its resources on economic progress and social transformation. His approach combined a commitment to international cooperation with a strong focus on national interests.

171. (B) Inter-state conflict.
An inter-state conflict is an armed struggle between two or more sovereign states. These are traditional wars where the primary participants are the national armed forces of the countries involved. These conflicts are usually fought over territorial disputes, resource control, or geopolitical dominance. While intra-state conflicts within a single country have become more frequent in recent years, inter-state wars remain a significant concern for global security due to their potential for large-scale destruction and the involvement of major world powers.

172. (C) A is true but R is false.
The United Nations Security Council has frequently been criticized for being undemocratic because of the disproportionate power held by its five permanent members, who possess the veto. However, the reason provided is incorrect; not all 193 members of the General Assembly have a vote in the Security Council. The Council consists of only fifteen members at any given time, including the five permanent members and ten non-permanent members elected on a rotating basis. This limited membership is a central point of the ongoing debate over Council reform.

173. (B) peacekeeping requires consent; enforcement uses force without it.
The primary difference between peacekeeping and peace enforcement lies in the issue of consent

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minerals, is classified as a resource-based conflict. These disputes are centered on the control and distribution of material goods that are essential for survival or economic prosperity. As global resources become increasingly scarce due to population growth and environmental changes, such conflicts are becoming more common. Resolving resource-based disputes often involves technical and legal agreements to share or manage the resources equitably, ensuring that the basic needs of all parties are addressed.

215. (B) Block the adoption of a substantive resolution.
The veto power granted to the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council allows any one of them to single-handedly block the adoption of a substantive resolution. Even if a resolution has the support of all other fourteen members of the Council, a "no" vote by a permanent member prevents it from being passed. This mechanism was designed to ensure that the Council does not take actions that could lead to a direct confrontation between the world's major powers by protecting their most vital national interests.

216. (B) A coercive, non-military method of enforcement under Chapter VII.
The use of economic and diplomatic sanctions by the United Nations Security Council is an example of a coercive, non-military enforcement measure authorized under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. Sanctions are intended to exert significant pressure on a state to comply with Council resolutions or to stop actions that threaten international peace. By restricting trade, financial transactions, or travel, the Council can impose costs on the target nation without resorting to the use of armed force. This is a primary tool for managing international crises.

217. (D) Collective Punishment.
International Humanitarian Law is built upon several fundamental principles, including distinction, proportionality, and military necessity, which aim to regulate the conduct of war and minimize human suffering. In contrast, collective punishment—the act of punishing a group of people for a crime committed by an individual member—is strictly prohibited under the Geneva Conventions and other IHL treaties. It is considered an inhumane practice that violates the basic principle of individual responsibility and the protections afforded to civilians and persons no longer participating in hostilities during armed conflict.

218. (B) Increase predictability and reduce fears of surprise attack.
Sharing information about national military doctrines and defense budgets is a primary Confidence Building Measure designed to increase transparency. By providing clear and reliable data about their military capabilities and strategic intentions, states can reduce the risk of miscalculation or misperception by their adversaries. This increased transparency makes international relations more predictable and helps to alleviate fears of a surprise attack or a secret military buildup. CBMs of this type are essential for stabilizing tense relationships and creating the trust necessary for eventual conflict resolution.

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219. (B) Allowing for intervention in member states in cases of war crimes or genocide.
The African Union's principle of "non-indifference" represents a significant shift from the traditional principle of absolute non-interference in the internal affairs of member states. Under this principle, the AU has the right to intervene in a member state in grave circumstances, such as the occurrence of war crimes, genocide, or crimes against humanity. This approach emphasizes the collective responsibility of the organization to protect human life and maintain regional stability. Non-indifference acknowledges that mass atrocities within one state are a legitimate concern for the entire African continent.

220. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence is an active and dynamic force, not a passive acceptance of injustice or oppression. He argued that non-violence requires immense courage and the strength to actively resist wrong through Satyagraha. This involves using methods such as civil disobedience, non-cooperation, and boycotts to challenge unjust laws and systems peacefully. Therefore, the active nature of Satyagraha is the reason why Gandhian non-violence is correctly understood as a form of powerful resistance

180. (C) Permanent seats on the UN Security Council.
The G4 nations—Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan—are a group of countries that have formed a coalition to support each other's bids for permanent seats on a reformed United Nations Security Council. They argue that the Council's current structure is outdated and that they deserve permanent representation due to their significant economic power, regional influence, and contributions to the UN system. Their lobbying efforts are a central part of the broader, ongoing debate about making the Security Council more representative and effective in the twenty-first century.

181. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Coercive methods of conflict management involve various levels of pressure and response. A reprisal might involve a limited military action in response to a prior illegal act. A retorsion is a legal but unfriendly act, such as recalling an ambassador in protest. An embargo is a restriction on trade, like refusing to sell oil, to exert economic pressure. Finally, a blockade involves using military force to prevent all shipping from reaching an enemy's coast. These measures are designed to compel a state to change its behavior through forceful means.

182. (A) International Humanitarian Law.
When a soldier surrenders or is otherwise unable to continue fighting, they are considered 'hors de combat', meaning "out of the fight." At this point, they are no longer a lawful target and are entitled to specific protections under International Humanitarian Law. The Third Geneva Convention, in particular, details the humane treatment that must be accorded to prisoners of war. These protections ensure that those who are no longer active participants in hostilities are safeguarded from violence, torture, or any form of inhumane or degrading treatment by the capturing party.

183. (B) Military CBM.
The establishment of a demilitarized zone is a classic example of a military Confidence Building Measure. By agreeing to remove all military forces and equipment from a specific border area or territory, the parties reduce the risk of accidental skirmishes and surprise attacks. DMZs create a physical buffer that increases transparency and provides a visible commitment to reducing tensions. While they do not resolve the underlying political dispute, they contribute to regional stability and provide a more secure environment for further diplomatic negotiations and conflict resolution efforts.

184. (D) Taking sides with the victim of aggression.
Traditional United Nations peacekeeping is based on three core principles: the consent of the parties, impartiality, and the non-use of force except in self-defense or to protect the mission's mandate. Peacekeepers are intended to be a neutral presence on the ground, and they do not take sides with any party, even if one side is perceived as the victim of aggression. This neutrality is essential for maintaining the trust of all parties and for the peacekeeping mission to function effectively as a mediator and stabilizer during a truce.

185. (B) Peaceful societies cannot be built with violent means.
Gandhi's philosophy emphasized that the means used to achieve a goal are just as important as the goal itself. He believed that means and ends are inseparable, like a seed and a tree. If the means are violent or unjust, the final outcome will inevitably be tainted. Therefore, to build a truly peaceful and just society, one must use only peaceful and just methods. Gandhi argued that using violence to end violence is a contradiction that only breeds further conflict and resentment, preventing any lasting resolution.

186. (C) Non-alignment.
Non-alignment was the central pillar of Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy and his approach to national security. By refusing to join any formal military alliances during the Cold War, Nehru sought to preserve India's strategic autonomy and independence of action. This policy allowed India to judge international issues on their merits rather than following the dictates of a superpower bloc. Non-alignment was seen as a way to maintain peace, foster global cooperation, and allow India to focus its resources on internal development and building national strength.

187. (A) Defensive security acts are perceived as threats by others.

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and the use of force. Peacekeeping operations are deployed with the consent of the conflicting parties and aim to maintain a truce using force only in self-defense. Peace enforcement, however, does not require the consent of the parties and involves the authorized use of military force to compel compliance with a mandate or to restore peace. Enforcement actions are typically carried out under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

174. (B) Extended protections to victims of civil armed conflicts.
The two Additional Protocols of 1977 were significant additions to the Geneva Conventions because they addressed gaps in the protection of victims of modern warfare. Protocol I focused on international armed conflicts, while Protocol II was particularly important for extending legal protections to individuals involved in non-international armed conflicts, such as civil wars. These protocols strengthened the rules regarding the protection of civilians and restricted the methods of warfare, reflecting the changing nature of conflict in the second half of the twentieth century.

175. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1.
In a typical conflict lifecycle, preventive diplomacy is first applied to stop tensions from escalating. If this fails and violence occurs, peacemaking efforts are used to negotiate a ceasefire or peace agreement. Once an accord is reached, peacekeeping forces may be deployed to maintain the truce on the ground. Finally, peacebuilding activities are implemented over the long term to address root causes and build a sustainable peace. This chronological sequence provides a comprehensive framework for managing conflict from its earliest signs to final resolution.

176. (C) The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).
Inter-Governmental Organizations are established by formal treaties between sovereign states, and their members are governments. NATO, the EU, and the WHO are all examples of IGOs. In contrast, the International Committee of the Red Cross is a unique, independent humanitarian organization that is not an IGO. While it has a specific international mandate under the Geneva Conventions, it is not composed of states. The ICRC operates based on the principles of neutrality and independence, which allows it to function effectively in conflict zones worldwide.

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177. (B) Truth-Force or Holding Fast to Truth.
Satyagraha is a Sanskrit term coined by Mahatma Gandhi, combining the words 'Satya', meaning truth, and 'Agraha', meaning firmness or holding fast. It is often translated as "Truth-Force" or "Soul-Force." Satyagraha is a philosophy and practice of non-violent resistance based on the belief that truth is the ultimate power. A satyagrahi seeks to achieve justice and convert an opponent not through physical force or coercion, but by demonstrating the truth through moral courage, self-discipline, and the voluntary acceptance of suffering.

178. (C) Asian and African nations to discuss mutual cooperation and oppose colonialism.
The 1955 Bandung Conference was a landmark meeting of twenty-nine newly independent and developing nations from Asia and Africa. The conference was organized to promote economic and cultural cooperation and to express a collective opposition to colonialism and neocolonialism. The leaders present, including Nehru, Nasser, and Sukarno, sought to assert the voice of the Global South in a world increasingly dominated by the Cold War superpowers. This spirit of solidarity and strategic autonomy paved the way for the creation of the Non-Aligned Movement.

179. (B) Interest.
A conflict of interest occurs when parties have competing goals regarding the control or distribution of tangible resources or the application of specific regulations. In this case, the multinational corporation and the government are at odds over economic interests versus environmental protection rules. These types of disputes are generally about material gains and legal frameworks. Unlike ideological or identity-based conflicts, interest-based disputes are often more suited for resolution through negotiation, compromise, or legal adjudication, as they involve practical issues that can be quantified or shared.

194. (C) Preparedness, development, cohesion, and autonomy.
Jawaharlal Nehru's vision of national security was multifaceted and holistic. He believed that security could not be achieved through military strength alone. Instead, it required a combination of military preparedness, economic development to reduce poverty, social cohesion to ensure national unity, and strategic autonomy to preserve independent decision-making. Nehru argued that a strong, self-reliant, and united nation was the best defense against external threats. His approach integrated domestic and foreign policies to build a comprehensive foundation for India's security and sovereignty in a complex world.

195. (B) A legal or normative conflict.
A conflict that arises from the interpretation of a treaty or a disagreement over legal obligations is classified as a legal or normative conflict. These disputes are centered on the application of agreed-upon rules and international law. Unlike conflicts of interest over tangible resources, legal conflicts involve different understandings of rights, duties, and procedures. These types of disagreements are often best resolved through formal legal mechanisms such as judicial settlement by the International Court of Justice or through binding arbitration, where experts provide an authoritative ruling on the law.

196. (B) A struggle between absolute good and absolute evil.
Ideological conflicts become particularly intractable when the parties frame their struggle as a moral battle between absolute good and absolute evil. This moralization leaves no room for compromise or negotiation, as any concession is seen as a betrayal of fundamental principles. This "us versus them" mentality often leads to the demonization of the opponent and justifies extreme measures. When a conflict is perceived in such existential and absolute terms, the parties are less likely to seek a peaceful resolution and more likely to pursue total victory at any cost.

197. (B) Permanent seat expansion for Africa and Latin America.
A major point of contention in the ongoing debate over reforming the United Nations Security Council is the demand for expanded permanent membership for regions that are currently underrepresented. Specifically, there are strong calls from various member states to include permanent seats for nations from Africa and Latin America. Reformers argue that the current composition, which heavily favors the victors of World War II, lacks legitimacy and does not reflect the modern global landscape. Expanding permanent representation is seen as essential for making the Council more democratic and effective today.

198. (B) Taking action to address tensions before they escalate into violence.
Being proactive in preventive diplomacy means taking deliberate actions to address potential sources of conflict before they erupt into open violence. This involves identifying rising tensions through early warning systems and using diplomatic tools like mediation or fact-finding at an early stage. Instead of waiting for a crisis to occur and then reacting, a proactive approach seeks to resolve grievances and build trust before the parties become committed to a violent struggle. The goal is to save lives and prevent the vast destruction that follows full-scale conflict.

199. (B) It must not involve the threat or use of armed force.
The fundamental requirement for any measure to be considered a pacific solution to a dispute is that it must be entirely non-violent and non-coercive. This means it cannot involve the use of armed force or even the threat of such force. Pacific solutions, such as negotiation, mediation, and judicial settlement, rely on dialogue, legal principles, and the voluntary cooperation of the parties. The goal is to resolve disagreements through peaceful engagement and mutual understanding, as encouraged by Article 33 of the United Nations Charter for all international disputes.

200. (B) b, c, and d.
International Humanitarian Law is a specialized branch of law that applies specifically during times of armed conflict. Its core purpose is to balance military necessity with the principle of humanity, aiming to limit the suffering caused by war. The Geneva Conventions are the foundational treaties of IHL, which is also commonly referred to as the Laws of Armed Conflict. IHL protects those who

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The "Security Dilemma" is a situation where actions taken by a state to increase its own security, such as building up its military or joining an alliance, are perceived as a threat by other states. These other states then respond with their own security-enhancing measures, leading to a cycle of escalation and increased tension. Even if all parties have purely defensive intentions, the lack of trust and the inability to certain of an opponent's future plans can lead to conflict. This dilemma is a fundamental cause of arms races.

188. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The United Nations was established in 1945, immediately following the conclusion of World War II. The primary motivation for its creation was to ensure that a global conflict of such catastrophic proportions would never occur again. The UN Charter established a system based on collective security, international law, and global cooperation to maintain peace and resolve disputes through peaceful means. Thus, the devastating experience of the war directly shaped the fundamental purpose and structure of the new international organization in the post-war era.

189. (C) Drafts a non-binding report with settlement proposals.
Conciliation is often considered a more formal and structured method of dispute settlement than mediation. While a mediator primarily facilitates dialogue between the parties, a conciliator or a commission of inquiry investigates the facts of the dispute. Based on this investigation, the conciliator drafts a formal report that includes specific, non-binding proposals for a settlement. This report provides a structured framework for the parties to resolve their differences, even though they are not legally obligated to accept the proposed solutions. Both methods rely on non-coercive persuasion.

190. (A) The principle of distinction in IHL.
The prohibition of the use of weapons that are by their nature indiscriminate is a core element of the principle of distinction in International Humanitarian Law. This rule requires that attacks be directed only at military objectives and that the methods of warfare used must be capable of distinguishing between combatants and civilians. Weapons that cannot be controlled or targeted precisely, such as certain types of landmines or biological agents, are prohibited because they inevitably cause harm to civilians. This principle is designed to minimize civilian suffering during armed conflict.

191. (B) Break enemy stereotypes and build human connections.
Non-military Confidence Building Measures, such as cultural, academic, and sporting exchanges, are designed to build trust at the societal level. By encouraging interaction between the people of rival nations, these measures help to humanize the "enemy" and break down negative stereotypes. Building these personal connections can reduce the overall level of hostility and create a more favorable public climate for diplomatic efforts. While they do not directly address political or military issues, they help to create the social foundation necessary for long-term reconciliation and peace.

192. (C) Training professional police to respect human rights.
Peacebuilding involves activities aimed at the long-term transformation of a society to prevent the recurrence of conflict. Training a professional police force to respect human rights is a key peacebuilding task, as it helps to build legitimate and effective national institutions that can maintain order and justice fairly. Unlike peacekeeping, which might focus on monitoring a truce, or peacemaking, which involves negotiating an agreement, peacebuilding addresses the structural and institutional weaknesses that can lead back to violence if left unaddressed in the post-conflict period.

193. (B) Utilitarianism.
Gandhi's principle of Sarvodaya, or the "welfare of all," was a direct critique of the Western political philosophy of Utilitarianism. While utilitarianism advocates for the "greatest good for the greatest number," Gandhi argued that this inevitably leads to the marginalization of the minority. Sarvodaya, in contrast, insists on the well-being of every single individual, without exception, especially the most vulnerable members of society. For Gandhi, a truly just social order must be based on the upliftment of all, not just the majority or the strongest.

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compensation. To be lawful, a reprisal must be proportional and must end once the original illegal act has been adequately addressed. It is a forceful measure used when peaceful diplomatic efforts have failed.

208. (C) Carpet bombing a city to terrorize civilians.
The principle of distinction in International Humanitarian Law requires that all attacks be strictly directed against military objectives and combatants. Carpet bombing a city, which involves large-scale, indiscriminate attacks on a broad area, is a clear violation of this principle because it does not distinguish between military targets and the civilian population. Such actions are intended to cause widespread destruction and terrorize civilians, which is prohibited under the laws of war. The principle of distinction is fundamental to protecting non-combatants from the devastating effects of armed hostilities.

209. (A) Confidence Building Measure and arms control regime.
The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is a comprehensive international agreement that functions as a large-scale Confidence Building Measure and arms control regime. By establishing a system of international safeguards and inspections, the treaty aims to increase transparency regarding the nuclear activities of member states. The goal is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons while promoting cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The NPT provides a framework for reducing mistrust and ensuring that states are complying with their commitments to nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

210. (B) Peacekeeping stops fighting; peacebuilding creates long-term peace.
Peacekeeping and peacebuilding have distinct but complementary roles in conflict resolution. Peacekeeping is primarily focused on the immediate task of maintaining a truce, monitoring ceasefires, and preventing a return to active hostilities. Peacebuilding involves long-term efforts to address the root causes of the conflict and rebuild the social, political, and economic foundations of a society. The goal of peacebuilding is to ensure that peace is sustainable and that the conditions that led to violence are removed, whereas peacekeeping provides the stable environment for these efforts.

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211. (A) 3, 4, 2, 1.
The United Nations' approach to conflict management has evolved through several key milestones in a specific chronological order. The UN Charter was signed in 1945, establishing the organization. This was followed by the "Uniting for Peace" resolution in 1950 during the Korean War. In 1956, the first official UN peacekeeping force was deployed during the Suez Crisis. Finally, in 1992, the landmark report "An Agenda for Peace" was published, significantly expanding the UN's conceptual framework for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, and post-conflict peacebuilding efforts.

212. (B) Decentralized orders based on autonomous communities.
Mahatma Gandhi's concept of Gram Swaraj, or village self-rule, was central to his vision of a decentralized social and political order. He believed that the true strength of India lay in its villages and that each village should strive to be an autonomous, self-reliant community. Gram Swaraj involves grassroots democracy where decisions are made locally and communities manage their own resources and affairs through non-violent cooperation. This model was a direct alternative to the centralized state system, emphasizing individual responsibility and the empowerment of local communities.

213. (C) A mixed economy with a strong public sector.
The Nehruvian model of economic development was characterized by a "mixed economy" that combined elements of both capitalism and socialism. While it allowed for private enterprise, the state played a dominant role in key areas such as heavy industry, infrastructure, and telecommunications through a strong public sector. Nehru believed that this approach was necessary to achieve rapid industrialization and social justice in a newly independent and developing nation. The state's leading role in the economy was seen as essential for building national strength and self-reliance.

214. (B) Resource-based conflict.
A conflict that arises from competition over scarce tangible assets, such as water, land, or

are not fighting, such as civilians and wounded soldiers, and places strict limits on the methods and means of warfare used by all parties.

201. (C) To resolve the underlying political dispute.
The primary purpose of Confidence Building Measures is to reduce mistrust and the risk of accidental conflict, not to directly resolve the underlying political or territorial disputes. CBMs focus on increasing transparency and improving communication between adversaries. By making military and political actions more predictable, they help to manage the relationship and prevent unintended escalation. While they do not provide a final resolution, they create a more stable environment where the parties can eventually address the root causes of their conflict through more comprehensive and formal negotiations.

202. (B) 'Soft power' and conditionality.
The European Union often uses its economic influence and the promise of trade benefits to promote peace and stability. This is an example of an Inter-Governmental Organization employing "soft power" and the principle of conditionality. By offering aid or closer economic ties in exchange for progress in conflict resolution or democratic reform, the EU can influence the behavior of states without using military force. This approach uses positive incentives to encourage parties to choose peaceful paths and to build the institutions necessary for a sustainable and long-term resolution.

203. (C) Civil disobedience as a form of Satyagraha.
The Salt March led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 was a classic example of non-violent civil disobedience and Satyagraha. By peacefully marching to the sea to make salt, Gandhi and his followers deliberately and openly broke a salt tax law that they considered to be profoundly unjust. The action was designed to demonstrate the moral strength of the movement and to arouse the conscience of both the British rulers and the Indian public. It was a powerful demonstration of how non-violent action could challenge oppressive colonial rule.

204. (B) Pragmatic balance of sovereignty and beneficial global links.
Jawaharlal Nehru's decision to maintain India's membership in the Commonwealth while becoming a republic was a pragmatic move that balanced national sovereignty with the need for global engagement. He recognized that while India must be completely independent, maintaining ties with other nations through the Commonwealth could provide significant economic and political benefits. This decision demonstrated Nehru's flexible and realistic approach to foreign policy, ensuring that India remained connected to the international community while firmly protecting its hard-won independence and its own unique constitutional identity.

205. (B) Perceiving a hurting stalemate with an available exit.
A conflict is considered "ripe" for resolution when the parties involved perceive that they are in a "mutually hurting stalemate." This is a situation where neither side can achieve victory through further violence, and the costs of continuing the conflict have become unbearable for both. For ripeness to exist, there must also be a perceived "way out" or an available diplomatic exit through which the parties can move toward a negotiated settlement. This concept helps conflict managers identify the most opportune time for successful mediation.

206. (C) The Secretariat.
The United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations is an integral part of the UN Secretariat. While the Security Council provides the legal mandate and political direction for peacekeeping missions, the DPKO is responsible for the day-to-day management, planning, and logistical support of these operations worldwide. Led by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the department coordinates with member states who contribute troops and resources, ensuring that the missions are effectively carried out in accordance with the mandates established by the Security Council.

207. (B) Reprisal.
A reprisal is a coercive method used in international relations where a state performs an act that would otherwise be illegal. This act is considered a legitimate response to a prior illegal act committed by another state. The purpose of a reprisal is to pressure the offending nation to stop its unlawful behavior and to provide

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rather than a state of submissive or indifferent behavior.

221. (B) Freedom to judge international issues on their merits.
Jawaharlal Nehru's policy of non-alignment was fundamentally intended to preserve India's strategic autonomy and freedom of action on the world stage. By refusing to join any military blocs, India could maintain the independence to judge each international issue based on its own merits and national interests rather than following the dictates of a superpower. Non-alignment was seen as a way to promote global peace, avoid entanglement in superpower rivalries, and focus India's energy and resources on its own domestic development and nation-building efforts after independence.

222. (C) Escalated.
Escalation is a phase in the lifecycle of a conflict where the intensity of the struggle increases significantly. This often involves a move from verbal threats and diplomatic disagreements to actual physical violence or the use of armed force. Escalation can occur rapidly and may be driven by misperceptions, the use of more powerful weapons, or the involvement of more parties. Understanding the triggers of escalation is crucial for conflict managers, as it represents a period of increased risk and a need for urgent intervention to prevent a wider war.

223. (C) Reforming the Security Council's composition and powers.
In contemporary global discourse, the "re-structuring of the UNO" primarily refers to the ongoing debate over reforming the United Nations Security Council. The focus is on expanding the Council's membership to include more permanent and non-permanent members from underrepresented regions like Africa and Latin America. It also involves discussions about modifying or abolishing the veto power of the current five permanent members. The goal of these reforms is to make the Security Council more democratic, legitimate, and effective in addressing the security challenges of the twenty-first century.

224. (B) Inquiry.
An inquiry is a pacific solution to an international dispute that involves an impartial investigation by a commission to clarify the facts of a disagreement. It is often used when a conflict is primarily driven by different perceptions of events on the ground. By establishing an objective and shared set of facts, an inquiry can help the parties resolve their differences through further negotiation or other peaceful means. It is a non-coercive tool that relies on truth and the voluntary cooperation of the parties to manage and resolve conflict.

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225. (C) a, b, and d.
Non-Governmental Organizations play several important roles in conflict resolution due to their flexibility and perceived impartiality. They are often able to react more quickly than state-based organizations and can provide vital early warnings by reporting on human rights abuses and rising tensions. NGOs are also instrumental in facilitating "Track II" diplomacy, which involves unofficial dialogue between influential non-state actors from conflicting sides. However, they do not have the legal authority to command state armies or issue binding legal judgments, which are powers reserved for sovereign states and international courts.

226. (B) It is limited by humanity, distinction, and proportionality.
While the principle of military necessity in International Humanitarian Law allows for the use of force required to achieve a legitimate military goal, it is not an absolute or unrestricted right. It is strictly limited by the principles of humanity, distinction, and proportionality. This means that military necessity can never justify actions that are otherwise prohibited, such as the intentional targeting of civilians or the use of prohibited weapons. All military actions must be balanced with the fundamental requirement to minimize human suffering and protect those not participating in the hostilities.

227. (C) Military, political, economic, and even environmental cooperation.
The concept of security Confidence Building Measures is broad and can encompass a wide variety of activities aimed at reducing mistrust and stabilizing relationships. While they often focus on military transparency and political dialogue, security CBMs can also include

economic cooperation, such as joint trade ventures, and even environmental cooperation on shared challenges. By building trust across multiple sectors, these measures create a more stable and interconnected relationship between rival parties. This holistic approach helps to prevent unintended escalation and creates a more favorable climate for the eventually resolving deep-seated disputes.

228. (C) Training professional police to respect human rights.
Peacebuilding involves activities aimed at the long-term transformation of a society to prevent the recurrence of conflict. Training a professional police force to respect human rights is a key peacebuilding task, as it helps to build legitimate and effective national institutions that can maintain order and justice fairly. Unlike peacekeeping, which might focus on monitoring a truce, or peacemaking, which involves negotiating an agreement, peacebuilding addresses the structural and institutional weaknesses that can lead back to violence if left unaddressed in the post-conflict period.

229. (B) Individual rule over mind and passions; self-control.
While Swaraj is often associated with political independence, Mahatma Gandhi's concept of Swaraj primarily meant "self-rule" in the sense of individual mastery over one's own mind and passions. He believed that true freedom could only be achieved if individuals exercised self-discipline and moral control. For Gandhi, political independence without this inner self-rule would be meaningless. He argued that a society of self-controlled individuals would naturally be non-violent and just, forming the essential foundation for a truly free and independent nation that could resist all forms of oppression.

230. (B) Internal development and cohesion as the foundation of strength.
Jawaharlal Nehru believed that India's national security was fundamentally rooted in its internal strength and social cohesion. He argued that a nation weakened by poverty, illiteracy, and internal divisions would always be vulnerable to external threats. Therefore, he prioritized economic development, national unity, and the promotion of a scientific temper as the primary foundations of India's long-term security. This inward-looking focus on building a strong and united nation was seen as the most effective way to protect India's sovereignty and ensure its independence in a complex world.

231. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Conflicts are categorized based on the nature of the parties involved and their relative power. An inter-state conflict involves a war between two sovereign nations of similar power. An intra-state conflict is a civil war occurring within a single country. An extra-state conflict involves a state fighting a non-state group in a foreign territory. Finally, an asymmetric conflict is characterized by a significant power disparity, such as a powerful state fighting a small guerrilla group. Understanding these different types is essential for analyzing the dynamics and identifying appropriate resolution strategies.

232. (B) Shapes how parties perceive reality and opponent actions.
An ideology functions as a "lens" in conflict because it shapes the way parties perceive and interpret reality, including the actions and intentions of their opponents. It provides a set of beliefs and values that can simplify complex situations and reinforce an "us versus them" worldview. This ideological framing can lead to misperceptions, making it difficult for parties to understand each other's genuine goals or to trust any offers of compromise. Consequently, ideologies often intensify conflicts by turning political or resource disputes into existential and moral struggles.

233. (C) The Geneva Conventions and their Protocols.
The primary legal instruments that define and regulate the laws of armed conflict are the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their subsequent Additional Protocols. These treaties establish the fundamental rules for the conduct of hostilities and provide protections for victims of war, including wounded soldiers, prisoners of war, and civilians. They are universally recognized and legally binding on all parties involved in an armed conflict. Together, these instruments form the core of International Humanitarian Law, aiming to limit the effects of hostilities for humanitarian reasons.

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234. (B) Involves interference in internal affairs without consent.
Intervention is considered a coercive method of conflict management because it involves the active interference of an outside party in the internal affairs of a state, often without that state's explicit consent. This interference can take many forms, ranging from diplomatic pressure and economic sanctions to the use of military force. Coercive intervention is typically justified on humanitarian grounds or as a response to threats to international peace. It contrasts with pacific methods like mediation, which rely on the voluntary participation and agreement of the conflicting parties.

235. (B) The willingness of both parties to reciprocate and take small risks for peace.
The success of Confidence Building Measures is fundamentally dependent on the political will of the parties to engage in the process. CBMs require a willingness to reciprocate positive actions and to take small risks by increasing transparency and communication. If one party takes a step to reduce tension, the other must respond in kind for the process to continue. This mutual commitment and reciprocation are essential for building the trust necessary to move from a state of hostility toward a more stable and eventually peaceful relationship.

236. (B) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to organizations like Doctors Without Borders and the International Committee of the Red Cross highlights the vital role played by Non-Governmental Organizations in conflict zones. These independent, non-profit entities provide essential humanitarian aid, medical care, and protection to victims of war, often operating in extremely dangerous conditions. Their work is based on the principles of neutrality and impartiality, allowing them to provide assistance to all sides. This recognition underscores the significant contribution that NGOs make to alleviating human suffering and promoting peace worldwide.

237. (A) Hate the sin, not the sinner.
The core of Gandhian ethics in conflict resolution is the principle of "hating the sin, not the sinner." This means that while a satyagrahi must firmly oppose injustice and evil actions, they must not harbor hatred or violence toward the individual responsible for those actions. Gandhi believed that every person possesses an inherent goodness and that it is possible to convert an opponent through love and non-violence. This approach aims to transform the relationship with the antagonist and achieve a resolution that is based on truth and reconciliation.

238. (B) Primary threats were internal poverty and disunity.
Jawaharlal Nehru's vision of national security was "inward-looking" because he believed that the most significant threats to India's sovereignty were internal rather than external. He argued that poverty, illiteracy, and communal disunity were the primary vulnerabilities that could undermine India's independence and its place in the world. Therefore, he prioritized domestic economic development and national integration as the essential foundations of security. For Nehru, building a strong, self-reliant, and united nation was the most effective way to defend against any potential foreign aggression and ensure long-term stability.

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239. (C) Neither side can achieve victory, but the conflict continues.
A stalemate in a conflict refers to a situation where the opposing parties have reached a deadlock. Neither side has the power to achieve a decisive military victory, yet neither is willing to surrender or make the necessary concessions for a peace agreement. The conflict continues, often with ongoing low-level violence or a high level of tension, resulting in sustained costs and suffering for all involved. Recognizing a stalemate is often a key step in conflict resolution, as it may signal that the situation is "ripe" for mediation.

240. (B) Evolution from monitoring to multidimensional peacebuilding.
The "three generations" of United Nations peacekeeping refer to the historical evolution of these operations. The first generation focused on traditional tasks like monitoring ceasefires and buffer zones. The second generation expanded to include support for political processes, such as supervising elections and protecting humanitarian aid. The third generation, often called multidimensional peacekeeping, involves

comprehensive peacebuilding efforts aimed at addressing the root causes of conflict and rebuilding national institutions. this evolution reflects the UN's growing capacity and the increasing complexity of the conflicts it is called upon to manage.

241. (A) More formal and involves a commission that issues a report.
Conciliation is distinguished from mediation by its more formal and structured approach. While a mediator facilitates dialogue between parties, a conciliator or a commission of inquiry conducts a formal investigation into the facts of the dispute. Based on this, they provide a written report with specific, though non-binding, proposals for a settlement. This formal report gives the parties a clear framework for resolving their differences through a neutral assessment of the situation. Both methods remain pacific and rely on non-coercive persuasion and dialogue to resolve conflicts.

242. (B) The conduct of warfare.
The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 are fundamental international treaties that primarily focus on the conduct of warfare. They establish rules and restrictions regarding the methods and means of fighting, such as the types of weapons that can be used and the treatment of neutral states during conflict. While the Geneva Conventions focus more on the protection of victims of war, the Hague Conventions aim to regulate the actual hostilities to ensure they stay within legal and humanitarian boundaries. Together, they form the basis of the laws of armed conflict.

243. (B) A regional confidence and security building measure.
The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones is an important regional confidence and security building measure. By agreeing to prohibit the development, acquisition, and stationing of nuclear weapons within a specific region, states can significantly reduce tensions and the risk of nuclear conflict. NWFZs increase transparency and demonstrate a collective commitment to non-proliferation and regional peace. These agreements help to stabilize relationships between neighboring states and contribute to broader global efforts for disarmament and security. They are a powerful tool for building trust and reducing misperceptions among regional actors.

244. (B) a, b, and d.
Non-Governmental Organizations are active in various stages of conflict resolution due to their independence and expertise. They engage in advocacy and awareness campaigns to highlight injustices and promote peace. NGOs also provide critical humanitarian aid in conflict zones, often reaching populations that are inaccessible to state actors. Furthermore, they facilitate "Track II" diplomacy, which involves unofficial and informal dialogue between parties. However, NGOs do not have the legal power to declare war or issue binding judgments, which are sovereign acts reserved for states and international legal bodies like the ICJ.

245. (A) That everyone should earn their food through their own physical work.
Mahatma Gandhi's concept of "bread labour" is based on the principle that every individual has a moral obligation to perform some amount of physical labor to earn their daily bread. He believed that this was essential for self-reliance and for understanding the dignity of work. Bread labour aims to reduce class distinctions and promote equality by ensuring that everyone, regardless of their social or economic status, contributes to the productive work of society. For Gandhi, this physical labor was also a means of self-discipline and a foundation for a non-violent social order.

246. (C) China.
The "Panchsheel," or the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, were first formally enunciated in a 1954 treaty between India and China regarding trade and intercourse with the Tibet region. The principles include mutual respect for sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. These principles were intended to guide the relationship between the two nations and to provide a model for broader international relations. While the relationship between India and China later became strained, Panchsheel remains a significant conceptual contribution to global diplomacy.

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247. (B) The scarcity of resources and the competition for them.
Many conflict theories identify the scarcity of resources and the competition for them as the most fundamental origin of international struggle. Whether it is land, water, minerals, or energy, the limited availability of essential material goods often leads to disputes between nations and groups. As the global population grows and resources become more depleted, this competition can intensify, driving parties toward confrontation and violence. Resolving these resource-based conflicts often requires sustainable management and equitable distribution to ensure that the basic needs and economic interests of all parties are adequately met.

248. (A) It allows any of the P5 to protect itself or an ally from UN action.
The veto power of the five permanent members is a major obstacle to the United Nations Security Council's effectiveness because it allows any of the P5 to block any substantive resolution. This means that a permanent member can single-handedly prevent the Council from taking action in a crisis if it perceives that its own interests or those of its allies are at stake. This leads to Council paralysis during critical situations, undermining the organization's primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and causing significant frustration among the broader membership of the UN.

249. (C) Economic Sanctions.
Economic sanctions are a primary example of a coercive method of conflict management. They involve the use of pressure, such as restricting trade, financial transactions, or travel, to compel a state to change its behavior. Unlike pacific methods like negotiation or mediation, which rely on voluntary dialogue and agreement, sanctions are designed to impose significant costs on the target nation. They are often authorized by the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter when a state's actions are deemed a threat to international peace and security and peaceful efforts have failed.

250. (A) Balancing anticipated military gain against collateral damage.
The principle of proportionality in International Humanitarian Law requires military commanders to strike a careful balance between the expected military advantage of an attack and the potential incidental harm to civilians. An attack is prohibited if the anticipated loss of civilian life or damage to civilian property would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military gain. This principle aims to limit the suffering caused by war by ensuring that the harm to non-combatants is not disproportionate to the strategic value of a target, even during legitimate military operations.

251. (B) A complex interaction of various political, social, and economic factors.
Conflicts originate from multifaceted sources, involving an intricate interplay of political, economic, social, and psychological factors. These include territorial disputes, resource competition, and clashes over identity or values. This complexity highlights that conflicts rarely arise from a single cause but rather from a synthesis of various systemic and individual drivers within different types of societies across the world.

252. (A) The geographical and political boundaries within which the conflict occurs.
The distinction between interstate and intrastate conflicts is fundamentally based on where the dispute occurs. Interstate conflicts involve two or more sovereign states engaging across borders. Conversely, intrastate conflicts, such as civil wars or ethnic insurgencies, take place within a single state's boundaries. This categorization helps analysts identify the relevant political actors and appropriate legal frameworks for resolution efforts.

253. (C) The historical precedent for similar conflicts.
A conflict's structure is defined by three core elements: the parties involved, the issues at stake, and the dynamics of their interaction. While history may influence a situation, it is not considered one of the primary structural pillars. Understanding the "who," "what," and "how" provides a diagnostic framework essential for accurately analyzing conflicts and designing effective resolution strategies.

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changes such as strengthening governmental institutions, promoting economic reconstruction, and disarming former combatants. Unlike short-term military monitoring, peace building focuses on creating the social and political conditions necessary for a sustainable and lasting peace within a society.

289. (D) Their flexibility and ability to work at the grassroots level.
A major advantage of Non-Governmental Organizations is their flexibility and perceived neutrality. Because they are private, voluntary entities, they can often operate in areas or with communities that are inaccessible to formal state-level organizations. This allows them to provide essential humanitarian aid and implement peace building projects at the grassroots level, offering a more human-centric approach to resolution.

290. (A) Largely complementary, with each playing different roles.
The relationship between IGOs and NGOs in conflict resolution is described as complementary. IGOs provide the formal, state-level framework and authority for peace processes, while NGOs offer flexible, on-the-ground support and humanitarian aid. Together, they address different levels of conflict resolution, from high-level diplomacy to local community dialogues, creating a more comprehensive approach to managing global disputes.

291. (C) To convert the opponent through moral persuasion and self-suffering.
Satyagraha, or "truth-force," aims to resolve conflict by appealing to the conscience of the adversary. The goal is not to defeat or coerce the opponent but to transform them through the Satyagrahi's own self-suffering and moral integrity. This approach seeks to change the relationship between the parties, resolving the conflict by eliminating the underlying antagonism rather than the individual.

292. (A) An active and positive force of compassion and love.
Ahimsa is defined in Gandhian philosophy as much more than the mere absence of violence. It is an active and positive force characterized by love, compassion, and harmlessness toward all living beings. This principle is fundamental to non-violent struggle, requiring the practitioner to maintain a positive moral stance even when facing injustice, thus serving as the foundation for Satyagraha.

293. (D) The principles of justice and injustice.
In the Gandhian perspective, conflict is reframed as a struggle between truth and untruth, or justice and injustice, rather than a battle between individuals. By focusing on the underlying moral principles rather than the persons involved, the method seeks to uphold justice while maintaining respect for the opponent. This shift allows for the resolution of the dispute without dehumanizing the adversary.

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294. (B) Peaceful ends must be pursued through exclusively peaceful means.
A core tenet of Gandhian philosophy is the belief that the purity of the means is as important as the desired end. It posits that a just and peaceful goal cannot be achieved through unjust or violent methods. Therefore, non-violence is not just a tactic but a moral requirement, as the means used inevitably shape the nature of the final outcome.

295. (C) An active method of struggle.
Gandhi distinguished Satyagraha from passive resistance by emphasizing that Satyagraha is an active, disciplined method of struggle. While passive resistance might imply a lack of action or mere avoidance of violence, Satyagraha involves the active application of "truth-force" to challenge injustice. It requires fearlessness and a proactive willingness to endure hardship to appeal to the opponent's moral sense.

296. (D) Maintaining strategic autonomy through the policy of non-alignment.
The central pillar of the Nehruvian approach was the policy of non-alignment. Formulated during the Cold War, this policy sought to maintain India's strategic autonomy by avoiding membership in the competing military blocs led by the USA and the USSR. This allowed India to judge international issues independently and prioritize its own economic development and peaceful coexistence in a polarized world.

297. (A) An active policy of judging international issues on their merits.

preventing it from taking decisive action during crises if the interests of a permanent member are involved. Critics argue this hinders the efficacy of the organization, leading to calls for reform to ensure more timely action.

263. (C) Improve the UN's effectiveness, legitimacy, and representation.
Proposals to restructure the United Nations are driven by the need to adapt to contemporary geopolitical realities. The goal is to enhance the organization's legitimacy, representativeness, and overall effectiveness in managing international conflicts. This involves addressing the composition of the Security Council and the use of the veto to ensure the organization remains a relevant and powerful global actor.

264. (D) The Security Council.
The Security Council is identified as the principal organ within the United Nations tasked with maintaining international peace and security. It has the authority to investigate disputes, recommend settlement methods, and implement enforcement measures. While other organs like the General Assembly exist, the Security Council holds the unique power to authorize sanctions or military force to manage global friction.

265. (A) Ensure the Council better reflects modern geopolitical realities.
Expanding the Security Council's membership is proposed to align the body with the current global political landscape. The current structure is often seen as outdated, reflecting the post-World War II era. By including more permanent and non-permanent seats, the Council aims to increase its global representativeness and legitimacy, thereby improving its capacity to handle complex modern international conflicts.

266. (B) Prevention is proactive and addresses root causes, while management deals with active conflicts.
Conflict prevention is a proactive approach that focuses on addressing root causes and structural conditions before violence erupts. It seeks to avert the outbreak or recurrence of disputes. In contrast, conflict management deals with existing, active conflicts. While management reacts to ongoing violence, prevention aims to create stable environments where disagreements can be resolved through peaceful, non-violent means.

267. (B) Conducting a fact-finding mission in a region with rising political tensions.
Preventive diplomacy involves taking diplomatic action before a predictable crisis turns into an active conflict. Examples include fact-finding missions to regions with rising tensions, early warning systems, and mediation efforts. By gathering information and facilitating communication early, international actors can intervene to resolve disputes and prevent the materialization of a full-scale crisis, thereby maintaining regional stability.

268. (A) Long-term strategies to foster a stable, just, and equitable society.
Structural prevention refers to long-term measures designed to build a stable, just, and equitable society. By promoting democratic institutions, protecting human rights, and ensuring fair economic development, these strategies reduce the underlying conditions that lead to conflict. This approach addresses systemic issues like resource inequality, aiming to create an environment where grievances are resolved through established social frameworks.

269. (C) Prevent disagreements from escalating into violent conflict.
The primary goal of conflict prevention is to ensure that natural human disagreements do not escalate into violent conflict. It does not aim to eliminate all differences of opinion or political disputes, but rather to provide the tools and environments necessary for peaceful resolution. By fostering norms and legal frameworks, it discourages aggression and promotes the non-violent settlement of disputes.

270. (D) A combination of immediate diplomatic action and long-term societal development.
An effective conflict prevention strategy requires a multi-faceted approach. It combines immediate preventive diplomacy, such as mediation and early warning systems, with long-term structural prevention, like economic development and the strengthening of democratic institutions. This dual focus addresses both the immediate triggers of a crisis and the underlying social conditions,

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creating a comprehensive framework for sustainable and lasting peace.

271. (C) Pacific solutions are based on consent, while coercive methods aim to compel a party.
Pacific solutions and coercive methods represent the two main branches of conflict management. Pacific solutions rely on the voluntary consent of the parties to resolve disputes through peaceful means like negotiation or mediation. Conversely, coercive methods are used to compel a state to change its behavior through pressure or force, typically when peaceful attempts have failed or are insufficient.

272. (B) Mediation.
Mediation is explicitly classified as a pacific solution for settling international disputes. It involves a neutral third party who facilitates communication and negotiation between the conflicting sides. Unlike coercive measures such as blockades or sanctions, mediation is a diplomatic tool aimed at helping parties reach a voluntary agreement without the threat or use of physical or economic force.

273. (D) When pacific attempts at resolution have been unsuccessful.
Coercive methods are typically employed as a later resort when peaceful or diplomatic efforts have failed to resolve a conflict. These measures, ranging from economic sanctions to military intervention, are intended to force a change in a state's aggressive or illegal behavior. Their use depends on the severity of the conflict and the inadequacy of consensual pacific solutions.

274. (A) Mediation.
Mediation is defined as a process where a neutral third party assists disputing parties in communicating with one another. The goal is to help them reach a voluntary and mutually acceptable agreement. It is a flexible, non-binding pacific solution that focuses on facilitating dialogue rather than imposing a legal judgment or conducting an impartial investigation into specific facts.

275. (C) A coercive method.
Imposing economic sanctions is categorized as a coercive method of conflict management. Unlike pacific solutions, which are based on mutual consent, sanctions are designed to put pressure on a state and compel it to stop its aggressive actions or change its policies. These measures represent a non-violent but forceful way for the international community to express disapproval and enforcement.

276. (A) To limit the humanitarian suffering caused by armed conflict.
International Humanitarian Law, or the Laws of Armed Conflicts, is designed to mitigate the effects of war for humanitarian reasons. It does not attempt to prohibit the act of war itself but regulates how hostilities are conducted. The primary goal is to protect non-combatants and restrict the methods of warfare, thereby balancing military necessity with basic human dignity.

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277. (D) Differentiate between civilians and military targets in their attacks.
The principle of distinction is a cornerstone of International Humanitarian Law. It requires all parties involved in an armed conflict to constantly distinguish between combatants and civilians. Attacks must only be directed at military targets, never at the civilian population. This rule ensures that those not participating in the hostilities are protected from the direct effects of military operations.

278. (B) The resulting civilian harm was excessive compared to the military gain.
An attack violates the principle of proportionality if the incidental loss of civilian life or damage to civilian property is excessive compared to the direct military advantage gained. This principle requires military commanders to weigh the benefit of a target against the potential humanitarian cost. It prohibits operations where the expected harm to civilians outweighs the specific military objective.

279. (C) During the conduct of an armed conflict.
International Humanitarian Law applies specifically during the conduct of an armed conflict. It is designed to regulate behavior once hostilities have broken out, ensuring that certain humanitarian standards are maintained even in the midst of war. Its rules govern the treatment of prisoners, the protection of medical personnel, and the limitations placed on the weaponry used.

280. (D) Balancing the needs of military operations with humanitarian protection.
The underlying philosophy of the Laws of Armed Conflicts is to find a balance between military necessity and humanitarian protection. It recognizes that while violence is used to achieve military goals, there must be limits to mitigate the barbarity of war. By imposing principles like distinction and proportionality, IHL seeks to protect individuals while still allowing for legitimate military objectives.

281. (A) To increase military transparency and predictability to reduce fear.
Confidence Building Measures are designed to reduce tension by enhancing transparency and predictability in military matters. By sharing information about budgets and exercises, states can reduce the fear of surprise attacks and prevent the misinterpretation of an adversary's intentions. The core idea is that increased communication and openness foster trust between nations with a history of mutual hostility.

282. (B) Not disarmament measures but voluntary arrangements.
The passage clarifies that Confidence Building Measures are not formal disarmament agreements. Instead, they are voluntary arrangements intended to demonstrate a lack of hostile intent. While disarmament involves reducing military capacity, CBMs focus on communication and transparency. They serve as incremental steps toward security, creating a more stable environment without necessarily requiring the immediate reduction of national weapons.

283. (B) A military CBM.
Inviting observers from a rival nation to watch major military exercises is a classic example of a military Confidence Building Measure. This action promotes transparency by allowing the adversary to see that the maneuvers are not preparations for a surprise attack. Such measures are the most common type of CBM, focusing specifically on military activities and direct technical communication.

284. (A) Create a stable environment conducive to further negotiations.
The primary value of Confidence Building Measures lies in their ability to foster a stable and predictable security environment. By reducing suspicion and breaking cycles of escalation through better communication, CBMs create an atmosphere conducive to formal peace negotiations. They act as essential precursors to more comprehensive and legally binding agreements by establishing a necessary baseline of mutual trust.

285. (C) Allowing for direct communication to prevent miscalculation during a crisis.
The establishment of a "hotline" between leaders is a military CBM designed for direct communication during crises. Its purpose is to prevent miscalculations and the accidental escalation of conflict. By providing a reliable way for adversaries to speak immediately, hotlines help clarify intentions and resolve misunderstandings that could otherwise lead to unintended and potentially devastating military responses.

286. (D) International treaties between sovereign states.
Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs), such as the United Nations, derive their legal authority from international treaties signed by sovereign states. These organizations are formed by governments to address collective issues. Their power and mandate are defined by these founding documents, which provide the formal framework for their involvement in global conflict resolution and wider international cooperation efforts.

287. (C) Mediating a negotiated settlement between warring factions.
Peace making refers to the diplomatic efforts used to bring hostile parties to a negotiated agreement. A primary example is mediation, where a third party helps warring factions discuss their differences and reach a settlement. Unlike peace keeping, which monitors an existing truce, peace making is the active process of establishing the initial terms for ending a conflict.

288. (B) Long-term efforts to address the root causes of conflict.
Peace building is a long-term, complex process aimed at preventing the recurrence of conflict by addressing its root causes. This involves structural

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254. (D) A demand for official recognition of a minority group's cultural identity.
Intangible issues in a conflict refer to non-material demands such as justice, respect, or recognition. Unlike tangible disputes over oil-rich land, water sources, or fishing rights, these involve values and identity. Demanding official recognition for a minority group's cultural identity is a primary example, as it focuses on social status and symbolic acknowledgement rather than on physical resources.

255. (C) Enable the formulation of effective resolution strategies.
Analyzing the structural elements of a conflict, including parties, issues, and dynamics, is vital for an accurate diagnosis. This detailed breakdown allows for the creation of tailored and effective resolution strategies. By understanding the specific motivations and interaction patterns, mediators and policymakers can address the underlying causes more precisely, moving beyond mere documentation or the simple assignment of blame.

256. (B) To provide a framework for interpreting events, defining interests, and justifying policies.
Ideologies serve as a comprehensive set of beliefs and values that guide international behavior. They provide a framework through which states and non-state actors interpret global events, define their national interests, and justify their foreign policy choices. This ideological lens shapes how nations perceive their role and influences their interactions with others within the complex system of international relations.

257. (D) Because they are perceived as moral struggles, making compromise difficult.
Ideologically driven conflicts are often difficult to resolve because they transform material disputes into clashes of fundamental principles. When a conflict is framed as a struggle between good and evil, compromise becomes seen as a betrayal of core beliefs. This moral dimension hardens positions, making parties less willing to negotiate and turning the disagreement into a deep-seated struggle.

258. (A) Fostering expansionist policies aimed at transforming other societies.
Universalist ideologies claim that their specific beliefs and systems are valid for all of humanity. This assertion often leads to expansionist foreign policies where a state attempts to reshape other societies to match its own worldview. Such interventions create fertile ground for prolonged international conflicts as competing systems clash over their differing visions for global social and political organization.

259. (C) By framing the conflict as a defense of core values and a struggle against an immoral enemy.
Ideology mobilizes domestic support by presenting a conflict as a moral imperative. By framing the struggle as a defense of core values against an immoral adversary, leaders can unify their population and justify the costs of war. This demonization of the enemy makes the conflict seem like a necessary battle for the survival of the nation's way of life.

260. (A) The former is a clash of fundamental principles while the latter is over material interests.
The key difference lies in the nature of the dispute. Ideological conflicts are centered on a clash of fundamental principles and beliefs, which are often non-negotiable. In contrast, territorial disputes are primarily about material interests, such as land or resources. While material issues can be split or shared, conflicting moral certainties make ideological disputes much harder to resolve.

261. (D) To maintain international peace and security through collective action.
The United Nations is centrally positioned in the global architecture for conflict management. Its primary role, established in its Charter, is the maintenance of international peace and security. To achieve this, the organization employs collective measures, ranging from diplomatic investigation and recommendations for adjustment to enforcement actions like sanctions or military intervention when global stability is threatened.

262. (B) The paralyzing effect of the veto power held by permanent members.
A significant criticism of the Security Council involves the veto power held by its five permanent members. This power can paralyze the Council,

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Non-alignment was not a passive or isolationist stance; it was an active foreign policy. It involved evaluating global issues on their individual merits rather than following a military bloc's agenda. This approach aimed to promote international peace and cooperation, allowing newly independent nations to participate in world affairs without being drawn into the ideological and military rivalries of the superpowers.

298. (B) Governing peaceful relations between states.
The Panchsheel, or Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, provide a set of guidelines for international relations. They include mutual respect for territorial integrity, non-aggression, and non-interference in internal affairs. These principles were designed to foster a stable and cooperative international environment where states could coexist peacefully despite differences in their political systems, reflecting the core of the Nehruvian vision.

299. (B) Economic development and a stable international order.
For Nehru, national security was a holistic concept linked to economic development, social cohesion, and international stability. He believed that true security for a developing nation could not be achieved through military build-up alone. Instead, it required a stable global environment, achieved through cooperation and disarmament, which would allow resources to be directed toward internal growth and social progress.

300. (A) Perpetuating a cycle of international fear and conflict.
The Nehruvian approach prioritized diplomacy and cooperation because military alliances were seen as drivers of global tension. Such alliances were perceived as perpetuating a cycle of fear and conflict, which undermined the stability necessary for national development. By choosing non-alignment and peaceful coexistence, Nehru aimed to break this cycle and build security through international solidarity and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

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1. They are often the first responders in large-scale disasters due to their organizational capacity.
2. Their primary role is long-term reconstruction of damaged houses.
3. They provide communication, logistics, and medical support.
4. They are deployed only for manmade disasters like WMD attacks.
5. Their deployment is coordinated by civil authorities.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

75. The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) was instrumental in providing warnings for which type of disaster after its establishment?
(A) Earthquakes
(B) Cyclones
(C) Industrial accidents
(D) Tsunamis

76. The "Risk = Hazard x Vulnerability" equation implies that:
(A) Risk can exist even with zero vulnerability.
(B) Risk can be reduced by lowering vulnerability, even if the hazard level remains constant.
(C) Hazard and vulnerability are independent factors that do not influence risk.
(D) Risk is solely determined by the intensity of the hazard.

77. Match the agencies or groups in List I with their primary roles in disaster management in List II:
List I: (Agency/Group)
P. NDMA
Q. INCOIS
R. Armed Forces
S. NGO
List II: (Primary Role in Disaster Management)
1. Tsunami Warning System
2. Apex policy and planning body
3. Community-based preparedness and relief
4. Emergency response and logistics
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

78. Which of the following is NOT a type of 'human-induced' disaster?
(A) A nuclear accident at a power plant.
(B) A terrorist attack using a chemical agent.
(C) A major train collision due to signal failure.
(D) A powerful cyclone making landfall.

79. The phase of the disaster cycle that focuses on developing evacuation plans, training response teams, and conducting drills is known as:
(A) Preparedness
(B) Recovery
(C) Reconstruction
(D) Response

80. The 2004 Tsunami is a significant case study because it led to:
(A) the immediate dismantling of all nuclear power plants worldwide.
(B) the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System.
(C) the discovery that earthquakes do not cause tsunamis.
(D) a global ban on all coastal development.

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81. Read the following statements regarding vulnerability:
Statement I: Vulnerability can be physical, social, economic, or environmental.
Statement II: A building's structural design is an example of social vulnerability.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

82. In the institutional mechanism of India, who heads the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)?
(A) The Prime Minister of India
(B) The President of India
(C) The Union Home Minister
(D) The Chief of Defence Staff

83. Consider the following statements regarding disaster events:
1. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy was a nuclear disaster.

(A) The impact of a natural disaster cannot be worsened by human actions.
(B) Natural disasters originate from natural processes of the Earth.
(C) Manmade disasters are also referred to as anthropogenic disasters.
(D) A WMD disaster is a type of manmade disaster.

9. In the context of disaster management, read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): A community's ability to cope with a hazardous event is a key factor in defining a disaster.
Reason (R): If a community possesses sufficient resources and capacity to manage the adverse effects of an event, the event may not escalate into a disaster.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

10. Which type of disaster is a cyclone primarily categorized as?
(A) Meteorological
(B) Geophysical
(C) Hydrological
(D) Climatological

11. A disaster associated with the release of radioactive materials from a nuclear power plant is classified as:
(A) A natural disaster
(B) A meteorological disaster
(C) A hydrological disaster
(D) A human-induced industrial disaster

12. Consider the following statements about disaster types:
1. Floods can be both a natural and a human-induced phenomenon.
2. Earthquakes are exclusively manmade disasters.
3. A WMD event is categorized as a natural disaster.
4. A Tsunami is a type of hydrological disaster.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1 and 3 only

13. What is the primary cause of a Tsunami?
(A) Heavy and prolonged rainfall occurring in coastal areas.
(B) Strong cyclonic winds moving over the ocean surface.
(C) Sudden displacement of water by undersea earthquakes.
(D) The melting of polar ice caps due to global warming.

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14. The term 'WMD' in the context of human-induced disasters stands for:
(A) Weather Monitoring Device
(B) Waste Management Department
(C) Widespread Material Damage
(D) Weapons of Mass Destruction

15. Read the following statements regarding industrial disasters:
Statement I: Industrial disasters are always accidental and can never be intentional.
Statement II: The Bhopal Gas Tragedy is a prime example of a disaster associated with the chemical industry.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

16. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of a flood?
(A) A gentle and controlled rise in the water level of a river or stream.
(B) Water overflowing its normal limits and covering normally dry land.
(C) The process of water collection in reservoirs for agricultural irrigation.
(D) A sudden, violent shaking of the ground due to tectonic plate movement.

17. A disaster caused by a sudden slip on a fault line resulting in ground shaking is known as:
(A) A cyclone
(B) An earthquake
(C) A landslide
(D) A tsunami

(D) Risk Assessment

55. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Earthquake - Seismological hazard
(B) Cyclone - Meteorological hazard
(C) Flood - Hydrological hazard
(D) Tsunami - Industrial hazard

56. Read the following assertion and reason regarding the role of State Governments and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The role of the State Government is crucial for the on-the-ground implementation of disaster management plans.
Reason (R): As per the constitutional framework of India, the primary responsibility for managing disasters lies with the State Government.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

57. All of the following are typically considered part of the 'Response' phase EXCEPT:
(A) Search and rescue
(B) First-aid and medical assistance
(C) Enacting new land-use zoning laws
(D) Evacuation of people from threatened areas

58. From a national security perspective, a major disaster within a country is a concern because it can:
(A) divert the attention and resources of security forces.
(B) increase the country's GDP.
(C) improve international relations.
(D) automatically resolve all internal conflicts.

59. The case study of the Uttarakhand disaster primarily serves as an example of the consequences of:
(A) A nuclear meltdown occurring in a mountainous region.
(B) A WMD attack targeted at religious pilgrimage sites.
(C) A failure of international ocean information services.
(D) Unregulated development and degradation in fragile zones.

60. Which institutional body in India is specifically mandated to provide information and advisories on the state of the ocean?
(A) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
(B) Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS)
(C) Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)
(D) National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

61. Consider the following statements regarding disaster management phases:
1. 'Disaster Mitigation' refers to measures taken to reduce the severity of a disaster's impact.
2. 'Disaster Response' refers to actions taken immediately after a disaster strikes.
3. 'Disaster Recovery' refers to the long-term process of restoring a community.
4. 'Disaster Relief' is synonymous with long-term reconstruction.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) All of the above

62. What type of vulnerability is represented by a community's lack of awareness and education about disaster preparedness?
(A) Physical vulnerability
(B) Economic vulnerability
(C) Environmental vulnerability
(D) Social vulnerability

63. The Chernobyl disaster led to a massive release of radioactive contaminants into the atmosphere. This is an example of a:
(A) Human-induced disaster with widespread environmental and health impacts.
(B) Natural disaster with human consequences.
(C) Meteorological event with industrial consequences.
(D) Biological WMD attack.

64. Read the following statements regarding the institutional mechanism for disaster management:
Statement I: The Government of India holds the sole responsibility for all aspects of disaster management, with no role for state governments

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and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including reducing disaster risk.
(A) Relief
(B) Response
(C) Assessment
(D) Recovery

28. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes 'Mitigation' from 'Response'?
(A) Mitigation is a post-disaster activity, while Response is pre-disaster.
(B) Mitigation focuses on long-term risk reduction, while Response focuses on immediate needs after a disaster.
(C) Mitigation and Response are identical concepts in disaster management.
(D) Response involves structural measures like building codes, while Mitigation involves search and rescue.

29. The provision of temporary shelter, food, water, and medical care to victims immediately following a disaster falls under:
(A) Reconstruction
(B) Mitigation
(C) Relief
(D) Risk Analysis

30. Consider the following activities in disaster management:
1. Building earthquake-resistant structures.
2. Conducting search and rescue operations.
3. Providing emergency food and water.
4. Rebuilding damaged hospitals and schools to a better standard.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding the 'Reconstruction' phase?
(A) 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

31. Read the following statements regarding the recovery and reconstruction process:
Statement I: 'Recovery' is a short-term process that is typically completed within a few days of a disaster.
Statement II: 'Reconstruction' is a long-term process that aims to rebuild communities, often to a standard better than before.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

32. What is the fundamental goal of 'Disaster Mitigation'?
(A) To respond effectively after a disaster has occurred.
(B) To lessen or limit the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.
(C) To completely eliminate all natural hazards.
(D) To provide financial compensation to disaster victims.

33. Creating and enforcing zoning laws that prohibit construction in high-risk areas is an example of:
(A) Disaster Response
(B) Disaster Mitigation
(C) Disaster Relief
(D) Disaster Recovery

34. Which of the following is NOT a primary role of the Armed Forces in disaster management in India?
(A) Formulating national disaster management policies.
(B) Search and rescue operations.
(C) Providing emergency medical assistance.
(D) Transportation of relief materials.

35. The apex body for Disaster Management in India, responsible for laying down policies, plans, and guidelines, is the:
(A) Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS)
(B) National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)
(C) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
(D) Ministry of Home Affairs

36. What is the primary function of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS)?
(A) To organize and lead search and rescue operations during severe flood events.
(B) To manage and coordinate the national distribution of relief materials.
(C) To provide direct funding for the long-term reconstruction of infrastructure.
(D) To provide early warnings for tsunamis and other ocean-related hazards.

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18. The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami was primarily triggered by:
(A) A powerful undersea megathrust earthquake occurring off the coast of Sumatra.
(B) A massive volcanic eruption that took place in the central Andaman Sea.
(C) A series of intense cyclones forming in the southern Bay of Bengal.
(D) An experimental underwater nuclear detonation conducted by a regional power.

19. Which of the following case studies is a clear example of a nuclear disaster?
(A) Bhopal Gas Tragedy
(B) Tsunami 2004
(C) Chernobyl
(D) Uttarakhand Disaster

20. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy is a case study of which specific type of disaster?
(A) Nuclear disaster
(B) Natural disaster
(C) WMD terrorist attack
(D) Industrial chemical disaster

21. Read the following assertion and reason regarding the Fukushima disaster and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Fukushima disaster highlighted the vulnerability of nuclear power plants to natural hazards.
Reason (R): The disaster was triggered by a major earthquake followed by a massive tsunami, leading to equipment failure and meltdowns.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

22. The Uttarakhand disaster of 2013 was a multi-hazard event, but it is most prominently associated with:
(A) A severe earthquake and building collapses.
(B) Extreme rainfall leading to flash floods and landslides.
(C) A major industrial gas leak.
(D) A prolonged drought and famine.

23. What was the primary immediate cause of the Chernobyl disaster in 1986?
(A) An external terrorist attack on the nuclear facility.
(B) A massive earthquake that damaged the reactor core.
(C) A tsunami that flooded the power plant's cooling systems.
(D) A flawed reactor design and inadequately trained personnel.

24. Match the disaster events with their primary nature or cause:
List I: (Disaster Event)
P. Tsunami 2004
Q. Bhopal Gas Tragedy
R. Chernobyl
S. Uttarakhand 2013
List II: (Primary Nature/Cause)
1. Nuclear Reactor Accident
2. Flash Floods & Landslides
3. Industrial Chemical Leak
4. Undersea Earthquake
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

25. The failure at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant was a cascading disaster initiated by:
(A) A human error during a safety test.
(B) A cyber-attack on the plant's control systems.
(C) A powerful earthquake and subsequent tsunami.
(D) A volcanic eruption covering the plant in ash.

26. Which concept in disaster management focuses on actions taken during and immediately after a disaster to save lives and meet basic human needs?
(A) Response
(B) Mitigation
(C) Reconstruction
(D) Prevention

27. Identify the term that best describes the process of restoring and improving facilities, livelihoods,

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(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

46. Which term best describes the conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards?
(A) Risk
(B) Disaster
(C) Reconstruction
(D) Vulnerability

47. Read the following statements regarding the role of the Armed Forces:
Statement I: The Armed Forces can be requisitioned by the civil authorities for assistance in disaster situations.
Statement II: The role of the Armed Forces in disasters is limited to protecting national borders from intrusion.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

48. A company fails to maintain its industrial equipment, leading to a toxic chemical release that harms the local community. This event is best classified as:
(A) A natural disaster
(B) A human-induced disaster
(C) A meteorological phenomenon
(D) An act of national aggression

49. Which of the following is an example of a structural mitigation measure?
(A) Conducting awareness campaigns
(B) Retrofitting buildings to be earthquake-resistant
(C) Developing an early warning system
(D) Creating a community evacuation plan

50. Match the terms in List I with their descriptions in List II:
List I: (Term)
P. Relief
Q. Recovery
R. Mitigation
S. Response
List II: (Description)
1. Long-term measures to reduce risk
2. Immediate actions to save lives
3. Provision of basic needs like food and shelter
4. Restoring normalcy and livelihoods in the medium to long term
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

51. What was the toxic gas released during the Bhopal Gas Tragedy?
(A) Carbon Monoxide
(B) Chlorine
(C) Methyl Isocyanate (MIC)
(D) Sarin Gas

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52. The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami had a widespread impact primarily because:
(A) It was the first tsunami ever recorded in human history.
(B) It was a manmade event of an entirely unprecedented scale.
(C) It only affected a single, densely populated tropical island.
(D) No effective tsunami warning system existed in the Indian Ocean.

53. Consider the following statements regarding WMD Disasters:
1. They are a form of human-induced disaster.
2. They can involve nuclear, biological, or chemical agents.
3. They are typically characterized by low casualty rates.
4. Their impact is always confined to a small, localized area.
5. National security agencies are a key part of the response to a WMD event.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 5 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

54. The concept of 'building back better' is most closely associated with which phase of disaster management?
(A) Response
(B) Reconstruction
(C) Relief

CHAPTER 08

Disaster Management and National Security

1. In the context of disaster management, what is the most accurate definition of a 'Disaster'?
(A) Any naturally occurring environmental event, such as a major earthquake or flood, that causes temporary local disturbance.
(B) A serious disruption of society involving widespread losses that exceed the affected community's ability to cope using its own resources.
(C) A large-scale drill organized by government authorities to evaluate the effectiveness of institutional emergency response protocols.
(D) A minor incident causing localized damage that is easily managed by the local population without requiring external intervention.

2. Which of the following is the best example of 'Vulnerability'?
(A) A community living in poorly constructed houses on an active fault line.
(B) The physical existence of an active volcano in a remote, uninhabited area.
(C) The government's annual budget allocated for national security services.
(D) The historical record of major tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean.

3. Read the following statements regarding hazards and disasters:
Statement I: All hazards are disasters.
Statement II: A hazard becomes a disaster only when it interacts with a vulnerable population.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

4. Which of the following is NOT a primary characteristic of a 'Manmade' disaster?
(A) It originates from technological failures or human errors.
(B) Examples include industrial accidents and WMD incidents.
(C) Its prevention often involves better regulation and safety.
(D) Its occurrence is often sudden and without any human intent.

5. What does the term 'Risk' in disaster management primarily signify?
(A) The absolute certainty that a disaster will happen in a specific location.
(B) The historical frequency of natural hazards occurring in a specific region.
(C) The expected losses, such as deaths and property damage, a disaster might cause.
(D) The physical presence of a hazard, irrespective of the local population density.

6. A situation where a community's social structure, economic activities, and physical infrastructure are susceptible to damage from a hazard is an example of:
(A) Risk transfer
(B) Vulnerability
(C) Reconstruction
(D) Mitigation

7. Which of the following is a classic example of a 'Natural Disaster'?
(A) A major oil spill from a tanker in international waters.
(B) The collapse of a poorly constructed bridge in a city.
(C) A large-scale terrorist attack on a major urban center.
(D) An earthquake measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale.

8. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the distinction between natural and manmade disasters.

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or NGOs.
Statement II: The institutional mechanism for disaster management in India is a multi-tiered structure involving central, state, and local bodies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

65. The term 'Reconstruction' in disaster management is best understood as:
(A) The immediate and short-term provision of food and water.
(B) The permanent rebuilding of structures and economic restoration.
(C) The process of evacuating people to safe temporary shelters.
(D) The analysis of environmental risk before a disaster happens.

66. A flash flood in a remote, uninhabited desert region would be best described as a:
(A) Natural hazard
(B) Major disaster
(C) Catastrophic event
(D) Manmade disaster

67. Which of the following case studies directly involved a failure of cooling systems at a nuclear power plant following a natural disaster?
(A) Bhopal Gas Tragedy
(B) Chernobyl
(C) Fukushima
(D) Tsunami 2004

68. The role of NGOs in disaster management is most effective due to their:
(A) statutory power to enforce laws.
(B) access to military equipment.
(C) authority to command armed forces.
(D) grassroots-level presence and community trust.

69. Arrange the following disasters in chronological order, from the oldest to the most recent:
1. Fukushima Nuclear Disaster
2. Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster
3. Bhopal Gas Tragedy
4. Uttarakhand Floods
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

70. The primary distinction between 'Relief' and 'Recovery' is that:
(A) Relief is long-term, while Recovery is short-term.
(B) Relief focuses on immediate life-sustaining aid, while Recovery focuses on restoring normalcy and livelihoods.
(C) Relief is provided by NGOs, while Recovery is provided by the government.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

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71. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Disaster management is not a one-time event but a continuous and integrated process.
Reason (R): It encompasses a cycle of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

72. The central and state governments' role in disaster management primarily involves:
(A) Policy making, planning, coordination, and providing resources.
(B) Exclusively conducting search and rescue operations.
(C) Providing international aid to other countries.
(D) Monitoring oceanic conditions for scientific research only.

73. A sudden and violent shaking of the ground, causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust is a/an:
(A) Cyclone
(B) Flood
(C) Earthquake
(D) Tsunami

74. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Armed Forces in disasters:

37. The responsibility for disaster management at the state level in India is primarily held by:
(A) The local units of the Armed Forces stationed within the state.
(B) A consortium of various national Non-Governmental Organizations.
(C) The SDMA, which is headed by the state's Chief Minister.
(D) The central government's National Disaster Management Authority.

38. Read the following assertion and reason regarding NGOs in India and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a vital role in India's disaster management framework.
Reason (R): NGOs often have strong community links and can act swiftly in areas of preparedness, response, and recovery, complementing government efforts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

39. The overall coordination of disaster management efforts in India falls under which central ministry?
(A) Ministry of Defence
(B) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(C) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
(D) Ministry of Home Affairs

40. Identify the correct pair from the following options related to the institutional mechanism for disaster management in India.
(A) Armed Forces - Immediate response and rescue
(B) NDMA - Tsunami early warning
(C) INCOIS - Policy formulation
(D) NGOs - Enforcement of building codes

41. Consider the following statements about the institutional framework for disaster management in India:
1. The Central Government has the primary responsibility for disaster management.
2. The State Governments are responsible for drawing up their respective state disaster management plans.
3. The NDMA is chaired by the President of India.
4. NGOs are formally excluded from all government-led disaster response activities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 3 and 4 only

42. What distinguishes a 'hazard' from a 'disaster'?
(A) A hazard is a threat, while a disaster is the destructive impact on society.
(B) A hazard is always man-made, while a disaster is always natural in origin.
(C) A hazard is a slow-onset event, while a disaster is a rapid-onset event.
(D) There is no distinction; both terms are used interchangeably in science.

43. Which of the following correctly lists only natural disasters?
(A) Earthquake, Cyclone, Bhopal Gas Tragedy
(B) Tsunami, Flood, Fukushima Disaster
(C) Flood, Chernobyl, Uttarakhand Disaster
(D) Cyclone, Earthquake, Tsunami

44. The concept of 'National Security' is linked to disaster management because:
(A) All disasters are caused by enemy states attempting to weaken the nation.
(B) Major disasters can destabilize a nation's economy and social fabric.
(C) National security forces are the only actors trained for disaster response.
(D) Disaster management is viewed solely as a strategic military concern.

45. Arrange the following phases of the disaster management cycle in chronological order, starting from the pre-disaster phase:
1. Response
2. Mitigation
3. Recovery
4. Preparedness
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 4, 1, 3, 2
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3

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2. The Chernobyl disaster occurred in India.
3. The Fukushima disaster was triggered by an earthquake and tsunami.
4. The 2004 Tsunami was a man-made event.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4

84. What is the cause-effect relationship in the context of the Uttarakhand 2013 disaster?
(A) Cause: Deforestation; Effect: Decreased landslide risk in hills.
(B) Cause: Earthquake; Effect: Industrial gas leak in urban areas.
(C) Cause: Tsunami; Effect: Widespread coastal flooding.
(D) Cause: Heavy rainfall on glacial terrain; Effect: Flash floods.

85. Which concept is distinct from, but closely associated with, disaster management and involves sustained actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk?
(A) Disaster Response
(B) Disaster Relief
(C) Disaster Mitigation
(D) Disaster Declaration

86. Read the following assertion and reason regarding disaster impact and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The impact of a disaster is uniform across all sections of a society.
Reason (R): Vulnerability is not influenced by factors such as poverty, age, gender, or social status.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) Both A and R are false.

87. Which of the following is an example of a manmade WMD disaster?
(A) An outbreak of a naturally occurring virus.
(B) An accidental explosion at a fireworks factory.
(C) A flash flood caused by a dam failure.
(D) A deliberate release of a nerve agent in a city.

88. The main role of a State Government in disaster management is to:
(A) Manage ground operations and interact with the affected people.
(B) Formulate international treaties regarding disaster reduction.
(C) Command the national armed forces for international missions.
(D) Operate and maintain the national tsunami warning system.

89. Consider the following statements about disaster terminologies:
1. Risk is the probability of harmful consequences resulting from the interaction between hazards and vulnerable conditions.
2. Vulnerability is the physical characteristic of a hazard itself, such as the magnitude of an earthquake.
3. A man-made disaster originates from natural terrestrial processes.
4. A cyclone is a type of geophysical disaster.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

90. The provision of food, water, shelter, and medical assistance is part of the _____ phase.
(A) Relief and Response
(B) Mitigation and Reconstruction
(C) Risk Analysis
(D) Long-term Recovery

91. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the institutional mechanism for disaster management in India?
(A) The NDMA is the apex body for disaster management.
(B) State Governments have their own State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs).
(C) The Armed Forces play a crucial role in response and rescue.
(D) INCOIS is responsible for cyclone warnings.

92. The disaster management cycle is generally considered to be:

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(A) A linear process that ends with recovery.
(B) A cyclical process where lessons from one disaster feed into mitigation for the next.
(C) A series of independent and unrelated activities.
(D) A process that deals only with post-disaster activities.

93. A community prepares an evacuation route map and conducts regular drills. This is an activity of:
(A) Disaster Reconstruction
(B) Immediate Relief
(C) Disaster Preparedness
(D) Post-disaster Impact Assessment

94. What was the common triggering factor for both the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami and the Fukushima nuclear disaster?
(A) A volcanic eruption
(B) A cyclonic storm
(C) A human error in a safety drill
(D) A powerful earthquake.

95. Read the following statements regarding nuclear and chemical disasters:
Statement I: The Chernobyl and Fukushima events are case studies of disasters associated with the chemical industry.
Statement II: The Bhopal Gas Tragedy is a case study of a nuclear disaster.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

96. Which of the following best describes the role of the Central Government in disaster management?
(A) Solely responsible for on-ground implementation.
(B) Provides financial and logistical support to the state governments.
(C) Manages relief camps at the district level.
(D) Conducts all search and rescue operations itself.

97. Consider the following statements about the phases of Disaster Management:
1. Mitigation aims to reduce the effects of a disaster.
2. Preparedness involves planning for a disaster.
3. Response involves actions taken during a disaster.
4. Recovery involves actions taken after a disaster to restore normalcy.
5. Reconstruction is a short-term relief measure.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(B) 1, 2 and 5 only
(C) 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

98. The term 'vulnerability' in disaster studies refers to the _____ of a community or system to a hazard.
(A) susceptibility
(B) immunity
(C) resistance
(D) intensity

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99. A large-scale flood is an example of a:
(A) Geophysical disaster
(B) Meteorological disaster
(C) Hydrological disaster
(D) Industrial disaster

100. Match the concepts in List I with their appropriate examples in List II:
List I: (Concept)
P. Vulnerability
Q. Hazard
R. Mitigation
S. Response
List II: (Example)
1. Constructing a cyclone shelter
2. The existence of a seismic fault line
3. A poorly constructed house in an earthquake-prone zone
4. Deploying search and rescue teams
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

101. Read the following assertion and reason regarding INCOIS and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): INCOIS provides early warnings for earthquakes.
Reason (R): INCOIS is the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

102. The disaster in Uttarakhand in 2013 highlighted the increased vulnerability due to:
(A) its long geographical distance from the ocean.
(B) pilgrimage tourism and unplanned construction on river banks.
(C) the complete lack of any major rivers in the state.
(D) the total absence of any recorded seismic activity.

103. Which of the following disaster case studies is NOT located in India?
(A) Bhopal Gas Tragedy
(B) Tsunami 2004 (partially)
(C) Uttarakhand Disaster
(D) Chernobyl

104. The primary role of an NGO in the post-disaster phase often involves:
(A) Bridging the gap between victims and government relief agencies.
(B) Amending the existing national laws on disaster management.
(C) Commanding the national military for logistics and supply.
(D) Issuing official tsunami warnings to the general population.

105. Arrange the following Indian entities related to disaster management based on their typical chronological sequence of large-scale action:
1. NDMA (in a policy guidance role)
2. State Government
3. Armed Forces (for immediate response)
4. NGOs (for relief and recovery)
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

106. A key distinction between a man-made and a natural disaster is the element of:
(A) Human agency or technological failure as the origin
(B) Human suffering
(C) Economic loss
(D) Environmental damage

107. From the given options, identify an activity that falls under 'Disaster Mitigation'.
(A) Distributing blankets in a relief camp.
(B) Clearing debris after an earthquake.
(C) Conducting a damage assessment survey.
(D) Implementing building codes in a seismic zone.

108. Consider the following statements regarding historical disasters:
1. The 2004 Tsunami originated in the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy involved the leakage of a radioactive substance.
3. The Fukushima disaster was caused solely by a human operational error.
4. The Chernobyl disaster occurred due to a flawed reactor design and a mishandled safety test.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 4 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

109. Read the following statements regarding disaster recovery:
Statement I: Disaster Recovery is a component of the pre-disaster phase.
Statement II: Disaster Recovery includes activities like rebuilding infrastructure and restoring livelihoods.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

110. Which body plays a crucial role in providing immediate assistance during major disasters in India, often before civilian agencies can mobilize fully?
(A) National Disaster Management Authority
(B) Non-Governmental Organizations
(C) State Governments
(D) Armed Forces

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(B) Reconstruction
(C) Response
(D) Mitigation

130. A disaster resulting from the use of nuclear, radiological, chemical, or biological agents is broadly termed as:
(A) A WMD disaster
(B) A hydrological disaster
(C) A geophysical disaster
(D) A climatological disaster

131. The primary responsibility for managing a disaster rests with the:
(A) United Nations
(B) Central Government
(C) State Government in which the disaster occurs
(D) Armed Forces

132. Read the following statements regarding disaster management phases:
Statement I: Mitigation and Preparedness are post-disaster activities.
Statement II: Response and Recovery are pre-disaster activities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

133. The establishment of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in India was a direct outcome of the:
(A) Bhopal Gas Tragedy (1984) and the need for industrial safety.
(B) Latur Earthquake (1993) and Gujarat Earthquake (2001) highlighting systemic gaps.
(C) Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004) acting as a final trigger for a formal national body.
(D) Cold War and the threat of nuclear attack.

134. Which of these is a non-structural mitigation measure?
(A) Building a sea wall
(B) Creating public awareness campaigns
(C) Retrofitting a bridge
(D) Constructing an earthquake-proof building

135. Consider the following statements about disaster types:
1. An earthquake is a geological phenomenon.
2. A cyclone is a meteorological phenomenon.
3. A chemical spill is a human-induced phenomenon.
4. A Tsunami is a meteorological phenomenon.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

136. A high-magnitude earthquake strikes a completely uninhabited island. According to the standard definition, this event is a:
(A) Hazard
(B) Disaster
(C) Catastrophe
(D) Man-made incident

137. Which of the following is NOT a role of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)?
(A) Laying down policies on disaster management.
(B) Approving the National Plan.
(C) Conducting day-to-day search and rescue operations.
(D) Laying down guidelines to be followed by different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India.

138. The case of the Uttarakhand disaster shows a complex interplay between:
(A) A natural hazard and vulnerability from human factors.
(B) A WMD attack and military response.
(C) An industrial accident and a governmental cover-up.
(D) A tsunami and a nuclear meltdown.

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139. What is the fundamental difference between 'Reconstruction' and 'Relief'?
(A) Reconstruction is short-term, Relief is long-term.
(B) Reconstruction is done by NGOs, Relief is done by the Army.
(C) Reconstruction is a pre-disaster measure, Relief is a post-disaster measure.
(D) Reconstruction rebuilds infrastructure,

121. The institutional mechanism for disaster management in India can be described as:
(A) A single, centralized body with all powers.
(B) An ad-hoc system with no formal structure.
(C) A decentralized, hierarchical structure involving national, state, and district levels.
(D) A system run entirely by NGOs and the private sector.

122. Read the following statements regarding the 2004 Tsunami and INCOIS:
Statement I: The primary cause of the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami was a powerful cyclone.
Statement II: The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) is now the nodal agency in India for providing tsunami warnings.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

123. The activities of providing temporary housing and grants to restart economic activities are part of:
(A) The immediate response phase.
(B) The pre-disaster mitigation phase.
(C) Hazard assessment.
(D) The recovery and reconstruction phase.

124. Consider the following statements related to disaster concepts:
1. Vulnerability is the measure of the intensity of a hazard.
2. Risk is a combination of the probability of a hazardous event and its negative consequences.
3. All natural events are disasters.
4. Human-induced disasters are also known as anthropogenic disasters.
5. Mitigation is an activity performed only after a disaster has occurred.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 5 only
(D) 2, 4 and 5 only

125. Match the disasters in List I with their types in List II:
List I: (Disaster)
P. Flood
Q. Earthquake
R. Cyclone
S. Bhopal Gas Tragedy
List II: (Type)
1. Meteorological
2. Geophysical
3. Human-induced (Industrial)
4. Hydrological
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

126. Which of the following is the best example of 'social vulnerability'?
(A) A city located on a major tectonic plate boundary.
(B) An economy heavily dependent on a single crop that is susceptible to drought.
(C) A river with a history of frequent flooding.
(D) A community with high percentages of elderly who have difficulty evacuating.

127. The main purpose of studying case studies like the Bhopal Gas Tragedy and Chernobyl is to:
(A) learn lessons to prevent and manage similar disasters in the future.
(B) assign blame to specific individuals.
(C) calculate the exact financial loss for historical records.
(D) promote tourism to disaster sites.

128. Read the following assertion and reason regarding NGOs and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): NGOs can often reach the most vulnerable and remote communities faster than government machinery.
Reason (R): NGOs are official government bodies and have the same hierarchical structure.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

129. The phase of disaster management that involves activities like rebuilding homes, schools, hospitals, and critical infrastructure is:
(A) Relief

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169. What does the term 'Vulnerability' represent in the risk equation?
(A) The physical force of the disaster event
(B) The financial cost of the disaster response
(C) The features of a community that make it susceptible to damage
(D) The probability of a hazard occurring

170. Read the following statements regarding the Bhopal Gas Tragedy:
Statement I: The Bhopal Gas Tragedy was a result of a massive earthquake.
Statement II: The disaster was caused by the accidental release of a highly toxic gas, Methyl Isocyanate.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

171. The institutional setup for disaster management in India, with NDMA at the apex, is an example of a move towards a more _____ approach.
(A) reactive and relief-centric
(B) military-dominated
(C) internationally-managed
(D) proactive, holistic, and integrated

172. Consider the following statements about the Chernobyl and Fukushima disasters:
1. Both were nuclear disasters.
2. Chernobyl was caused by a flawed reactor design and human error.
3. Fukushima was triggered by a natural disaster (earthquake and tsunami).
4. Both disasters occurred in India.
5. The Bhopal Gas tragedy was a similar nuclear event.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1 and 4 only
(C) 2, 4 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

173. The primary mandate of INCOIS does NOT include warning for:
(A) Tsunamis
(B) Storm surges
(C) Earthquakes
(D) High waves

174. Which of the following is the best example of 'Reconstruction'?
(A) Distributing free medicines at a relief camp.
(B) Searching for survivors in a collapsed building.
(C) Publishing a report on the causes of the disaster.
(D) Rebuilding resistant schools to replace those destroyed in a disaster.

175. Match the following historical events with their respective years:
List I: (Event)
P. Bhopal Gas Tragedy
Q. Chernobyl Disaster
R. Indian Ocean Tsunami
S. Fukushima Disaster
List II: (Year)
1. 2004
2. 1986
3. 2011
4. 1984
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

176. The concept of "building back better" is an integral part of which phase of disaster management?
(A) Response
(B) Recovery and Reconstruction
(C) Relief
(D) Preparedness

177. A WMD disaster originating from a state-sponsored attack would be a direct and immediate threat to:
(A) Industrial Productivity
(B) National Security
(C) Environmental Conservation
(D) Cultural Heritage

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178. Read the following assertion and reason regarding disaster definition and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): An earthquake of magnitude 8.0 in a desert with no human population is not considered a disaster.
Reason (R): A disaster is defined by the impact of a hazard on a vulnerable society, causing

while Relief provides immediate aid.

140. Arrange the phases of the disaster management cycle in their typical chronological order:
1. Recovery
2. Response
3. Preparedness
4. Mitigation

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

141. The role of the Armed Forces in disaster management is best described as:
(A) A primary, long-term developmental role in social infrastructure.
(B) A legislative and policy-making role in disaster management.
(C) A support role to civil authorities in response and relief.
(D) A financial role in distributing international aid packages.

142. A sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community and exceeds its capacity to cope is called a:
(A) Hazard
(B) Vulnerability
(C) Risk
(D) Disaster

143. Read the following statements regarding the Fukushima disaster:
Statement II: It was caused by an operational error during a routine maintenance check.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

144. Identifying various types of disasters is a fundamental step because:
(A) It is a mandatory requirement for UN funding.
(B) It helps in applying the appropriate mitigation strategies.
(C) It helps in blaming the right agency after the event.
(D) It is only an academic exercise with no practical value.

145. Consider the following statements about the institutional framework in India:
1. The NDMA is headed by the Union Home Minister.
2. INCOIS is responsible for providing early warnings for tsunamis.
3. State governments have no role in disaster management; it is entirely a central subject.
4. NGOs assist the government in relief and rehabilitation.
5. The Armed Forces can be deployed for search and rescue operations.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 3 and 4 only
(B) 2, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 5 only

146. A cyclone is a large-scale air mass that rotates around a strong center of:
(A) Low atmospheric pressure
(B) High atmospheric pressure
(C) Constant atmospheric pressure
(D) High humidity

147. Which disaster highlighted the catastrophic potential of combining an earthquake, a tsunami, and a nuclear technology failure?
(A) Chernobyl
(B) Bhopal Gas Tragedy
(C) Fukushima
(D) Tsunami 2004

148. The concept of 'disaster risk' combines the concepts of:
(A) Response, Relief, and Recovery
(B) Government, NGOs, and Armed Forces
(C) Man-made and Natural Disasters
(D) Hazard, Vulnerability, and Exposure/ Capacity

149. In the context of the disaster management cycle, which of the following is a pre-disaster activity?
(A) Search and rescue
(B) Clearing debris
(C) Hazard mapping and zoning
(D) Damage assessment

150. Read the following assertion and reason regarding the Disaster Management Act and select the correct option.

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Assertion (A): The Disaster Management Act was enacted in India in 2005.
Reason (R): The Act provided for the establishment of the NDMA and SDMAs, creating a holistic institutional mechanism.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

151. Match the terms in List I with their most appropriate examples in List II:
List I: (Term)
P. Recovery
Q. Response
R. Relief
S. Mitigation
List II: (Most Appropriate Example)
1. Evacuating people from a coastal village before a cyclone hits
2. Setting up a temporary camp with food and medical aid
3. Getting loans for farmers to restart agriculture a year after a flood
4. Amending building codes to make new buildings earthquake resistant
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

152. Which of the following is NOT primarily a natural disaster?
(A) WMD incident
(B) Tsunami
(C) Earthquake
(D) Cyclone

153. A factory located on a river bank that regularly discharges untreated toxic waste, making the downstream population sick, can be considered a:
(A) Natural hydrological disaster
(B) Sudden geophysical disaster
(C) Chronic man-made disaster
(D) Standard operating procedure with no harm

154. The term 'Reconstruction' is different from 'Recovery' in that:
(A) Reconstruction refers to physical rebuilding as part of long-term recovery.
(B) Reconstruction is a part of immediate response.
(C) Recovery is a short-term activity, while reconstruction is even shorter.
(D) The terms are completely synonymous and interchangeable.

155. Read the following statements regarding the role of INCOIS:
Statement I: The primary role of INCOIS is to manage and deploy the armed forces during disasters.
Statement II: The primary role of INCOIS is to provide ocean information and advisories, including tsunami warnings.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

156. The location of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant is in modern-day:
(A) Russia
(B) Ukraine
(C) Japan
(D) India

157. Consider the following statements regarding the institutional mechanism for disaster management in India:
1. It is a multi-level framework.
2. The Prime Minister is the chairperson of the NDMA.
3. The Chief Minister is the chairperson of the SDMA.
4. It legally includes roles for local bodies and NGOs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

158. The Indian Tsunami Early Warning System, operated by INCOIS, was established as a direct consequence of the:
(A) Fukushima disaster
(B) Uttarakhand floods
(C) Bhopal Gas Tragedy

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(D) 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami

159. The main reason large-scale disasters are a national security issue is their potential to:
(A) overwhelm the government's capacity to govern and maintain order.
(B) create opportunities for scientific research.
(C) increase a country's self-sufficiency.
(D) attract international tourists.

160. From a disaster management perspective, the term 'manmade' primarily implies that the disaster's cause is rooted in:
(A) Natural Earth processes
(B) Human action, error, or technological failure
(C) Extraterrestrial events
(D) Unpredictable and unpreventable circumstances

161. Which of the following activities is LEAST associated with the 'Response' phase?
(A) Search and Rescue
(B) Enacting long-term land use policies
(C) Emergency Medical Services
(D) Evacuation

162. Read the following assertion and reason regarding vulnerability factors and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Vulnerability to a disaster is purely a function of a community's geographical location.
Reason (R): Social, economic, and political factors have no bearing on how a community experiences a disaster.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) Both A and R are false.

163. The primary role of the Indian Armed Forces in a disaster situation is to assist the civil administration. This is often referred to as:
(A) Military Offensive Operations
(B) International Peacekeeping
(C) Aid to Civil Authority
(D) Border Management Duty

164. The 2013 Uttarakhand floods are a case study that demonstrates the impact of a natural hazard in a/an:
(A) Ecologically robust and well-regulated area
(B) Arid desert environment
(C) Coastal mangrove ecosystem
(D) Ecologically fragile and vulnerable Himalayan region

165. Consider the following statements regarding disaster management phases:
1. 'Relief' is a long-term process of rebuilding houses.
2. 'Reconstruction' involves providing immediate food and water.
3. 'Mitigation' involves taking measures to reduce the impact of future disasters.
4. 'Response' includes search and rescue operations.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

166. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Disaster Response - Building new dams
(B) Disaster Mitigation - Land-use planning
(C) Disaster Recovery - Distributing food packets
(D) Disaster Relief - Conducting awareness drills

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167. A disaster associated with a chemical manufacturing plant is classified as:
(A) A Natural Disaster
(B) A WMD Disaster
(C) A Tsunami
(D) An Industrial Disaster

168. The difference between the concepts of 'Response' and 'Recovery' is primarily related to:
(A) The timescale of activities (immediate vs. long-term)
(B) The geographical location of the disaster
(C) The type of disaster (natural or manmade)
(D) The agencies involved (government vs. NGO)

111. All of the following are examples of natural hazards EXCEPT:
(A) A chemical spill from a factory
(B) A seismic fault line
(C) A tropical cyclone formation
(D) A river prone to flooding

112. The study of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy is important for understanding:
(A) Tsunami warning systems.
(B) The need for stringent industrial safety regulations.
(C) The impact of earthquakes on dams.
(D) The response of armed forces to natural disasters.

113. Which of the following defines the association and distinction between Disaster Management and National Security?
(A) They are unrelated concepts.
(B) Disasters threaten security by causing instability and straining resources.
(C) National security is only about military threats, while disaster management is only about natural events.
(D) Disaster management is a sub-component of a country's offensive military strategy.

114. The term for a very large sea wave caused by an underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption is:
(A) Tsunami
(B) Cyclone
(C) Flood
(D) Storm surge

115. Read the following assertion and reason regarding the NDMA and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in India is primarily an enforcement agency that works at the site of the disaster.
Reason (R): The NDMA is responsible for laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

116. A key lesson from the Fukushima disaster for national security is the:
(A) effectiveness of traditional military tactics against radiation.
(B) ease of containing a nuclear meltdown.
(C) complete independence of energy infrastructure from natural hazards.
(D) vulnerability of critical infrastructure to compound disasters.

117. Identify the incorrect association from the following pairs of disaster events and characteristics:
(A) Tsunami 2004 - Indian Ocean
(B) Bhopal Gas Tragedy - Methyl Isocyanate
(C) Fukushima - Industrial chemical leak
(D) Chernobyl - Ukraine (former USSR).

118. Consider the following statements about the role of various agencies in disaster management:
1. The Armed Forces are primarily responsible for long-term psychological counseling of victims.
2. The Central Government provides legislative and financial support for disaster management.
3. NGOs are legally barred from participating in any relief activities.
4. INCOIS is the nodal agency for earthquake prediction in India.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

119. "The sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from hazards" is the definition of:
(A) Response
(B) Recovery
(C) Relief
(D) Mitigation

120. A WMD disaster is of particular concern to national security because:
(A) it can be an act of aggression by a state or non-state actor.
(B) it is always natural and unpredictable.
(C) it only affects military personnel.
(D) it has very limited and localized impact.

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losses that exceed the society's coping capacity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

179. The role of State Governments in disaster management is mandated by the Disaster Management Act, 2005, which requires them to:
(A) Transfer all responsibilities to the central government.
(B) Rely exclusively on the Armed Forces for all disaster-related tasks.
(C) Create state and district disaster management authorities.
(D) Seek aid directly from foreign countries without central coordination.

180. A flood is caused by a river overflowing its banks. This is what type of disaster?
(A) Geological
(B) Meteorological
(C) Industrial
(D) Hydrological

181. Which of the following case studies exemplifies a failure in industrial safety protocols leading to a chemical disaster?
(A) Tsunami 2004
(B) Fukushima
(C) Bhopal Gas Tragedy
(D) Uttarakhand Disaster

182. Read the following statements regarding the legal status of the NDMA:
Statement I: The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is an advisory body with no legal backing.
Statement II: The NDMA was established under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, giving it a statutory character.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

183. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the 'Relief' phase?
(A) Short-term in nature
(B) Meets basic needs like food and water
(C) Aims to sustain life and reduce suffering
(D) Involves long-term policy changes

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184. The distinction between 'mitigation' and 'preparedness' is that:
(A) Mitigation aims to reduce the impact, while preparedness aims to improve the response.
(B) Mitigation is post-disaster, while preparedness is pre-disaster.
(C) Mitigation is done by government, while preparedness is done by NGOs.
(D) There is no distinction; the terms are synonymous.

185. Consider the following statements regarding the role of NGOs in disaster management:
1. They can play a role in training and capacity building of communities.
2. They are often involved in last-mile delivery of relief.
3. Their role is restricted to fund-raising only.
4. They act as a link between the community and the government.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) All of the above

186. The concept of vulnerability is crucial in disaster management because it helps explain why:
(A) some communities suffer more damage than others from hazards.
(B) hazards happen in the first place.
(C) all disasters are of the same magnitude.
(D) disaster response is always successful.

187. Which of the following is a man-made disaster?
(A) Earthquake
(B) Tsunami
(C) Cyclone
(D) Industrial explosion

188. The primary difference between 'Recovery' and 'Response' is:
(A) Recovery is immediate, Response is long-term.
(B) Recovery aims to restore normal life, Response aims to save lives.
(C) Recovery is done by the army, Response is

206. A key difference between the Chernobyl and Fukushima disasters is:
(A) Chernobyl was a nuclear event, while Fukushima was a chemical one.
(B) Chernobyl occurred in Japan, and Fukushima in Ukraine.
(C) Chernobyl had no radioactive release, unlike Fukushima.
(D) Chernobyl was human error, while Fukushima was natural catastrophe.

207. Which of the following is an example of a geophysical disaster?
(A) Earthquake
(B) Flood
(C) Cyclone
(D) Industrial fire

208. The term for providing immediate and short-term assistance to maintain life, improve health, and support the morale of the affected population is:
(A) Reconstruction
(B) Relief
(C) Mitigation
(D) Risk Assessment

209. The establishment of INCOIS has significantly enhanced India's capacity for:
(A) Earthquake prediction
(B) Tsunami early warning
(C) Cyclone intensity measurement
(D) Flood mapping

210. Read the following statements regarding government authority in disaster management:
Statement I: The Central Government of India has the power to issue directions to any authority or person in the country for the purpose of disaster management.
Statement II: The State Governments are completely independent and are not bound by any guidelines from the NDMA or the Central Government.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

211. Which of the following disaster types falls under the category of human-induced disasters?
(A) Tsunami
(B) Cyclone
(C) WMD event
(D) Earthquake

212. The success of NGO involvement in disaster management often stems from their:
(A) large financial reserves.
(B) ability to command military units.
(C) legal authority to make policies.
(D) strong community connect and flexibility.

213. Read the following assertion and reason regarding the study of past disasters and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The study of past disasters is of little value for managing future events.
Reason (R): Every disaster is unique, and no lessons can be generalized.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) Both A and R are false.

214. Which of the following is a key component of the 'Recovery' phase?
(A) Issuing early warnings
(B) Restoring livelihoods and economic activities
(C) Conducting mock drills
(D) Carrying out immediate search and rescue

215. Consider the following statements regarding the institutional mechanism for disaster management in India:
1. The NDMA is the apex body.
2. The Armed Forces are key stakeholders in the response phase.
3. INCOIS provides ocean-related disaster warnings.
4. NGOs play a supportive role in relief and rehabilitation.
5. State Governments have the primary responsibility for management within their jurisdiction.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only

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(A) Only an earthquake.
(B) Only a tsunami.
(C) An industrial accident and a flood.
(D) A sequence of an earthquake, a tsunami, and a nuclear accident.

197. All of the following are part of the disaster management cycle EXCEPT:
(A) Mitigation
(B) Response
(C) Instigation
(D) Recovery

198. Read the following assertion and reason regarding disaster mitigation and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Disaster Mitigation is a one-time activity that is completed before a disaster strikes.
Reason (R): Mitigation involves ongoing efforts to reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

199. The central theme of the case study of the 2004 Tsunami is to understand:
(A) The causes of industrial pollution.
(B) The politics of nuclear energy.
(C) The challenges of high-altitude warfare.
(D) The impact of natural disasters and the evolution of warning systems.

200. In India, the overall coordination of relief measures in response to a disaster is the responsibility of:
(A) Ministry of Home Affairs
(B) Ministry of External Affairs
(C) Ministry of Defence
(D) NITI Aayog

201. The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from effects in a timely manner is known as:
(A) Vulnerability
(B) Risk
(C) Resilience
(D) Hazard

202. Read the following statements regarding industrial and WMD disasters:
Statement I: An industrial disaster, like the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, can have long-term health consequences for the affected population.
Statement II: A WMD disaster is a type of natural disaster.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

203. Which is the most appropriate example of 'Economic Vulnerability'?
(A) A community living in houses made of mud and thatch.
(B) A community that lacks awareness about evacuation procedures.
(C) A city located near a historically active volcano.
(D) A community whose livelihood depends on a single rain-fed crop.

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204. Consider the following statements about the role of the armed forces in disaster management:
1. Their primary role is policy formulation.
2. They provide crucial assistance in search, rescue, and evacuation.
3. They help in establishing emergency communication links.
4. They are often called upon when the scale of the disaster overwhelms civilian administration.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1 and 3 only

205. The primary lesson from the Uttarakhand 2013 disaster for planning is the need to:
(A) build more nuclear power plants in mountainous regions.
(B) stop all pilgrimage to religious sites.
(C) regulate development activities in ecologically sensitive zones.
(D) rely solely on traditional knowledge and ignore modern science.

which includes tsunami warnings generated by undersea earthquakes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

246. Which statement best defines 'vulnerability' in the context of a flood-prone area?
(A) The annual amount of rainfall received.
(B) The location of houses and critical infrastructure within the floodplain.
(C) The presence of a large river.
(D) The speed of the floodwaters.

247. The term 'human-induced disaster' covers events caused by all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Technological failures
(B) Human error
(C) Deliberate hostile acts
(D) Tectonic plate movement

248. Consider the following statements about the phases of the Disaster Management cycle:
1. Mitigation includes long-term measures to reduce risk.
2. Response includes immediate actions like search and rescue.
3. Recovery involves the long-term restoration of a community.
4. Relief is a long-term process, lasting several years.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

249. The Chairperson of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is:
(A) The President of India
(B) The Union Home Minister
(C) The Prime Minister of India
(D) The Cabinet Secretary

250. The study of the Chernobyl disaster provides critical lessons on:
(A) Importance of safety culture in high-risk technology.
(B) Tsunami preparedness.
(C) The management of flash floods.
(D) The response to chemical spills in an urban area.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The foundational understanding of disaster management pivots on the precise meaning of 'disaster' and its associated terminologies, which are crucial for shaping effective national security policy. A disaster is defined not merely by the occurrence of a hazard but by its severe impact on a society or community, causing widespread human, material, economic, or environmental losses that exceed the affected community's ability to cope using its own resources. Central to this definition are the concepts of vulnerability and risk. Vulnerability refers to the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system, or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. It is a pre-existing condition, influenced by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors. Risk, in contrast, is the probability of harmful consequences or expected losses resulting from interactions between hazards and vulnerable conditions. A fundamental distinction is made between natural disasters, which stem from natural processes of the Earth, and manmade disasters, which are the consequence of human actions or failures. Identifying the specific type of disaster is the first step in a structured response, as the nature of the hazard dictates the required management strategies and impacts on national security.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the paragraph, what is the defining characteristic of a 'disaster'?
(A) The mere presence of a natural or manmade hazard.
(B) The inability of a community to cope with widespread losses using its own resources.
(C) The existence of pre-existing vulnerabilities within a society.
(D) The probability of harmful consequences from a potential hazard.

252. Based on the source, 'vulnerability' can be best described as:

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(D) All of the above

216. The concept of "disaster risk reduction" is most closely aligned with which phase of the disaster management cycle?
(A) Mitigation and Preparedness
(B) Response
(C) Relief
(D) Post-disaster assessment

217. The 1984 Bhopal tragedy and the 1986 Chernobyl disaster were both:
(A) Natural disasters.
(B) Triggered by earthquakes.
(C) Man-made industrial/technological disasters.
(D) WMD terrorist attacks.

218. Match the hazard types in List I with their appropriate examples in List II:
List I: (Hazard Type)
P. Natural
Q. Man-made (Industrial)
R. Man-made (WMD)
S. Compound (Natural + Man-made)
List II: (Example)
1. Bhopal Gas Tragedy
2. Fukushima Disaster
3. Tsunami
4. Use of a chemical weapon
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

219. The process of analyzing the nature and extent of risk by evaluating potential hazards and existing vulnerabilities is known as:
(A) Disaster Response
(B) Reconstruction
(C) Relief Operation
(D) Risk Assessment

220. Read the following statements regarding flood onset types:
Statement I: A flood is always a rapid-onset event.
Statement II: Floods can also be slow-onset, developing over days or weeks, such as riverine floods from prolonged rainfall.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

221. The role of central and state governments in disaster management is primarily that of a:
(A) Silent spectator
(B) First responder in every single incident
(C) Facilitator, coordinator, and provider of resources
(D) Financial auditor only

222. The 2004 Tsunami case study is particularly relevant for understanding the importance of:
(A) Industrial safety codes.
(B) Managing crowd control during pilgrimages.
(C) The long-term effects of radioactive contamination.
(D) International early warning systems for ocean threats.

223. Which activity is NOT part of Disaster Mitigation?
(A) Search and rescue
(B) Land-use zoning
(C) Building codes
(D) Public awareness

224. Which Indian institution is exclusively focused on providing information and warnings related to oceanic phenomena?
(A) NDMA
(B) INCOIS
(C) IMD (Indian Meteorological Department)
(D) NDRF

225. A key learning from the Fukushima disaster in relation to national security is the:
(A) Irrelevance of natural disasters to national security planning.
(B) Need to secure critical infrastructure from compound disasters.
(C) Superiority of nuclear power over all other energy forms.
(D) Simplicity of managing a nuclear emergency.

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226. Consider the following statements about disaster management activities:
1. Reconstruction is the immediate provision of aid.
2. Relief is the long-term rebuilding of

(A) floods are geophysical, while cyclones are hydro-meteorological.
(B) floods only affect inland areas, whereas cyclones only affect coastal regions.
(C) floods primarily involve inundation, while cyclones involve high-velocity winds and storm surges.
(D) floods are predictable, while cyclones are entirely unpredictable.

260. What does the paragraph imply is the main reason for studying the unique characteristics of each natural disaster?
(A) To develop specific and effective mitigation and response strategies.
(B) To document their historical frequency and impact.
(C) To attribute the cause to either hydro-meteorological or geophysical origins.
(D) To calculate the financial cost of damage to national infrastructure.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In addition to natural hazards, national security is profoundly challenged by human-induced disasters, which can be broadly categorized into technological failures and deliberate acts, such as the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Disasters associated with various industries stem from accidents, negligence, or the failure of safety systems in industrial plants, such as chemical factories, nuclear power plants, or oil refineries. These events can lead to the release of toxic substances, fires, or explosions, with immediate and long-term consequences for human health and the environment. The scope of such industrial disasters requires a specialized response that includes containment of hazardous materials, decontamination, and long-term medical surveillance. On the other hand, a WMD disaster refers to the catastrophic impact of the deployment of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons. The consequences of a WMD event are far-reaching, designed to cause mass casualties and sow terror, representing a direct and existential threat to a nation's security and sovereignty. Managing a WMD disaster involves not only medical and environmental response but also complex national security operations, including attribution, retaliation considerations, and dealing with mass panic. Both industrial and WMD disasters highlight human fallibility and malice as potent sources of catastrophe.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the paragraph, disasters associated with industries primarily result from:
(A) deliberate acts of terror using advanced weapons.
(B) natural phenomena impacting industrial sites.
(C) geophysical events like earthquakes affecting factories.
(D) accidents, negligence, or failure of safety protocols.

262. The passage distinguishes a WMD disaster from an industrial disaster by highlighting that a WMD event is:
(A) primarily accidental in nature.
(B) designed to cause mass casualties and terror.
(C) limited to environmental contamination.
(D) managed solely by medical response teams.

263. What can be inferred about the response required for an industrial disaster as described in the source?
(A) It is identical to the response for a natural disaster.
(B) It is less complex than managing a WMD event.
(C) It focuses heavily on containment and decontamination of hazardous materials.
(D) It is primarily concerned with psychological support for victims.

264. The paragraph suggests that both industrial and WMD disasters fundamentally underscore:
(A) the unpredictability of natural forces.
(B) the inherent risks of technological advancement.
(C) the failure of international regulatory bodies.
(D) the role of human fallibility and intent as causes of catastrophe.

265. Managing a WMD disaster, as per the text, involves which element that is distinct from an industrial accident response?
(A) National security operations like attribution

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(B) All hazards lead to disasters of equal magnitude.
(C) The human element is irrelevant in disaster studies.
(D) Disaster risk can be reduced by addressing vulnerabilities.

236. The distinction between 'Relief' and 'Reconstruction' lies in:
(A) The agencies providing them.
(B) The timing and assistance type (immediate aid vs. rebuilding).
(C) The geographical area covered.
(D) The type of disaster they are applied to.

237. Which of the following is NOT an example of a natural disaster?
(A) Flood
(B) Cyclone
(C) A major oil tanker spill
(D) Tsunami

238. The primary function of the NDMA is to be a:
(A) research and development organization.
(B) first responder unit on the ground.
(C) financial institution for providing loans.
(D) policy, planning, and coordinating body.

239. Arrange the following disasters in chronological order, from the earliest to the latest:
1. Tsunami 2004
2. Bhopal Gas Tragedy
3. Fukushima Disaster
4. Chernobyl Disaster
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

240. Read the following statements regarding the role of NGOs:
Statement I: The role of NGOs in disaster management is officially recognized in India's legal framework.
Statement II: NGOs often possess valuable local knowledge and community trust, which are critical for effective disaster response and recovery.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

241. What is the key difference between a hazard and a risk?
(A) A hazard is the damaging outcome, while risk is the threatening event.
(B) A hazard is a potential source of harm, while risk is the likelihood of harm occurring.
(C) Hazard is man-made, and risk is natural.
(D) There is no difference.

242. Match the disaster management terms in List I with their corresponding activities in List II:
List I: (Term)
P. Mitigation
Q. Preparedness
R. Response
S. Recovery
List II: (Activity)
1. Conducting evacuation drills
2. Re-establishing essential public services
3. Establishing search and rescue teams
4. Enforcing seismic-resistant building codes
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

243. The 2013 Uttarakhand disaster was exacerbated by:
(A) A lack of any rivers or water bodies.
(B) A preceding long-term drought.
(C) Unplanned construction and encroachment on river floodplains.
(D) A simultaneous WMD attack.

244. A disaster's impact on national security can be seen in the:
(A) Increased national solidarity and unity.
(B) Opportunity to test new military hardware.
(C) Reduction in the duties of the armed forces.
(D) Strain on economic resources and governance structures.

245. Read the following assertion and reason regarding INCOIS's role and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): INCOIS is the central agency in India for earthquake prediction.
Reason (R): INCOIS is mandated to provide information services for the oceanic realm,

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infrastructure.
3. Response involves immediate actions to save lives.
4. Mitigation aims to reduce future risks.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

227. A disaster that occurs as a result of a failure of a man-made structure, like a dam or a bridge, is classified as:
(A) A natural disaster
(B) A meteorological disaster
(C) A human-induced disaster
(D) A climatological disaster

228. Read the following assertion and reason regarding the role of Armed Forces and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The presence of armed forces is always required for managing any disaster, regardless of its scale.
Reason (R): Civil administration and local bodies lack any capacity to manage disasters.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) Both A and R are false.

229. The term 'coping capacity' is inversely related to which of the following concepts?
(A) Hazard
(B) Mitigation
(C) Vulnerability
(D) Risk

230. The legal and institutional framework for disaster management in India was significantly strengthened after which event?
(A) The Bhopal Gas Tragedy (1984)
(B) The Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004)
(C) The Latur Earthquake (1993)
(D) The Cold War

231. Read the following statements regarding the NDMA and its administrative ministry:
Statement I: The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) operates under the Ministry of Science and Technology.
Statement II: The NDMA is the apex body for disaster management in India and operates under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

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232. Which of the following is the best description of the role of an NGO in disaster management?
(A) To act as a supplementary force working at the grassroots level
(B) To pass laws and regulations
(C) To command the army and navy during emergencies
(D) To provide early warnings for earthquakes and tsunamis

233. Consider the following statements about disaster types and case studies:
1. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy was a WMD disaster.
2. The 2004 Tsunami was a meteorological disaster.
3. The Chernobyl disaster was a nuclear accident.
4. The Fukushima disaster was caused by an industrial chemical leak.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4

234. In the event of a large-scale flood, the immediate deployment of helicopters for airlifting stranded people by the Indian Air Force is an example of the armed forces' role in:
(A) Response and relief
(B) Policy making
(C) Long-term reconstruction
(D) International diplomacy

235. The concept that a disaster results from the intersection of a hazard and a vulnerable population is central to modern disaster management. This implies that:
(A) Disasters are entirely unpreventable acts of God.

(A) The pre-existing conditions that make a community susceptible to a hazard's effects.
(B) The statistical likelihood of a disaster occurring.
(C) The outcome of a hazard's interaction with a community.
(D) The process of responding to widespread human and material losses.

253. The paragraph distinguishes 'risk' from 'vulnerability' by defining risk as:
(A) The inherent susceptibility of a system to damage.
(B) The physical, social, and economic factors affecting a community.
(C) The calculated probability of losses from a hazard interacting with vulnerability.
(D) The consequence of human actions or technological failures.

254. It can be inferred from the passage that a hazard only becomes a disaster when:
(A) it is of natural origin.
(B) it is officially identified by a government agency.
(C) it affects national security directly.
(D) it interacts with a vulnerable population.

255. The passage suggests that identifying the type of disaster is a critical initial step because:
(A) it helps in calculating the exact economic losses.
(B) it determines the level of national security threat.
(C) it dictates the specific management and response strategies to be employed.
(D) it allows for the immediate classification of a disaster as natural or manmade.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Natural disasters, originating from the Earth's inherent processes, pose significant and recurring threats that necessitate robust management frameworks. These events include hydro-meteorological phenomena such as floods and cyclones, and geophysical events like earthquakes and tsunamis. Floods, resulting from overflowing rivers or heavy rainfall, can inundate vast areas, causing widespread destruction of infrastructure, agriculture, and loss of life. Cyclones, which are intense rotating storm systems formed over tropical oceans, bring high-velocity winds, storm surges, and torrential rain, devastating coastal regions. Earthquakes, caused by the sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere, create seismic waves that can level cities in moments, triggering secondary disasters like landslides. Tsunamis, often generated by undersea earthquakes or volcanic eruptions, are a series of powerful ocean waves that can travel vast distances and cause catastrophic damage upon reaching coastlines. The scale and unpredictability of these events underscore their connection to national security, as they can destabilize regions, require massive mobilization of national resources, and create long-term socio-economic disruption that challenges governmental stability and capacity. Understanding the unique characteristics of each of these natural disasters is paramount for developing effective early warning systems, mitigation measures, and response plans.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which of the following is described in the passage as an intense rotating storm system formed over tropical oceans?
(A) A flood
(B) A cyclone
(C) An earthquake
(D) A tsunami

257. According to the paragraph, tsunamis are often generated by which primary events?
(A) High-velocity winds and storm surges.
(B) Overflowing rivers and heavy rainfall.
(C) Intense rotating storm systems over oceans.
(D) Undersea earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.

258. The passage links natural disasters to national security primarily through their potential to:
(A) destabilize regions and challenge governmental capacity.
(B) change the Earth's geophysical processes.
(C) trigger secondary disasters like landslides exclusively.
(D) require international aid and intervention.

259. It can be inferred from the source that the key difference between a flood and a cyclone-induced disaster is:

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done by civilians.
(D) Recovery is a pre-disaster action, Response is a post-disaster action.

189. As a district administrator, a cyclone warning with landfall expected in 48 hours is issued for your coastal district. Which of the following actions represents the 'Response' phase of disaster management in this specific context?
(A) Lobbying for stricter building codes for future construction.
(B) Starting the process of applying for long-term reconstruction funds.
(C) Evacuating people from coastal areas to designated shelters.
(D) Conducting a scientific study on cyclone formation patterns.

190. What is the relationship between disasters and national security?
(A) There is no relationship.
(B) National security is only concerned with external military threats.
(C) Disaster management is a tool for offensive military action.
(D) Disasters can cause instability and strain national resources.

191. Arrange the following Indian disaster management-related developments in chronological order:
1. Enactment of the Disaster Management Act
2. Gujarat Earthquake
3. Formation of National Disaster Management Authority
4. Indian Ocean Tsunami
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2

192. Read the following statements regarding the role of the Armed Forces:
Statement I: The Armed Forces of India have a dedicated, permanent unit called the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).
Statement II: The primary role of the Armed Forces in disasters is to take over the civil administration and govern the affected area.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

193. Which of the following statements about the Bhopal Gas Tragedy is incorrect?
(A) It was an industrial disaster.
(B) It occurred at a nuclear power plant.
(C) It involved the release of Methyl Isocyanate.
(D) It highlighted major failures in industrial safety management.

194. Consider the following statements about disaster terminologies:
1. Any adverse event is a disaster.
2. Vulnerability refers to the positive capacity of people to cope with a hazard.
3. Risk is independent of the level of vulnerability.
4. A hazard is a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity.
5. Man-made disasters can be prevented through regulation and safety measures.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 2 and 5 only

195. Match the following authorities and bodies in List I with their typical heads or overseeing officials in List II:
List I: (Authority/Body)
P. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
Q. State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)
R. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)
S. National Executive Committee (NEC)
List II: (Head)
1. Chief Minister
2. District Collector/Magistrate
3. Home Secretary
4. Prime Minister
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

196. The Fukushima disaster was a 'compound disaster' because it involved:

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and retaliation considerations.
(B) Long-term medical surveillance of the affected population.
(C) Environmental decontamination and restoration.
(D) Containment of hazardous substances to prevent spread.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Disaster Management is a comprehensive and continuous process that aims to reduce the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. Its meaning is best understood through its relationship with, and distinction from, associated concepts that constitute its cyclical framework: mitigation, response, and recovery. Disaster Mitigation refers to actions taken in advance of a disaster to prevent or reduce its impact. These are long-term measures, such as building disaster-resilient infrastructure or enforcing zoning regulations, aimed at addressing the root causes of vulnerability. In contrast, Disaster Response encompasses the actions taken immediately before, during, and directly after a disaster to save lives, minimize health impacts, and meet the basic subsistence needs of the affected population. This phase is characterized by its urgency and includes activities like search and rescue, emergency medical care, and provision of food and shelter. Following the immediate response, the Disaster Recovery phase begins. This is a longer-term process focused on restoring and improving the community's pre-disaster living conditions while incorporating measures to reduce future risk. While response is about immediate survival, recovery is about rebuilding lives and livelihoods, often over months or years. Understanding this distinction is crucial for a holistic approach to managing disasters.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. According to the paragraph, what is the primary goal of Disaster Management?
(A) To respond only after a disaster has occurred.
(B) To reduce the adverse impacts of hazards through a continuous process.
(C) To exclusively focus on rebuilding infrastructure.
(D) To provide immediate search and rescue operations.

267. The source distinguishes 'Disaster Mitigation' from 'Disaster Response' by characterizing mitigation as:
(A) actions taken immediately after a disaster strikes.
(B) long-term actions taken in advance to reduce a disaster's impact.
(C) short-term measures focused on saving lives.
(D) the process of restoring a community to its pre-disaster state.

268. Which of the following activities best exemplifies 'Disaster Response' as described in the passage?
(A) Performing search and rescue operations in a collapsed building.
(B) Enforcing new, stricter building codes.
(C) Conducting a community-wide vaccination program a year after a flood.
(D) Developing a long-term economic redevelopment plan for a region.

269. It can be inferred from the paragraph that the 'Disaster Recovery' phase differs from the 'Disaster Response' phase primarily in its:
(A) urgency and immediate focus on survival.
(B) exclusive reliance on international aid organizations.
(C) timeline and focus on long-term rebuilding and risk reduction.
(D) complete separation from mitigation efforts.

270. The paragraph suggests that a holistic approach to disaster management requires:
(A) prioritizing response over all other phases.
(B) focusing solely on long-term measures to prevent all future disasters.
(C) treating recovery as a short-term activity separate from rebuilding.
(D) understanding the distinct roles and timing of mitigation, response, and recovery.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Within the broader Disaster Recovery phase, the concepts of relief and reconstruction represent two distinct, yet sequential, sets of activities. Relief, often overlapping with the immediate response phase, is concerned with providing

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A serious disruption of society involving widespread losses that exceed the affected community's ability to cope using its own resources.
   Disasters represent sudden, catastrophic events that severely interrupt the normal functioning of a community. These occurrences lead to extensive environmental, material, and human losses which the affected population cannot manage independently using local resources. Such events create a fundamental imbalance between the scale of impact and the available response capacity. Effective management requires external assistance to restore normalcy and address the immediate needs of victims.

2. (A) A community living in poorly constructed houses on an active fault line.
   Vulnerability describes the specific characteristics and circumstances of a community that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. Living in structurally weak buildings on an active fault line significantly increases the likelihood of suffering harm during seismic activity. This condition highlights how physical location and poor construction quality interact with natural threats to create high-risk environments for the local inhabitants.

3. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
   A hazard remains a potential threat or a dangerous physical phenomenon until it intersects with human systems. It only transforms into a disaster when it impacts a vulnerable population and causes substantial damage or loss of life. While many natural events occur regularly, they are not categorized as disasters if they happen in uninhabited regions without causing societal disruption or exceeding local management capabilities.

4. (D) Its occurrence is often sudden and without any human intent.
   Manmade disasters typically arise from technological failures, human errors, or industrial accidents within built environments. While many such events are accidental, others may involve deliberate intent, such as chemical or biological attacks. Unlike natural phenomena, these occurrences are often preventable through better safety regulations and institutional oversight. Understanding their origin helps in developing specific mitigation strategies that focus on improving engineering standards and operational protocols.

5. (C) The expected losses, such as deaths and property damage, a disaster might cause.
   Risk signifies the potential losses in terms of lives, health status, livelihoods, and assets which could occur to a specific community over a future time period. It represents the probability of a hazard occurring and its interaction with existing vulnerabilities. By calculating expected outcomes, managers can prioritize resources for areas facing the highest potential impact, ensuring that mitigation efforts are targeted and effective.

6. (B) Vulnerability
   Susceptibility to damage from hazards is defined as vulnerability, which encompasses physical, social, and economic factors. When a community lacks the infrastructure or social systems to withstand a natural or technological threat, it becomes highly vulnerable. This concept is essential for identifying which populations are most at risk and why specific groups suffer more than others during identical hazardous events in different regions.

7. (D) An earthquake measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale.
   Natural disasters originate from the dynamic processes of the Earth and are categorized based on their primary cause. An earthquake is a classic geophysical disaster resulting from the sudden release of energy in the crust. These events occur independently of human activity, although their impact is determined by the vulnerability of the built environment. Recognizing natural threats allows for the implementation of early warning systems.

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agencies. By preparing the National Plan for Disaster Management and approving the plans of central ministries and departments, it ensures a unified and standardized approach across the country. Furthermore, the NDMA is tasked with recommending the provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness activities, thereby exercising significant influence over the nation's strategic direction in disaster resilience. Its role is that of a facilitator and enabler, aiming to build a safer and more disaster-resilient India by developing a culture of prevention, preparedness, and mitigation, rather than just focusing on a post-disaster relief-centric approach.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the primary role of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in India?
(A) To act as the apex body for laying down policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster management.
(B) To exclusively conduct search and rescue operations during disasters.
(C) To provide direct financial aid to individual victims of disasters.
(D) To function as a temporary committee formed only after a major disaster.

277. The paragraph indicates that the NDMA's mandate covers:
(A) only post-disaster relief and reconstruction.
(B) only the coordination of armed forces.
(C) only disasters of natural origin.
(D) the entire spectrum of disaster management, from mitigation to response.

278. It can be inferred from the passage that one of the key functions of the NDMA is to:
(A) override the authority of state governments in all matters.
(B) ensure a coordinated and standardized approach to disaster management across different agencies.
(C) directly manage and deploy personnel for on-the-ground relief work.
(D) focus solely on international cooperation for disaster relief.

279. The source suggests that the NDMA aims to shift the focus of disaster management in India from:
(A) a mitigation-focused approach to a response-focused one.
(B) a nationally-coordinated approach to a state-led one.
(C) a relief-centric approach to one of prevention, preparedness, and mitigation.
(D) a policy-making role to a purely advisory one.

280. By recommending the provision of funds for mitigation, the NDMA exercises influence over:
(A) the day-to-day operations of state disaster response forces.
(B) the appointment of heads of various central ministries.
(C) the specific building codes used in private construction.
(D) the country's long-term strategic direction in building disaster resilience.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

India's institutional framework for disaster management involves a multi-layered and coordinated effort among various key actors, including the Armed Forces and both Central and State Governments. The Armed Forces play a critical role, particularly during the response phase, due to their disciplined organization, specialized equipment, and logistical capabilities. They are often called upon for rapid deployment in search and rescue missions, providing emergency medical services, airlifting stranded populations, and restoring critical communication and transportation links. Their involvement is crucial in the immediate aftermath when civilian infrastructure is overwhelmed. The Central and State Governments have distinct but complementary responsibilities. The State Government holds the primary responsibility for managing the response to a disaster within its jurisdiction. It is responsible for on-the-ground implementation of all preparedness, mitigation, and response activities. The Central Government's role is largely supportive, providing necessary financial assistance, technical expertise, and deploying central resources like the Armed Forces and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

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for the basic needs of the affected population in the short term. It involves the distribution of essential supplies such as food, water, temporary shelter, and medical aid to ensure survival and alleviate suffering in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. The primary objective of relief is to stabilize the situation and provide life-sustaining support until more permanent solutions can be implemented. In contrast, Reconstruction is a long-term developmental process that follows the relief phase. It goes beyond simply restoring what was lost; its goal is to rebuild the physical infrastructure, social systems, and economy of the community in a manner that is sustainable and incorporates measures for future disaster resilience. This includes the rebuilding of homes, schools, hospitals, and transportation networks, often to higher standards than before, and restoring livelihoods and government functions. While relief is a humanitarian, emergency-driven activity, reconstruction is a complex, planned effort that requires significant investment, time, and strategic planning, fundamentally linking the recovery process back to the principles of mitigation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary objective of the 'relief' phase as described in the paragraph?
(A) To rebuild the economy and physical infrastructure.
(B) To develop long-term plans for disaster resilience.
(C) To provide for the immediate survival and basic needs of the affected population.
(D) To permanently restore government functions and social systems.

272. The passage distinguishes 'reconstruction' from 'relief' by defining reconstruction as:
(A) a short-term, emergency-driven humanitarian activity.
(B) a long-term developmental process of rebuilding with a focus on resilience.
(C) the distribution of food, water, and temporary shelter.
(D) an activity that occurs simultaneously with the immediate disaster impact.

273. It can be inferred from the source that an essential aspect of reconstruction, which is not a focus of relief, is:
(A) providing immediate medical attention.
(B) ensuring the distribution of food supplies.
(C) offering temporary housing solutions.
(D) incorporating measures for future disaster resilience in rebuilding efforts.

274. The paragraph suggests a sequential relationship between relief and reconstruction, where:
(A) relief provides immediate stability, creating the foundation for subsequent reconstruction.
(B) reconstruction must be completed before relief can begin.
(C) both activities are performed independently and simultaneously.
(D) relief is a long-term process, while reconstruction is a short-term emergency action.

275. By linking reconstruction back to the principles of mitigation, the author implies that:
(A) the recovery process should ignore the causes of the original disaster.
(B) mitigation activities can only begin after reconstruction is complete.
(C) reconstruction offers an opportunity to reduce vulnerability to future hazards.
(D) relief and reconstruction are essentially the same as mitigation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The effectiveness of disaster management in India is heavily dependent on a robust institutional mechanism, at the apex of which sits the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Established to spearhead and implement a holistic and integrated approach to disaster management, the NDMA is the primary body responsible for laying down policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster management. Its mandate is not confined to post-disaster response but encompasses the entire continuum of disaster management, including mitigation, preparedness, and capacity-building. The NDMA works to ensure a timely and effective response to disasters and plays a crucial role in coordinating the actions of various central ministries, state governments, and other

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early warnings from agencies like INCOIS is indispensable for a comprehensive and effective national disaster management system.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the paragraph, a key strength of NGOs in disaster management is their:
(A) access to heavy military equipment and technology.
(B) authority to formulate national policies and laws.
(C) responsibility for issuing official tsunami warnings.
(D) community-based presence and flexibility in response.

287. The primary function of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) as described in the text is to:
(A) coordinate the distribution of relief supplies by NGOs.
(B) conduct long-term psychosocial support programs.
(C) provide early warnings for tsunamis and storm surges.
(D) mobilize local volunteers for search and rescue operations.

288. It can be inferred from the source that the role of NGOs is particularly important in:
(A) monitoring seismic activity in the Indian Ocean.
(B) connecting directly with affected communities and addressing their immediate and long-term needs.
(C) deploying armed personnel for security during a disaster.
(D) creating financial policies for disaster relief funding.

289. The paragraph suggests that the synergy between NGOs and agencies like INCOIS creates a more effective system because:
(A) NGOs fund the scientific research conducted by INCOIS.
(B) INCOIS directly manages the on-ground operations of all NGOs.
(C) it places both types of organizations under a single military command structure.
(D) it combines technical early warnings with grassroots-level community action and support.

290. Which of the following activities is presented in the passage as a typical role for an NGO in the aftermath of a disaster?
(A) Running community kitchens and providing psychosocial support.
(B) Generating and disseminating storm surge alerts.
(C) Monitoring sea level changes using advanced sensors.
(D) Formally requesting deployment of the Armed Forces.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of past disasters through case studies provides invaluable lessons for improving disaster management. The Tsunami of 2004, triggered by a massive undersea earthquake in the Indian Ocean, was a watershed event for India. It exposed significant vulnerabilities along the nation's vast coastline, highlighting the absence of a robust early warning system and the challenges of managing a disaster of such unprecedented scale. The immediate aftermath saw a massive multi-agency response, but the event underscored the critical need for a dedicated institutional framework, which directly led to the enactment of the Disaster Management Act of 2005 and the creation of bodies like the NDMA and INCOIS. In contrast, the 2013 Uttarakhand disaster, though also a natural disaster, was a complex interplay of extreme weather events (cloudbursts and heavy rainfall) and unregulated human activity, such as construction along riverbanks. This event highlighted the concept of a human-induced aggravation of a natural hazard. The response was severely hampered by the difficult mountainous terrain, which made access for rescue and relief challenging. While the Tsunami emphasized the need for coastal early warning systems, the Uttarakhand tragedy brought into sharp focus the dangers of environmental degradation and the necessity of risk-sensitive land-use planning in ecologically fragile zones.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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long-term health monitoring for all affected survivors.

16. (B) Water overflowing its normal limits and covering normally dry land.
Flooding occurs when water overflows its natural or artificial boundaries, submerging land that is normally dry. This phenomenon can result from excessive rainfall, rapid snowmelt, or the failure of water control structures like dams and levees. Floods are among the most frequent natural hazards globally, causing significant damage to infrastructure, agriculture, and human settlements. Effective management requires a combination of structural defenses and non-structural planning measures.

17. (B) An earthquake
An earthquake is a sudden shaking of the ground caused by the release of accumulated stress along fault lines in the earth's crust. This seismic activity generates waves that radiate from the focus, causing structural damage and ground deformation. The intensity of an earthquake determines its potential for destruction, especially in densely populated areas. Mitigation strategies focus on implementing seismic building codes and establishing early warning systems to save lives.

18. (A) A powerful undersea megathrust earthquake occurring off the coast of Sumatra.
The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami was triggered by a massive undersea megathrust earthquake off the coast of Sumatra. This seismic event displaced an enormous volume of water, creating powerful waves that impacted coastal regions across several countries. The scale of the disaster highlighted the urgent need for a regional tsunami warning system. It remains one of the deadliest natural disasters, emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in monitoring hazards.

19. (C) Chernobyl
The Chernobyl disaster is a globally recognized example of a nuclear accident resulting from catastrophic failure at a power plant. The release of large quantities of radioactive particles into the atmosphere had widespread environmental and health consequences across Europe. This incident underscored the risks associated with nuclear technology and the importance of stringent operational safety. It led to significant changes in international safety standards and radiation monitoring protocols globally.

20. (D) Industrial chemical disaster
The Bhopal Gas Tragedy is classified as an industrial chemical disaster caused by the accidental release of methyl isocyanate. This event resulted in immediate fatalities and long-term health complications for thousands of residents. It exposed severe gaps in industrial safety regulations and corporate accountability. The tragedy prompted the development of stricter environmental laws and improved emergency response protocols for industrial zones to prevent future occurrences of such magnitude.

21. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Fukushima disaster demonstrated how natural hazards can trigger catastrophic failures in critical technological infrastructure. The sequence began with a massive earthquake followed by a powerful tsunami, which overwhelmed the plant's cooling systems. This cascading effect led to core meltdowns and radioactive releases, highlighting the need for comprehensive risk assessments. It serves as a vital case study for understanding the vulnerability of energy systems to multiple natural hazards.

22. (B) Extreme rainfall leading to flash floods and landslides.
The 2013 Uttarakhand disaster was primarily characterized by extreme rainfall that led to devastating flash floods and widespread landslides. These events were exacerbated by the fragile geological conditions of the Himalayan region and unplanned construction along riverbanks. The disaster resulted in significant loss of life and property, highlighting the critical need for regulated development and better disaster preparedness in mountainous areas. It remains a key hydrological event.

23. (D) A flawed reactor design and inadequately trained personnel.
The Chernobyl nuclear disaster was caused by a combination of inherently flawed reactor design and serious errors made by inadequately trained personnel during a safety test. These human

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response to a chemical leak.
(D) industrial negligence and insufficient safety regulations.

297. The source distinguishes the Fukushima disaster from the Chernobyl disaster by noting that Fukushima was:
(A) triggered by a natural disaster, specifically an earthquake and tsunami.
(B) caused purely by human error without any natural trigger.
(C) a chemical leak rather than a nuclear accident.
(D) an event that had no long-term consequences for the population.

298. A common theme underscored by the case studies of Bhopal, Chernobyl, and Fukushima is the:
(A) short-term and easily manageable nature of technological disasters.
(B) complex and long-lasting, multi-generational impact of such events.
(C) complete absence of environmental contamination.
(D) success of immediate containment and cleanup efforts.

299. It can be inferred from the description of the Chernobyl disaster that its impact was unique in its:
(A) confinement to the immediate vicinity of the plant.
(B) global scale, with radioactive fallout spreading across Europe.
(C) rapid and successful legal and compensation resolution.
(D) cause being solely due to a natural disaster.

300. The paragraph suggests that a major outcome of the Fukushima disaster was:
(A) a long-term crisis of public trust in nuclear power and regulatory bodies.
(B) an increase in global reliance on nuclear power.
(C) a demonstration of the perfect resilience of nuclear plants to natural disasters.
(D) a quick resolution with no need for population evacuation.

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upon the state's request. This division of labor ensures a localized response with robust national support, creating a collaborative structure essential for handling large-scale disasters that exceed a single state's capacity. Effective disaster management, therefore, hinges on seamless coordination between these governmental tiers and the Armed Forces.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the paragraph, what is the primary responsibility of the State Government in disaster management?
(A) To manage the on-the-ground response within its own jurisdiction.
(B) To provide financial assistance to other states.
(C) To deploy the Armed Forces to disaster-affected areas.
(D) To create national disaster management policies.

282. The passage highlights the critical role of the Armed Forces in disaster response due to their:
(A) authority to create new laws and regulations.
(B) disciplined organization, specialized equipment, and logistical capabilities.
(C) responsibility for long-term economic reconstruction.
(D) primary role in international diplomacy post-disaster.

283. It can be inferred from the source that the Central Government's role in disaster management is primarily:
(A) direct and operational, bypassing state authorities.
(B) supportive, providing resources and assistance to the state governments.
(C) limited to pre-disaster mitigation and planning.
(D) focused on managing public relations and media.

284. The division of labor described in the passage is designed to ensure:
(A) a localized response backed by strong national-level support.
(B) the Central Government has complete control over all disaster operations.
(C) the Armed Forces operate independently of civilian government.
(D) state governments are solely responsible for financing all disaster relief.

285. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the collaborative structure described in the text?
(A) The Central Government single-handedly manages a flood in a state.
(B) The Armed Forces create a disaster management plan without consulting any government body.
(C) A State Government requests the deployment of the Armed Forces to aid its own response teams.
(D) A State Government refuses all assistance from the Central Government during a major cyclone.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond the formal government structure and military involvement, the institutional mechanism for disaster management in India is significantly strengthened by the contributions of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and specialized scientific agencies. NGOs play a vital role at the grassroots level, often being the first to reach affected communities. Their strength lies in their community-based presence, flexibility, and ability to mobilize local volunteers and resources. They are crucial in distributing relief, providing shelter, running community kitchens, offering psychosocial support, and advocating for the needs of vulnerable groups. Furthermore, NGOs often remain active in the long-term recovery and reconstruction phases, helping to rebuild livelihoods and empower communities. Complementing this on-ground work are specialized agencies like the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS). INCOIS is a prime example of a scientific institution providing critical early warnings. It is the nodal agency in India for providing tsunami and storm surge warnings for the coastal regions. By monitoring seismic activities and sea levels, INCOIS can generate and disseminate timely alerts, giving communities and authorities crucial lead time for evacuation and preparedness. This synergy between the community-level work of NGOs and the technical, data-driven

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8. (A) The impact of a natural disaster cannot be worsened by human actions.
The impact of natural disasters is frequently exacerbated by human activities such as deforestation, poor urban planning, and environmental degradation. While the triggering event may be natural, the scale of destruction is often influenced by anthropogenic factors. Distinguishing between natural and human-induced origins is vital for policy development, but it is equally important to acknowledge the complex interplay between societal choices and environmental consequences.

9. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A disaster is fundamentally defined by the relationship between a hazardous event and the capacity of a community to manage it. If local resources and systems are robust enough to absorb the shock and recover quickly, the event may be classified as an emergency rather than a disaster. The escalation into a disaster occurs specifically when the damage exceeds the ability of society to cope independently.

10. (A) Meteorological
Cyclones are categorized as meteorological disasters because they originate from atmospheric processes. These large-scale air masses rotate around low-pressure centers and are characterized by high-speed winds and heavy precipitation. Understanding the meteorological nature of cyclones is essential for accurate forecasting and early warning. This classification helps emergency planners differentiate between atmospheric threats and those originating from the earth's crust or water bodies.

11. (D) A human-induced industrial disaster
Radioactive releases from nuclear facilities are classified as human-induced industrial disasters. These events stem from technological failures, design flaws, or operational errors rather than natural environmental processes. Because of the unique nature of ionizing radiation, these incidents require specialized response protocols and long-term environmental monitoring. Managing such risks involves stringent safety regulations, regular inspections, and comprehensive emergency plans to protect the surrounding population from potential harm.

12. (A) 1 and 4 only
Floods can arise from natural meteorological events or human-induced factors like dam failures and poor drainage. In contrast, tsunamis are categorized as hydrological disasters because they involve the displacement of massive water volumes, though they are usually triggered by geophysical events. Understanding these classifications is critical for developing integrated management plans that address both the natural triggers and the human influences on disaster severity and overall community risk.

13. (C) Sudden displacement of water by undersea earthquakes.
The primary cause of tsunamis is the sudden vertical displacement of water caused by undersea seismic activity. When large tectonic plates shift beneath the ocean floor, they generate powerful waves that travel across vast distances at high speeds. These waves grow in height as they reach shallow coastal areas, leading to catastrophic flooding. Monitoring seafloor movement and seismic data is essential for providing timely warnings and protecting vulnerable populations.

14. (D) Weapons of Mass Destruction
Weapons of Mass Destruction refer to nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological agents designed to cause large-scale casualties and extensive damage. In the context of disaster management, WMD incidents are treated as severe human-induced threats that require specialized response capabilities. These events often involve intentional harm and pose significant challenges to national security, requiring coordination between emergency services, intelligence agencies, and national military forces to protect civilians.

15. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Industrial disasters involve the accidental or intentional release of hazardous substances during manufacturing, transport, or storage. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy serves as a prominent example of a chemical disaster caused by toxic gas leakage. These events highlight the critical need for rigorous safety protocols and environmental regulations. While many industrial incidents are accidental, the resulting damage necessitates comprehensive emergency preparedness and

291. According to the paragraph, a major lesson from the 2004 Tsunami was the:
(A) effectiveness of existing coastal management policies.
(B) minimal impact of the disaster on India's coastline.
(C) lack of a robust early warning system for oceanic hazards.
(D) adequacy of the pre-existing institutional framework for disaster response.

292. The passage suggests that the 2013 Uttarakhand disaster was a complex event because it involved:
(A) an interplay of extreme weather and unregulated human activity.
(B) only a geophysical event with no human involvement.
(C) a failure of the tsunami early warning system.
(D) a disaster that was easily managed due to accessible terrain.

293. A direct institutional consequence of the 2004 Tsunami in India, as mentioned in the source, was the:
(A) immediate disbanding of all disaster management bodies.
(B) reduction in funding for coastal security.
(C) decision to ignore oceanic threats in future planning.
(D) enactment of the Disaster Management Act and creation of the NDMA.

294. It can be inferred that a key difference in the lessons learned from the Tsunami and the Uttarakhand disaster is that:
(A) the Tsunami was a man-made disaster, while the Uttarakhand event was purely natural.
(B) the Tsunami highlighted coastal vulnerabilities, while Uttarakhand highlighted risks in ecologically fragile mountain zones.
(C) the response to the Tsunami was easy, while the response in Uttarakhand was difficult.
(D) the Uttarakhand disaster led to the creation of the NDMA, while the Tsunami did not.

295. The paragraph uses the Uttarakhand disaster to illustrate the concept of:
(A) a perfectly executed disaster response.
(B) the success of risk-sensitive land-use planning.
(C) human-induced aggravation of a natural hazard.
(D) a disaster completely unrelated to human action.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of industrial and technological disasters, such as the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, Chernobyl, and Fukushima, reveals the profound and long-lasting consequences of human-induced catastrophes. The 1984 Bhopal Gas Tragedy, involving the release of toxic methyl isocyanate gas from a pesticide plant, stands as a grim reminder of the dangers of industrial negligence and inadequate safety regulations. Its impact extended far beyond the immediate deaths, causing chronic health problems for hundreds of thousands and severe environmental contamination, with legal and compensation battles continuing for decades. The 1986 Chernobyl disaster, a catastrophic nuclear accident at a power plant in Soviet Ukraine, released a plume of radioactive fallout across large parts of Europe. It necessitated the mass evacuation of a vast exclusion zone and highlighted the global scale of risk associated with nuclear energy, as well as the challenges of containment and long-term decommissioning. More recently, the 2011 Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster in Japan, triggered by an earthquake and tsunami, demonstrated how natural disasters can precipitate technological ones. Although the immediate fatalities were not from radiation, the event led to widespread evacuations and a long-term crisis of public trust in nuclear power and regulatory bodies. These case studies collectively underscore the complex, multi-generational impact of such disasters.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the paragraph, the Bhopal Gas Tragedy is a significant case study because it highlights the dangers of:
(A) natural disasters triggering industrial accidents.
(B) the use of nuclear energy for power generation.
(C) a successful and its swift government

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and technical failures led to a massive steam explosion and subsequent fire, releasing radiation into the environment. The event emphasized the importance of a strong safety culture and the need for transparent operational procedures in managing high-risk technological systems.

24. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Disaster events are categorized based on their primary triggers and nature. The 2004 Tsunami was caused by an undersea earthquake, while the Bhopal Gas Tragedy resulted from an industrial chemical leak. The Chernobyl incident was a nuclear reactor accident, and the 2013 Uttarakhand disaster involved severe flash floods and landslides. Accurately matching these events with their causes is essential for learning from historical data and improving future mitigation strategies.

25. (C) A powerful earthquake and subsequent tsunami.
The disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi plant was initiated by a powerful earthquake that disabled the external power supply, followed by a tsunami that flooded the backup generators. This loss of all cooling capabilities led to nuclear meltdowns. Such cascading disasters illustrate the dangers of multi-hazard events where a natural phenomenon triggers a technological failure. Planning for these complex scenarios is vital for securing critical infrastructure and ensuring safety.

26. (A) Response
Response activities focus on immediate actions taken during or directly after a disaster strikes. The primary objectives are to save lives, reduce health impacts, and ensure public safety by meeting basic human needs. This phase includes search and rescue operations, emergency medical care, and the evacuation of affected populations. Effective response requires well-coordinated efforts between government agencies, emergency services, and community volunteers to manage the crisis efficiently and quickly.

27. (D) Recovery
Recovery involves the long-term process of restoring and improving the facilities, livelihoods, and living conditions of disaster-affected communities. It aims to reduce future risks by incorporating better standards during the rebuilding process. This phase bridges the gap between the immediate emergency response and a return to normalcy. Comprehensive recovery plans include economic restoration, psychological support for survivors, and the reconstruction of damaged infrastructure to more resilient and safer standards.

28. (B) Mitigation focuses on long-term risk reduction, while Response focuses on immediate needs after a disaster.
Mitigation focuses on sustained, long-term actions designed to reduce or eliminate the risk to life and property from hazards. In contrast, response involves immediate activities performed during or shortly after an event to address urgent needs. While mitigation is a proactive pre-disaster strategy, response is a reactive phase. Understanding this distinction is essential for developing a balanced disaster management framework that prioritizes both prevention and emergency readiness for communities.

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29. (C) Relief
Relief refers to the provision of immediate assistance, such as food, water, medical care, and temporary shelter, to survivors of a disaster. It is a critical component of the response phase aimed at sustaining life and reducing suffering. Relief operations are typically short-term and are replaced by recovery efforts as the situation stabilizes. Effective delivery requires logistical coordination to ensure that resources reach the most vulnerable and marginalized populations quickly.

30. (A) 4 only
Reconstruction is the phase where damaged infrastructure, such as hospitals and schools, is permanently rebuilt. A key principle in modern reconstruction is to build back better, ensuring that new structures are more resilient to future hazards. Unlike immediate relief or response, reconstruction is a long-term developmental process. It requires significant financial investment and planning to restore the community's physical and social foundations to a higher standard of safety.

31. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

Vulnerability refers to the susceptibility of a community, not the physical magnitude of the hazard itself. Man-made disasters originate from human activities or technological failures, while natural disasters stem from terrestrial processes. Furthermore, a cyclone is a meteorological disaster rather than a geophysical one. Understanding these precise definitions is fundamental for effective disaster risk assessment and national management planning.

90. (A) Relief and Response
The provision of essential needs like food, water, shelter, and medical assistance is a key component of the relief and response phase. These activities are carried out immediately following a disaster to sustain life and ensure the well-being of survivors. The response phase focuses on urgent actions to address the crisis, while relief provides the necessary support to mitigate suffering. These short-term measures are critical before long-term recovery and reconstruction efforts can be fully initiated in areas.

91. (D) INCOIS is responsible for cyclone warnings.
In India's institutional framework, the National Disaster Management Authority is the apex policy-making body, and state governments have their own authorities for regional management. The Armed Forces play a vital role in immediate response and rescue. However, INCOIS is primarily responsible for providing ocean-related warnings, such as tsunamis and storm surges. Cyclone warnings are the mandate of the Indian Meteorological Department. Correctly identifying the nodal agencies for different hazards is essential for effective disaster preparedness and coordination.

92. (B) A cyclical process where lessons from one disaster feed into mitigation for the next.
The disaster management cycle is a cyclical process where lessons learned from one event are integrated into mitigation and preparedness for the next. It encompasses a continuous loop of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. This approach ensures that disaster management is not just a reactive series of events but a sustained effort to build resilience. By analyzing past failures and successes, societies can improve their safety standards and reduce the potential impact of future hazardous events.

93. (C) Disaster Preparedness
Preparing evacuation routes and conducting regular mock drills are essential activities of the disaster preparedness phase. These measures are taken before a disaster strikes to ensure that the community knows how to react and where to go during an emergency. Preparedness focuses on increasing the capacity of people to cope with hazards through education, training, and planning. These proactive steps significantly reduce confusion and casualties during the high-stress environment of an actual disaster event.

94. (D) A powerful earthquake.
Both the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami and the Fukushima nuclear disaster were triggered by powerful undersea earthquakes. In 2004, the seismic activity directly generated the tsunami waves, while in 2011, the earthquake initiated a tsunami that subsequently caused the nuclear failure. These case studies highlight how seismic events can have far-reaching and cascading consequences. Understanding the potential for such large-scale geophysical triggers is critical for developing robust early warning systems and securing infrastructure in high-risk zones.

95. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Nuclear and chemical disasters are distinct categories of human-induced events. The Chernobyl and Fukushima incidents were nuclear disasters resulting from failures at power plants, while the Bhopal Gas Tragedy was a chemical disaster caused by toxic gas leakage. Confusing these types can lead to inappropriate response strategies, as each requires specialized decontamination and medical protocols. Accurate classification is essential for historical analysis and for training emergency responders to handle the unique challenges posed by different materials.

96. (B) Provides financial and logistical support to the state governments.
The central government in India primarily provides financial and logistical support to state governments during major disasters. While states lead the on-ground implementation, the center offers resources such as funding from the national disaster response fund and the deployment of central agencies like the NDRF. This partnership ensures that large-scale emergencies, which may

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on the ground, complementing government efforts in areas such as relief distribution, health services, and long-term recovery. Their ability to mobilize quickly and reach remote populations makes them indispensable partners in building local resilience and ensuring that the most vulnerable groups receive aid.

39. (D) Ministry of Home Affairs
The overall coordination of disaster management efforts in India falls under the Ministry of Home Affairs. This ministry oversees the functioning of national bodies and ensures that various agencies work together during emergencies. It provides the necessary administrative and financial support for disaster preparedness and relief operations. By acting as the nodal ministry, it facilitates seamless communication between the central and state governments to manage large-scale crises effectively across the nation.

40. (A) Armed Forces - Immediate response and rescue
Different agencies have specialized roles within the disaster management framework. The Armed Forces are primarily utilized for immediate response and rescue operations due to their logistical capabilities and trained personnel. In contrast, the National Disaster Management Authority focuses on policy formulation and guidelines. Understanding these specific mandates is essential for effective coordination and ensuring that each organization contributes its strengths to save lives and restore order during any national crisis.

41. (A) 2 only
In India's federal structure, state governments have the primary responsibility for managing disasters within their borders. They are mandated to draw up and implement state disaster management plans that address specific regional risks. While the central government provides support and national guidelines, the on-the-ground execution of response and mitigation strategies is led by state and district authorities. This decentralized approach ensures that disaster management is tailored to local geographical and social contexts.

42. (A) A hazard is a threat, while a disaster is the destructive impact on society.
A hazard is a potentially damaging physical event or phenomenon that poses a threat to life and property. It only becomes a disaster when it occurs in a vulnerable area and causes significant disruption that exceeds the local community's ability to cope. While hazards are natural or manmade triggers, disasters represent the actual realization of that threat's destructive potential. Distinguishing between them is fundamental for identifying risks and planning appropriate safety interventions.

43. (D) Cyclone, Earthquake, Tsunami
Natural disasters are events triggered by biological, geophysical, meteorological, or hydrological processes. Cyclones, earthquakes, and tsunamis are classic examples as they originate from atmospheric and terrestrial dynamics without human intervention. In contrast, events like the Bhopal Gas Tragedy or the Fukushima disaster involve technological failures and are classified as human-induced. Recognizing the natural origins of certain hazards is essential for developing appropriate forecasting and structural mitigation strategies for all affected regions.

44. (B) Major disasters can destabilize a nation's economy and social fabric.
Major disasters are a concern for national security because they can severely destabilize a nation's economy and social fabric. Large-scale loss of life and infrastructure damage can lead to civil unrest and strain the government's ability to maintain order. By diverting military and financial resources away from defense and development, disasters weaken the state's overall stability. Protecting a nation from these catastrophic events is therefore considered a strategic and national security priority.

45. (C) 2, 4, 1, 3
The disaster management cycle begins with mitigation, which involves long-term measures to reduce risk. This is followed by preparedness, where plans and resources are developed before an event occurs. When a hazard strikes, the response phase addresses immediate needs to save lives. Finally, recovery focuses on restoring the community and rebuilding infrastructure. This cyclical approach ensures that lessons learned from one event contribute to reducing

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Recovery is a comprehensive process that extends beyond the immediate post-disaster period, often taking months or years. Reconstruction is the specific long-term component of recovery that focuses on the physical rebuilding of communities. This process aims to restore normalcy and enhance resilience by incorporating improved safety standards. Recognizing these activities as long-term commitments is vital for sustained community development and effective risk reduction after any major and impactful catastrophic event.

32. (B) To lessen or limit the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.
The fundamental goal of disaster mitigation is to lessen or limit the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. This involves implementing structural and non-structural measures that reduce vulnerability and exposure. While it may not be possible to eliminate all natural hazards, mitigation strategies significantly decrease the potential for destruction and loss of life. These proactive efforts are essential for building resilient societies and reducing the long-term costs of major disasters.

33. (B) Disaster Mitigation
Creating and enforcing zoning laws that prohibit construction in high-risk areas is a prime example of non-structural disaster mitigation. These regulations prevent the development of settlements in regions prone to flooding, landslides, or seismic activity. By limiting exposure to hazards, land-use planning reduces the potential for future disasters. This proactive approach is a cost-effective way to ensure that communities are developed in safer locations, minimizing long-term risks to residents.

34. (A) Formulating national disaster management policies.
The Indian Armed Forces provide essential support during disasters through search and rescue operations, medical assistance, and the transportation of relief materials. However, their role is primarily operational rather than legislative. Formulating national disaster management policies is the responsibility of specialized civilian authorities like the National Disaster Management Authority. The military acts as a vital resource for civil administration when the scale of an emergency exceeds existing local civilian response capabilities.

35. (C) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
The National Disaster Management Authority is the apex body for disaster management in India, established to create a holistic and integrated approach. It is responsible for laying down national policies, plans, and guidelines to ensure timely and effective responses to various hazards. By coordinating between different ministries and state governments, the authority streamlines disaster preparedness and mitigation efforts across the country. It plays a central role in ensuring national safety.

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36. (D) To provide early warnings for tsunamis and other ocean-related hazards.
The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services provides essential ocean-related information and early warnings for hazards like tsunamis and storm surges. By monitoring sea-level changes and seismic activity, it issues timely advisories to coastal communities and government agencies. This information is critical for initiating evacuation procedures and reducing the impact of marine disasters. The center's technological capabilities are a vital component of the national disaster warning and monitoring infrastructure.

37. (C) The SDMA, which is headed by the state's Chief Minister.
Disaster management at the state level in India is primarily the responsibility of the State Disaster Management Authority, which is headed by the Chief Minister. This body coordinates mitigation, preparedness, and response activities within the state's jurisdiction. It works in conjunction with district authorities and the national body to ensure that local needs are addressed effectively. The hierarchical structure ensures that the primary administrative responsibility lies with the state government during emergencies.

38. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Non-Governmental Organizations play a vital role in the disaster management framework due to their deep-rooted community links and flexibility. They often act as the first responders

WMD disasters are human-induced events that involve nuclear, biological, or chemical agents capable of causing massive casualties. Because of the potential for intentional use and the scale of the threat, national security agencies play a leading role in the response. These events are not localized and can have far-reaching social and economic impacts. Understanding the nature of WMD threats is essential for developing specialized medical protocols and ensuring national stability against unconventional hazards.

54. (B) Reconstruction
The concept of building back better is a guiding principle in the reconstruction phase of disaster management. It emphasizes that during the physical rebuilding of infrastructure, measures should be taken to increase resilience against future hazards. Rather than simply restoring structures to their previous state, this approach integrates improved safety standards and sustainable development practices. This strategy ensures that the community is better protected and less vulnerable when the next disaster strikes.

55. (D) Tsunami - Industrial hazard
Hazards are categorized based on their environmental or anthropogenic origins. Earthquakes are seismological, cyclones are meteorological, and floods are hydrological hazards. However, a tsunami is a hydrological hazard typically triggered by geophysical events like undersea earthquakes, not an industrial one. Incorrectly classifying hazards can lead to ineffective mitigation strategies. Proper categorization is essential for understanding the mechanics of a threat and developing specialized response and warning systems for different regions and populations.

56. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under the constitutional framework of India, the primary responsibility for managing disasters lies with the state government. This is because state authorities are better positioned to implement on-the-ground response and recovery plans tailored to local needs. While the central government provides guidance and financial support, the actual execution of disaster management activities happens at the state and district levels. This decentralized approach ensures that disaster management is responsive to regional geographical and social conditions.

57. (C) Enacting new land-use zoning laws
The response phase includes immediate life-saving actions such as search and rescue, medical assistance, and evacuations. Enacting new land-use zoning laws, however, is a long-term mitigation strategy designed to reduce future risk by controlling development in hazardous areas. While response activities are reactive and occur during or after an event, mitigation is a proactive pre-disaster process. Distinguishing between these temporal phases is critical for effective resource allocation and long-term risk management planning.

58. (A) divert the attention and resources of security forces.
Major disasters are a national security concern because they can divert significant attention and resources of the security forces away from their primary duties. The deployment of the military for disaster response can temporarily weaken border defense and internal security. Furthermore, large-scale catastrophes can cause social instability and economic decline, which enemies may exploit. Integrating disaster management into national security planning ensures that the state remains resilient and capable during various crises.

59. (D) Unregulated development and degradation in fragile zones.
The Uttarakhand disaster of 2013 serves as a stark example of how unregulated development and environmental degradation in fragile zones increase disaster impact. The construction of buildings and infrastructure on riverbanks and steep slopes worsened the effects of the extreme rainfall. This case study highlights the need for sustainable land-use planning and ecological conservation in mountainous regions. It emphasizes that human activities can transform a natural hazard into a catastrophe through increased vulnerability.

60. (B) Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS)
The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services is specifically mandated to provide information and advisories on the state

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the impact of future hazards through improved mitigation.

46. (D) Vulnerability
Vulnerability is determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors that increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards. It explains why different populations experience varying levels of damage from the same event. Factors such as poor construction, lack of education, and economic dependency make certain groups more at risk. Addressing these underlying causes of vulnerability is a critical component of disaster risk reduction and sustainable developmental planning.

47. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Indian Armed Forces play a crucial supporting role in disaster management when civil authorities require additional assistance. They are often called upon for their specialized skills in search, rescue, and logistics during major emergencies. While their primary mission is national defense, their involvement in disaster situations is a vital service to the nation. This assistance is coordinated through established legal protocols to ensure effective collaboration with civilian agencies during times of crisis.

48. (B) A human-induced disaster
Disasters resulting from industrial equipment failure or improper maintenance are classified as human-induced disasters. These events stem from anthropogenic errors and technological malfunctions rather than natural processes. The release of toxic substances into the environment poses immediate and long-term risks to public health and the ecosystem. Preventing such incidents requires strict adherence to safety protocols and regular inspections, highlighting the importance of corporate responsibility and government oversight in managing industrial zones.

49. (B) Retrofitting buildings to be earthquake-resistant
Structural mitigation measures involve physical construction or engineering works designed to reduce the impact of hazards. Retrofitting existing buildings to make them earthquake-resistant is a prime example of this approach. These physical interventions strengthen infrastructure and protect occupants from structural collapse during seismic events. In contrast, awareness campaigns and evacuation plans are non-structural measures. A combination of both approaches is necessary for a comprehensive and effective disaster risk reduction strategy in hazardous areas.

50. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Relief involves the provision of basic needs like food and shelter, while recovery focuses on restoring normalcy and livelihoods over the medium to long term. Mitigation consists of long-term measures taken to reduce future risk, and response includes immediate actions to save lives. Correctly identifying these phases helps in organizing resources and assigning responsibilities among various agencies. Each phase plays a distinct but interconnected role in the overall disaster management cycle.

51. (C) Methyl Isocyanate (MIC)
The Bhopal Gas Tragedy was caused by the release of methyl isocyanate, a highly toxic chemical used in the production of pesticides. This industrial accident resulted in thousands of immediate deaths and left a lasting legacy of chronic health issues among survivors. The disaster highlighted the extreme dangers of storing hazardous chemicals in densely populated areas. It remains a pivotal case study for industrial safety, chemical regulation, and corporate environmental responsibility.

52. (D) No effective tsunami warning system existed in the Indian Ocean.
The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami caused widespread devastation primarily because no effective warning system existed in the region at that time. Many coastal communities were unaware of the approaching waves, which resulted in a massive loss of life. This tragic event demonstrated the critical importance of regional cooperation and technological infrastructure in disaster management. Following the disaster, the international community collaborated to establish a comprehensive tsunami early warning system for the Indian Ocean.

53. (A) 1, 2 and 5 only

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safety standards for nuclear power plants, emphasizing the need for robust backup cooling systems globally.

68. (D) grassroots-level presence and community trust.
NGOs are highly effective in disaster management because of their grassroots-level presence and the trust they build within communities. This local connection allows them to act swiftly and identify the specific needs of vulnerable populations during and after a disaster. Unlike government agencies that may face bureaucratic hurdles, NGOs can offer flexible and specialized support in relief distribution and long-term recovery. Their role is critical for ensuring that aid reaches the most marginalized groups effectively.

69. (C) 3, 2, 4, 1
Historical disasters are sequenced based on the year of their occurrence to understand the evolution of disaster management. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy happened in 1984, followed by the Chernobyl nuclear accident in 1986. More recently, the Fukushima disaster occurred in 2011, and the Uttarakhand floods took place in 2013. Studying these events in chronological order helps disaster managers track the development of international safety standards and the lessons learned from various technological and natural catastrophes.

70. (B) Relief focuses on immediate life-sustaining aid, while Recovery focuses on restoring normalcy and livelihoods.
The primary distinction between relief and recovery lies in their goals and timescales. Relief focuses on providing immediate, life-sustaining aid such as food, water, and medical care to survivors in the aftermath of a disaster. Recovery, however, is a longer-term process aimed at restoring normalcy, rebuilding infrastructure, and rehabilitating livelihoods. While relief addresses urgent survival needs, recovery seeks to restore the community's overall well-being and reduce future vulnerability through sustainable rebuilding practices.

71. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Disaster management is a continuous and integrated process rather than a one-time event. It involves a cyclical series of activities categorized into mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. This approach ensures that societies are constantly working to reduce risks, prepare for emergencies, and recover effectively from impacts. By integrating lessons from past events into future mitigation strategies, this cycle helps build long-term resilience and improves the overall capacity of a nation.

72. (A) Policy making, planning, coordination, and providing resources.
The role of central and state governments in disaster management primarily involves policy making, long-term planning, and the coordination of resources. They provide the legal and financial framework necessary for disaster preparedness, mitigation, and recovery. By establishing specialized authorities and issuing guidelines, governments ensure that various agencies and local bodies work together effectively. Their focus is on creating a supportive environment for on-the-ground operations and ensuring that essential services are restored after a catastrophe.

73. (C) Earthquake
An earthquake is a sudden and violent shaking of the ground caused by the movement of tectonic plates within the earth's crust. This geological phenomenon can lead to widespread destruction of buildings, infrastructure, and natural landscapes. The severity of an earthquake is measured by its magnitude and the depth of its focus. Mitigation efforts focus on implementing seismic-resistant building designs and early warning systems to protect populations living in seismically active regions.

74. (C) 1, 3 and 5 only
The Armed Forces are often the first responders in large-scale disasters due to their organized structure and logistical capacity. Their role includes providing emergency communication, transportation, and medical support under the coordination of civil authorities. While they excel in the immediate response phase, long-term reconstruction is typically managed by civilian agencies. The military's involvement is an essential component of the national response framework, utilized when local resources are overwhelmed by the scale of an emergency.

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of the ocean. This includes critical services such as early warnings for tsunamis, storm surges, and high-wave alerts. By monitoring oceanic parameters, the center supports coastal safety and disaster preparedness. Its role is essential for protecting marine ecosystems and the livelihoods of coastal populations through the provision of accurate and timely ocean-related information.

61. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Disaster management consists of several distinct phases including mitigation, response, and recovery. Mitigation involves long-term measures to reduce the severity of a disaster's impact, while response refers to immediate actions taken after an event strikes. Recovery is the long-term process of restoring a community's social and physical infrastructure. Relief is typically a short-term component of the response phase, focusing on immediate survival needs, rather than a synonym for long-term reconstruction efforts for communities.

62. (D) Social vulnerability
A community's lack of awareness and education about disaster preparedness is a form of social vulnerability. This type of vulnerability refers to the social and cultural factors that limit a person's or group's ability to respond effectively to a hazard. Unlike physical vulnerability, which relates to the built environment, social vulnerability highlights how information gaps and social inequality increase risk. Addressing these issues through education and public awareness campaigns is essential for building long-term community resilience.

63. (A) Human-induced disaster with widespread environmental and health impacts.
The Chernobyl disaster is a prime example of a human-induced disaster that caused widespread environmental and health damage due to the release of radioactive contaminants. The incident resulted from technological failure and human error within a nuclear power plant. The atmospheric spread of radiation affected ecosystems across multiple countries, demonstrating the cross-border nature of large-scale technological accidents. This event led to a global re-evaluation of nuclear safety protocols and environmental risks of high-technology industries.

64. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The institutional mechanism for disaster management in India is a multi-tiered structure that involves central, state, and local bodies. This hierarchical framework ensures a coordinated approach across all levels of government, with the National Disaster Management Authority providing overall guidance. State and district authorities are responsible for local planning and implementation, while NGOs and community groups play a supportive role. This decentralized system is essential for effectively managing the diverse hazards across the country.

65. (B) The permanent rebuilding of structures and economic restoration.
Reconstruction in disaster management refers to the permanent rebuilding of structures and the long-term restoration of economic activities after a disaster. This phase follows the immediate relief and response efforts and aims to return the community to its normal functioning. It provides an opportunity to build back better by incorporating resilient design and sustainable practices. Unlike short-term aid, reconstruction focuses on the durable recovery of the physical and economic environment for the affected population.

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66. (A) Natural hazard
A flash flood in a remote, uninhabited desert region is classified as a natural hazard rather than a disaster. While the event is a dangerous physical phenomenon, it does not impact a human population or cause significant societal disruption. The distinction between a hazard and a disaster is based on the interaction with vulnerable human systems. Since there is no damage to life or property in this scenario, the event remains a natural environmental occurrence.

67. (C) Fukushima
The Fukushima disaster is a prominent case study involving the failure of nuclear power plant cooling systems following a major earthquake and tsunami. The loss of power led to core meltdowns and the release of radiation, illustrating the catastrophic potential of cascading disasters. This event highlighted the vulnerability of critical technological infrastructure to extreme natural hazards. It has since influenced international

The National Disaster Management Authority of India is chaired by the Prime Minister. This high-level leadership ensures that disaster management receives the necessary political priority and administrative support at the national level. The Prime Minister provides the strategic vision for the authority's policies and guidelines. This structure facilitates effective coordination between various central ministries and state governments, ensuring a unified national response to major catastrophes and promoting a culture of safety and resilience.

83. (A) 3 only
The Fukushima disaster was triggered by a massive earthquake and tsunami, illustrating the danger of compound events. In contrast, the Bhopal Gas Tragedy was an industrial chemical accident, not a nuclear one. The Chernobyl disaster occurred in the former Soviet Union, which is modern-day Ukraine, not India. Furthermore, the 2004 Tsunami was a natural phenomenon rather than a man-made event. Accurate knowledge of these case studies is essential for understanding the specific risks associated with different disaster types.

84. (D) Cause: Heavy rainfall on glacial terrain; Effect: Flash floods.
The cause-effect relationship in the 2013 Uttarakhand disaster involved heavy rainfall occurring on fragile glacial terrain, which triggered catastrophic flash floods. The interaction between extreme meteorological conditions and the unique geology of the Himalayan region resulted in rapid-onset flooding and landslides. This event highlights how natural factors combine with environmental vulnerability to create devastating impacts. Understanding these relationships is vital for improving forecasting and implementing safety measures in ecologically sensitive mountainous areas to protect communities.

85. (C) Disaster Mitigation
Disaster mitigation involves sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from hazards. Unlike response or relief, which are post-disaster activities, mitigation is a proactive strategy implemented before an event occurs. It includes both structural measures, like building sea walls, and non-structural measures, such as land-use planning. By focusing on risk reduction, mitigation helps communities become more resilient and reduces the overall impact and cost of future disasters.

86. (D) Both A and R are false.
The impact of a disaster is rarely uniform across society because vulnerability is deeply influenced by social, economic, and political factors. Populations living in poverty or lacking access to resources are often more susceptible to hazards. Factors such as age, gender, and social status play a significant role in determining how individuals experience and recover from a disaster. Recognizing these inequalities is essential for developing inclusive disaster management policies that prioritize the needs of marginalized groups.

87. (D) A deliberate release of a nerve agent in a city.
A Weapons of Mass Destruction disaster involves the use of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear agents to cause large-scale harm. The deliberate release of a nerve agent in a city is a clear example of a chemical WMD event. These incidents are categorized as human-induced disasters and pose significant challenges to national security and public health. Responding to such threats requires specialized expertise, including decontamination protocols and advanced medical treatments, distinguishing them from common natural hazards.

88. (A) Manage ground operations and interact with the affected people.
The primary role of state governments in India is to manage on-the-ground operations and interact directly with disaster-affected populations. They are responsible for implementing state disaster management plans and coordinating relief and recovery efforts at the local level. Because they are closer to the community, state authorities can respond more quickly to regional needs. While the central government provides overarching policies and resources, the actual execution of emergency services and community support is led by the state.

89. (A) 1 only
Risk is defined as the probability of harmful consequences resulting from the interaction between hazards and vulnerable conditions.

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75. (D) Tsunamis
INCOIS was established to enhance India's ocean information services and played a critical role in developing the national tsunami early warning system. Following the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, the center became instrumental in providing timely alerts for ocean-related hazards. By monitoring seismic activity and sea-level changes, it helps protect coastal populations from future tsunamis and storm surges. Its technological advancements have significantly improved the country's marine disaster preparedness and reduced risk to vulnerable coastal communities.

76. (B) Risk can be reduced by lowering vulnerability, even if the hazard level remains constant.
The equation "Risk equals Hazard multiplied by Vulnerability" demonstrates that risk is a product of both a physical threat and the susceptibility of a population. This implies that even if the hazard level remains constant, risk can be reduced by lowering vulnerability through better construction or preparedness. It highlights the importance of addressing societal and environmental factors rather than just the hazard itself. This concept is central to modern disaster risk reduction strategies.

77. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Various agencies in India have distinct roles in disaster management. The National Disaster Management Authority serves as the apex body for policy and planning. INCOIS is responsible for the tsunami early warning system, providing critical ocean information. The Armed Forces handle emergency response and logistics during crises, while NGOs focus on community-based preparedness and relief. This distribution of responsibilities ensures a comprehensive and multi-layered approach to managing both natural and human-induced disasters effectively.

78. (D) A powerful cyclone making landfall.
Human-induced disasters originate from technological failures, accidents, or intentional acts, such as nuclear accidents, chemical attacks, or transportation collisions. In contrast, a cyclone is a natural meteorological disaster caused by atmospheric processes over warm ocean waters. While human activities can influence the severity of natural disasters, the primary trigger of a cyclone is environmental. Distinguishing between natural and anthropogenic origins is essential for developing appropriate prevention, mitigation, and response strategies for different hazard types.

79. (A) Preparedness
The preparedness phase of the disaster management cycle involves developing evacuation plans, training response teams, and conducting regular mock drills. These activities are carried out before a disaster occurs to ensure that communities and emergency services can respond effectively. By identifying resources and establishing communication protocols in advance, preparedness minimizes confusion and saves lives when a hazard strikes. It is a proactive phase that bridges the gap between long-term mitigation and the immediate response.

80. (B) the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System.
The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami was a transformative event that led to the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System. Before this disaster, the region lacked a comprehensive monitoring and alert network, which contributed to the high casualty rate. This case study emphasizes the power of international collaboration in disaster management. The creation of regional warning systems has since significantly enhanced the safety of coastal populations by providing timely information to trigger necessary evacuations.

81. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Vulnerability is a multi-dimensional concept that can be physical, social, economic, or environmental. For example, a building's structural design relates to physical vulnerability, determining its susceptibility to collapse during an earthquake. Social vulnerability, on the other hand, involves factors like age, gender, and education levels. Understanding these different facets of vulnerability is critical for identifying at-risk populations and developing targeted mitigation measures. This comprehensive view helps in creating more resilient and equitable disaster management plans.

82. (A) The Prime Minister of India

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exceed a state's individual capacity, are managed effectively. The central government also plays a key role in international coordination and policy.

97. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
Disaster management involves several distinct phases: mitigation reduces effects, preparedness involves planning, response addresses immediate actions during an event, and recovery restores normalcy afterward. However, reconstruction is a long-term developmental process aimed at rebuilding permanent infrastructure, rather than a short-term relief measure. Understanding these specific goals and timelines is essential for coordinating the efforts of different agencies. A holistic approach addressing all phases is necessary for effective disaster risk reduction and community resilience.

98. (A) susceptibility
In disaster studies, vulnerability refers to the susceptibility of a community or system to the damaging effects of a hazard. It is determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors that make some groups more at risk than others. A highly vulnerable community lacks the resources or infrastructure to withstand a hazard, leading to greater destruction. Identifying and reducing vulnerability is a primary objective of disaster management, as it directly influences the overall risk and potential impact.

99. (C) Hydrological disaster
A large-scale flood is classified as a hydrological disaster because it involves an excess of water covering land that is normally dry. This can occur through river overflows, coastal surges, or rapid accumulation from extreme rainfall. Unlike geophysical disasters like earthquakes or meteorological events like windstorms, hydrological disasters are specifically defined by their impact on the water cycle and land surfaces. Understanding this classification helps in developing specialized flood management and mitigation strategies, such as building drainage systems.

100. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
In disaster management, concepts are best understood through practical examples. A poorly constructed house in an earthquake zone illustrates vulnerability, while a seismic fault line represents a hazard. Mitigation is exemplified by constructing cyclone shelters to reduce potential impact. Response involves the active deployment of search and rescue teams during a crisis. Correctly identifying these elements allows disaster managers to develop targeted strategies for risk assessment, prevention, and emergency operations, ensuring a comprehensive approach to safety.

101. (D) A is false but R is true.
The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services is primarily mandated to provide information and advisories for the oceanic realm. This includes issuing early warnings for hazards like tsunamis and storm surges, which are critical for coastal safety. However, earthquake prediction is not a function of this center. While undersea earthquakes trigger tsunamis, the monitoring and prediction of terrestrial seismic activity are handled by different geological agencies. Correctly understanding each agency's specific mandate is essential for preparedness.

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102. (B) pilgrimage tourism and unplanned construction on river banks.
The 2013 Uttarakhand disaster highlighted how pilgrimage tourism and unplanned construction on riverbanks significantly increase vulnerability in fragile mountainous regions. The rapid expansion of infrastructure to accommodate tourists often neglects environmental safety and geological stability. When extreme rainfall occurred, these poorly situated buildings were easily destroyed, leading to high casualties. This event emphasizes the critical need for sustainable tourism and strict regulation of development in ecologically sensitive areas to minimize the risk posed by natural hydrological hazards.

103. (D) Chernobyl
Chernobyl is a major nuclear disaster located in modern-day Ukraine, whereas the Bhopal Gas Tragedy and the 2013 Uttarakhand floods occurred within India. The 2004 Tsunami had a devastating impact on India's coastline but originated in the Indian Ocean. Studying international case studies like Chernobyl is vital for Indian disaster managers to learn from global industrial failures and improve national safety protocols. It highlights that the risks associated

identifying the timing of each phase is essential for developing a comprehensive and balanced disaster management strategy that addresses all stages.

133. (C) Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004) acting as a final trigger for a formal national body.
The establishment of the National Disaster Management Authority in India was catalyzed by the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, which exposed significant gaps in the country's institutional preparedness. This catastrophic event acted as a final trigger for creating a formal national body dedicated to a holistic approach to disaster management. By consolidating policies and coordinating across government levels, the NDMA has since strengthened the nation's capacity to handle hazards through a unified and systematic legal framework.

134. (B) Creating public awareness campaigns
Non-structural mitigation measures involve strategies that do not require physical construction to reduce disaster impact. Creating public awareness campaigns is a prime example, as it educates the population on how to respond to hazards and reduce their own vulnerability. Other non-structural measures include land-use planning and insurance programs. These efforts complement structural interventions, such as building earthquake-resistant structures, by addressing social and behavioral aspects of risk, ultimately building a more resilient and informed society.

135. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Disasters are categorized by their environmental or anthropogenic triggers. Earthquakes are geological, cyclones are meteorological, and chemical spills are human-induced events. However, a tsunami is typically classified as a hydrological disaster, though often triggered by geophysical phenomena like undersea earthquakes. Accurate classification is essential for scientific research and for developing specialized response protocols. Understanding the primary cause of each hazard helps in designing effective early warning systems and mitigation strategies tailored to specific threats.

136. (A) Hazard
A high-magnitude earthquake in a completely uninhabited desert or island is classified as a hazard rather than a disaster. While the seismic activity is a dangerous physical event, it does not result in human casualties, economic loss, or social disruption. The term disaster specifically refers to the impact of a hazard on a vulnerable society that exceeds its ability to cope. Without human interaction or damage to property, the event remains a natural environmental phenomenon.

137. (C) Conducting day-to-day search and rescue operations.
The National Disaster Management Authority is responsible for laying down national policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster management. It provides strategic leadership and coordinates efforts between various ministries and states. However, it does not typically conduct day-to-day search and rescue operations itself. Those operational tasks are the mandate of specialized forces like the National Disaster Response Force and state-level agencies. Understanding the distinction between policy formulation and emergency execution is critical for navigating the framework.

138. (A) A natural hazard and vulnerability from human factors.
The 2013 Uttarakhand disaster illustrates a complex interplay between a natural hazard, such as extreme rainfall, and increased vulnerability caused by human factors. Factors like unplanned construction on floodplains and rapid tourism growth significantly magnified the impact of the floods and landslides. This event demonstrates that the scale of a disaster is often determined by societal choices and environmental management rather than just the intensity of the trigger. Addressing these vulnerabilities is essential for reducing risk.

139. (D) Reconstruction rebuilds infrastructure, while Relief provides immediate aid.
The fundamental difference between reconstruction and relief lies in their goals and timing. Relief focuses on providing immediate, short-term aid like food and water to sustain survivors right after a disaster. Reconstruction, however, is a long-term process that involves the permanent rebuilding of physical infrastructure

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Natural hazards are environmental phenomena like seismic fault lines, tropical cyclones, and river flooding. A chemical spill from a factory, however, is a man-made hazard originating from human activity or technological failure. While natural hazards are part of the Earth's processes, man-made threats are preventable through better industrial safety and regulation. Distinguishing between these types of hazards is fundamental for identifying risks and planning appropriate mitigation and response strategies to protect the general population.

112. (B) The need for stringent industrial safety regulations.
Studying the Bhopal Gas Tragedy is essential for understanding the critical need for stringent industrial safety regulations and corporate accountability. This disaster exposed the catastrophic consequences of storing hazardous chemicals near urban centers and neglecting maintenance protocols. The lessons learned from Bhopal have led to the development of improved environmental laws and emergency preparedness standards for the chemical industry globally. It remains a vital case study for ensuring that industrial growth does not compromise public safety.

113. (B) Disasters threaten security by causing instability and straining resources.
Disaster management and national security are closely linked because major catastrophes can cause profound social and economic instability. Large-scale disasters strain a nation's resources, divert the attention of security forces, and can even destabilize the governing structure. By protecting critical infrastructure and ensuring the survival of the population, disaster management contributes to the overall strength and resilience of the state. Addressing these internal threats is a vital component of a comprehensive national security strategy.

114. (A) Tsunami
A tsunami is a series of very large sea waves caused by the sudden displacement of a massive volume of water, typically due to undersea earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. These waves can travel across entire oceans at high speeds and grow significantly in height as they approach shallow coastal areas. Unlike ordinary storm surges or tides, tsunamis possess immense energy and can cause widespread coastal destruction. Monitoring seismic activity is the primary method for providing warnings.

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115. (D) A is false but R is true.
The National Disaster Management Authority is the apex body in India responsible for laying down policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster management. While it provides strategic leadership and coordinates national efforts, it is not primarily an on-ground enforcement agency for immediate site operations. Instead, it ensures that government departments follow a unified approach to risk reduction and response. Understanding the authority's role as a policy-making body is essential for navigating the institutional framework and ensuring coordinated action.

116. (D) vulnerability of critical infrastructure to compound disasters.
A key lesson from the Fukushima disaster for national security is the high vulnerability of critical infrastructure to compound disasters. The event showed how a natural hazard can trigger a technological catastrophe, leading to a cascading crisis that is difficult to contain. Protecting energy systems and other vital facilities from multiple, simultaneous threats is essential for national resilience. This emphasizes the need for redundant safety systems and integrated risk assessments that account for complex hazard interactions.

117. (C) Fukushima - Industrial chemical leak
Disaster events are categorized based on the nature of the hazard. The 2004 Tsunami occurred in the Indian Ocean, and the Bhopal Gas Tragedy involved a leak of methyl isocyanate. Chernobyl is located in modern-day Ukraine. However, the Fukushima disaster was a nuclear accident triggered by an earthquake and tsunami, not a chemical leak. Correctly identifying the nature of these historical catastrophes is vital for accurate analysis and for applying specific safety lessons learned.

118. (A) 2 only
The central government in India plays a critical role in disaster management by providing the necessary legislative and financial framework. In

with high-technology industries are a significant global concern.

104. (A) Bridging the gap between victims and government relief agencies.
In the post-disaster phase, NGOs play a crucial role in bridging the gap between affected victims and government relief agencies. They often help navigate bureaucratic processes, ensuring that aid reaches the most vulnerable populations who might be overlooked by official systems. By acting as intermediaries, NGOs facilitate the flow of information and resources, helping to tailor relief efforts to actual community needs. Their flexibility and local presence make them essential partners in ensuring a comprehensive and equitable recovery.

105. (C) 1, 2, 3, 4
The sequence of action in India's disaster management involves various entities at different stages. The National Disaster Management Authority provides overarching policy guidance before and during events. State governments then lead the administrative coordination. In the immediate aftermath, the Armed Forces are deployed for rapid response and rescue. Finally, NGOs become highly active in the relief and long-term recovery phases. This progression ensures that the specialized capabilities of each group are utilized effectively to manage the evolving needs.

106. (A) Human agency or technological failure as the origin
The key distinction between man-made and natural disasters lies in the origin of the triggering event. Man-made disasters stem from human agency, technological failures, or deliberate hostile acts, such as industrial accidents or terrorist incidents. Natural disasters, conversely, result from environmental processes like tectonic shifts or atmospheric changes. While both lead to human suffering and economic loss, identifying the source is essential for developing prevention strategies, as man-made threats can often be averted through regulation.

107. (D) Implementing building codes in a seismic zone.
Implementing building codes in seismic zones is a fundamental disaster mitigation activity aimed at reducing long-term risks. These structural regulations ensure that new constructions can withstand hazards like earthquakes, thereby protecting lives and property. Unlike relief or response, which are carried out after a disaster strikes, mitigation is a proactive measure taken in advance. By focusing on structural resilience, societies can significantly decrease the potential for catastrophic destruction and ensure safer living environments for populations.

108. (A) 4 only
The Chernobyl disaster was a nuclear accident caused by flawed reactor design and a mishandled safety test. Other historical claims are often inaccurate; for instance, the 2004 Tsunami originated in the Indian Ocean, not the Atlantic. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy involved a chemical leak rather than radioactive substances, and the Fukushima disaster was primarily triggered by a natural earthquake and tsunami. Understanding the precise details of these events is essential for accurate disaster analysis and developing prevention.

109. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Disaster recovery is a post-disaster phase that involves rebuilding infrastructure and restoring the livelihoods of affected communities. It is a long-term process that begins after the immediate emergency response has stabilized the situation. Recovery aims to return the community to a normal or improved state by addressing physical, economic, and social needs. Recognizing recovery as an essential part of the disaster cycle ensures that sustained support is provided to help populations overcome long-term impacts.

110. (D) Armed Forces
The Armed Forces play a crucial role in providing immediate assistance during major disasters in India. Due to their high state of readiness, specialized equipment, and logistical capabilities, they can often mobilize faster than civilian agencies. They excel in search and rescue, emergency medical support, and the rapid transportation of relief materials to remote areas. Their presence is vital in the first hours of a crisis, ensuring that life-saving actions are taken while civilian frameworks mobilize.

111. (A) A chemical spill from a factory

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conditions. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy is a prime example of a human-induced industrial disaster. Correct classification is vital for applying appropriate scientific knowledge and management protocols to mitigate the unique risks associated with each environmental or technological hazard.

126. (D) A community with high percentages of elderly who have difficulty evacuating.
Social vulnerability is exemplified by communities with high percentages of elderly individuals who may face significant challenges during an evacuation. This type of vulnerability focuses on the demographic and social factors that influence a group's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a disaster. Factors such as age, disability, and social isolation can increase risk independently of physical infrastructure. Addressing social vulnerability requires targeted outreach and specialized assistance programs during emergencies.

127. (A) learn lessons to prevent and manage similar disasters in the future.
The main purpose of studying disaster case studies like the Bhopal Gas Tragedy and Chernobyl is to extract critical lessons that can help prevent and manage similar events in the future. By analyzing the causes and failures of past incidents, disaster managers can improve safety protocols and regulatory frameworks. These historical records provide invaluable data for identifying risks and developing better emergency response strategies. Learning from the past is essential for building a more resilient society.

128. (C) A is true but R is false.
NGOs are often able to reach vulnerable and remote communities more quickly than large government institutions because of their flexible structures and strong local connections. They play a vital role in providing immediate relief and identifying the specific needs of marginalized populations. However, they are not official government bodies and do not follow the same state hierarchies. This independence allows them to operate effectively at the grassroots level, complementing official disaster management efforts by filling critical gaps.

129. (B) Reconstruction
The phase of disaster management that involves rebuilding permanent structures like homes, schools, and hospitals is known as reconstruction. This long-term process aims to restore the physical infrastructure of a community to a safe and functional state. It provides an opportunity to build back better by incorporating resilient materials and designs. Reconstruction is distinct from immediate relief and is a key component of the overall recovery phase, focusing on the durable restoration of the built environment.

130. (A) A WMD disaster
A disaster resulting from the use of nuclear, radiological, chemical, or biological agents is broadly termed a Weapons of Mass Destruction disaster. These events are characterized by their potential to cause massive casualties and extensive environmental damage. Because they can be triggered by accidental release or intentional hostile acts, they pose a significant threat to national security. Managing WMD risks requires specialized response capabilities, including detection and decontamination protocols, distinguishing them from common natural or industrial hazards.

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131. (C) State Government in which the disaster occurs
The primary responsibility for managing a disaster rests with the state government where the event occurs. Under India's federal structure, state authorities are the first to respond and are responsible for the on-the-ground implementation of relief and recovery efforts. They coordinate between various local and national agencies to ensure that the needs of the affected population are met. While the central government provides overarching policies and resources, the immediate administrative lead is taken locally.

132. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
The phases of disaster management follow a specific timeline relative to an event. Mitigation and preparedness are pre-disaster activities designed to reduce risk and enhance readiness. Response and recovery, conversely, are post-disaster activities aimed at addressing immediate needs and restoring normalcy. Confusing these categories can lead to poor planning and inefficient resource allocation. Correctly

intense convective activity. Understanding the meteorology of low-pressure centers is essential for forecasting the path and intensity of these storms, allowing coastal communities to take precautions.

147. (C) Fukushima
The Fukushima disaster serves as the ultimate example of a compound disaster, where an earthquake triggered a tsunami, which in turn led to a catastrophic failure of nuclear technology. This cascading sequence of events created a multi-faceted crisis that overwhelmed traditional safety systems. It demonstrated the risks associated with locating critical technological infrastructure in hazard-prone areas. The lessons learned from this incident have influenced global policies and emphasized the need for integrated risk assessments for various threats.

148. (D) Hazard, Vulnerability, and Exposure/ Capacity
The concept of disaster risk is a combination of three key elements: the hazard, the vulnerability of the community, and its exposure or capacity to cope. Risk exists only when a potential threat intersects with a population that is susceptible to its effects and lacks sufficient resilience. By analyzing these factors together, disaster managers can identify high-priority areas and develop targeted interventions to reduce the overall potential for loss. This comprehensive approach is central to modern planning.

149. (C) Hazard mapping and zoning
Hazard mapping and zoning are essential pre-disaster activities categorized under the mitigation phase. These processes involve identifying areas at high risk from specific threats, such as floods or landslides, and regulating land use to minimize exposure. By preventing construction in dangerous locations, zoning reduces the potential impact of future disasters. This proactive approach is a cost-effective way to manage long-term risks, ensuring that development occurs in safer areas and protecting communities from hazards.

150. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Disaster Management Act of 2005 was a landmark piece of legislation in India that established a holistic framework for managing hazards. It provided for the creation of the National Disaster Management Authority and State authorities, institutionalizing a systematic approach to risk reduction and response. This Act moved the focus from reactive relief to proactive mitigation and preparedness. The establishment of these bodies ensures a coordinated effort across government levels, providing a legal basis for resilience.

151. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Different phases of disaster management are best understood through practical examples. Mitigation involves structural changes like amending building codes, while preparedness is shown by evacuating villages before a cyclone strikes. Relief is the provision of immediate needs like food and medical aid in temporary camps. Recovery involves long-term support, such as helping farmers restart agriculture long after a flood. Correctly matching these terms helps in organizing resources and developing specialized plans for each stage.

152. (A) WMD incident
Natural disasters originate from environmental processes such as tectonic movements, atmospheric shifts, or hydrological cycles. Earthquakes, tsunamis, and cyclones are classic examples of these events. In contrast, a WMD incident involves the use of technological, chemical, or biological agents and is classified as a human-induced disaster. Distinguishing between natural and anthropogenic origins is essential for developing appropriate prevention and response strategies, as human-induced threats are often subject to different legal frameworks and protocols.

153. (C) Chronic man-made disaster
A factory that regularly discharges untreated toxic waste into a river, causing health issues for the downstream population, is a classic example of a chronic man-made disaster. Unlike sudden events like explosions, chronic disasters unfold slowly over time due to ongoing human error, technological failure, or environmental neglect. These incidents highlight the importance of environmental regulation and corporate responsibility. Managing such risks requires

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and social systems. While relief addresses urgent life-saving needs, reconstruction aims for a durable recovery and provides an opportunity to incorporate resilient design, helping the community withstand future hazardous events.

140. (B) 4, 3, 2, 1
The disaster management cycle is typically structured around four key phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Mitigation involves long-term risk reduction, followed by preparedness to ensure readiness for an event. Response includes immediate actions to save lives during a crisis, and recovery focuses on restoring the community afterward. This sequence creates a continuous process of improvement. Understanding the chronological flow of these activities is essential for organizing resources and ensuring that all aspects of disaster management are addressed.

141. (C) A support role to civil authorities in response and relief.
The role of the Armed Forces in disaster management is best described as providing essential support to civil authorities during emergency response and relief operations. Because of their discipline, logistical strength, and specialized equipment, they are indispensable for large-scale search and rescue missions. While they act as primary responders in severe crises, their involvement is always at the request of the civilian government. This ensures a coordinated effort where military capabilities complement the existing administrative framework effectively.

142. (D) Disaster
A sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community and exceeds its capacity to cope is defined as a disaster. These occurrences result in extensive human, material, and environmental losses that the affected population cannot manage using its own resources. The definition emphasizes the imbalance between the impact of a hazard and the available local response capacity. Distinguishing a disaster from a manageable emergency is critical for determining when external assistance is required.

143. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
The Fukushima nuclear disaster was a complex event triggered by a major natural earthquake and tsunami, not a simple operational error during maintenance. The natural disaster caused a complete loss of power and cooling capability, leading to meltdowns. Accurate historical accounts are essential for learning from technological failures and understanding how multiple hazards can interact to cause large-scale industrial catastrophes. Correcting misconceptions about the causes of such events helps in developing more robust safety standards globally.

144. (B) It helps in applying the appropriate mitigation strategies.
Identifying the various types of disasters is a fundamental step because it allows for the application of appropriate mitigation and response strategies. Different hazards, such as earthquakes, floods, or industrial accidents, require unique engineering standards, early warning systems, and medical protocols. By understanding the specific nature of a threat, disaster managers can prioritize resources and develop targeted plans that address the unique risks of each event. This systematic approach ensures that interventions are effective and appropriate.

145. (B) 2, 4 and 5 only
In India's institutional framework, INCOIS is the nodal agency for providing early warnings for tsunamis, while the Armed Forces and NGOs provide vital support in response, rescue, and relief operations. The National Disaster Management Authority is actually headed by the Prime Minister, and state governments play a central role in managing disasters within their own regions. Correctly identifying these roles is essential for coordinating a multi-level response that utilizes specialized strengths to protect lives across the country.

146. (A) Low atmospheric pressure
A cyclone is a large-scale air mass that rotates around a strong center of low atmospheric pressure. This atmospheric phenomenon is characterized by inward-spiraling winds and often brings heavy rain and storm surges. Cyclones form over warm tropical waters where the low-pressure system draws in moist air, creating

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161. (B) Enacting long-term land use policies
The response phase focuses on immediate, life-saving actions such as search and rescue, emergency medical services, and evacuations during a disaster. Enacting long-term land-use policies, however, is a proactive mitigation strategy aimed at reducing future risks by controlling development in hazardous areas. While response activities are reactive and short-term, land-use planning is a long-term developmental process. Distinguishing between these temporal phases is essential for organizing resources and ensuring both immediate and long-term safety.

162. (D) Both A and R are false.
Vulnerability to a disaster is not solely determined by geographical location; it is deeply influenced by social, economic, and political factors. A community's ability to withstand a hazard depends on its access to resources, education, and infrastructure quality. For example, two cities on the same fault line may experience different damage levels due to varying building codes and economic resilience. Recognizing these diverse influences is essential for developing inclusive disaster management policies that address underlying risk causes.

163. (C) Aid to Civil Authority
The primary role of the Indian Armed Forces in disaster management is to assist the civilian administration during major crises. This function is officially known as "aid to civil authority." The military provides specialized resources such as helicopters, medical teams, and logistical expertise that may be beyond the capacity of local agencies. Their involvement is temporary and is focused on the immediate life-saving operations required to stabilize a situation until civilian bodies can fully manage the recovery.

164. (D) Ecologically fragile and vulnerable Himalayan region
The 2013 Uttarakhand disaster is a critical case study that demonstrates the impact of a natural hazard in the ecologically fragile and vulnerable Himalayan region. The combination of steep terrain, intense rainfall, and human activities like unplanned construction exacerbated the effects of flash floods and landslides. This event highlights the unique challenges of managing disasters in mountainous areas, where environmental degradation can significantly increase risk. It underscores the need for sustainable development and specialized hazard planning.

165. (B) 3 and 4 only
Disaster management is divided into several phases with specific objectives. Mitigation involves taking long-term measures to reduce the impact of future hazards, and response includes immediate actions such as search and rescue operations during an event. However, relief is typically a short-term process providing immediate aid, and reconstruction is a long-term rebuilding of infrastructure. Correctly understanding these definitions and their timescales is essential for organizing an effective and comprehensive disaster management strategy that addresses all stages efficiently.

166. (B) Disaster Mitigation - Land-use planning
Disaster management phases are best defined by their specific activities. Land-use planning is a key example of mitigation, as it aims to reduce long-term risk by controlling development in hazardous areas. In contrast, distributing food packets is part of relief, and mock drills relate to preparedness. Building new dams can be a form of mitigation or reconstruction depending on the context. Correctly matching activities helps in developing specialized strategies for risk reduction, emergency response, and community recovery.

167. (D) An Industrial Disaster
A disaster associated with a chemical manufacturing plant is classified as an industrial disaster. These events are a type of human-induced disaster originating from technological failures, operational errors, or accidents within the industrial sector. They can involve the release of toxic substances, fires, or explosions that pose significant risks to human health and the environment. Preventing these incidents requires strict adherence to industrial safety standards and environmental regulations, highlighting the importance of professional accountability in managing manufacturing facilities.

168. (A) The timescale of activities (immediate vs. long-term)
The difference between response and recovery is primarily defined by the timescale and goals

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sustained monitoring and strict enforcement of pollution laws to protect long-term public health.

154. (A) Reconstruction refers to physical rebuilding as part of long-term recovery.
Reconstruction is a specific component of the broader recovery phase that focuses on the physical rebuilding of infrastructure and houses. While recovery encompasses social, economic, and psychological restoration, reconstruction addresses the durable restoration of the built environment. It provides an opportunity to build back better by incorporating improved safety standards. Understanding this distinction is essential for long-term planning, as reconstruction requires significant capital investment and engineering expertise to ensure communities are resilient against future hazards.

155. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The primary role of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services is to provide ocean-related information and early warnings, not to command the armed forces. It monitors marine conditions to issue alerts for tsunamis, storm surges, and high waves, which are critical for protecting coastal populations. While other agencies handle military operations, INCOIS focuses specifically on the oceanic realm. Its technological services are a vital part of the national warning system, enabling timely evacuations.

156. (B) Ukraine
The Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant is located in modern-day Ukraine, which was part of the Soviet Union at the time of the 1986 disaster. The accident had far-reaching consequences across Europe due to the atmospheric spread of radioactive contaminants. Studying the location and impact of this disaster is essential for understanding the cross-border nature of large-scale technological accidents. It highlights the need for international cooperation in nuclear safety, ensuring that historical lessons contribute to industrial safety standards.

157. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
India's institutional framework for disaster management is a multi-level system that spans from the national apex body to local communities. The Prime Minister heads the National Disaster Management Authority, while Chief Ministers lead the state authorities. This legal structure officially includes roles for local bodies and NGOs, ensuring a comprehensive and participatory approach. By integrating diverse agencies and levels of government, the framework facilitates a coordinated response to various hazards, promoting resilience and safety across the country.

158. (D) 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami
The Indian Tsunami Early Warning System, operated by INCOIS, was established as a direct consequence of the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami. This devastating natural disaster exposed the lack of an effective ocean monitoring network in the region. The government responded by creating a state-of-the-art facility to provide real-time alerts for undersea earthquakes and tsunami threats. This system has significantly improved India's coastal safety, demonstrating how lessons learned from past catastrophes can lead to better technological preparedness.

159. (A) overwhelm the government's capacity to govern and maintain order.
Large-scale disasters are a national security issue because they can overwhelm a government's capacity to govern and maintain public order. The resulting social and economic chaos can lead to civil unrest and weaken the state's ability to respond to external threats. By causing widespread destruction and loss of life, disasters destabilize the foundation of the nation. Ensuring that a country is prepared for these catastrophic events is a vital component of a resilient security strategy.

160. (B) Human action, error, or technological failure
From a disaster management perspective, the term man-made implies that the cause of a disaster is rooted in human action, error, or technological failure. Unlike natural disasters, which stem from environmental processes, these events are essentially anthropogenic. They include industrial accidents, toxic spills, and technological malfunctions within the built environment. Understanding the human origin of these threats is critical for developing prevention strategies, as many incidents can be averted through stricter safety regulations and oversight.

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contrast, the Armed Forces focus on immediate response rather than long-term counseling. NGOs are active participants in relief efforts and are not legally barred. Furthermore, INCOIS is the nodal agency for ocean-related hazards like tsunamis, while other agencies handle earthquake monitoring. Correctly understanding these institutional roles is essential for coordinating disaster preparedness and ensuring efficiency.

119. (D) Mitigation
Mitigation is defined as the sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from hazards. This phase occurs before a disaster strikes and focuses on making communities more resilient through both structural and non-structural measures. By addressing the root causes of vulnerability, mitigation significantly lowers the potential for destruction and the cost of future recovery. It is a fundamental component of disaster management that aims to protect society.

120. (A) it can be an act of aggression by a state or non-state actor.
A WMD disaster is of significant concern to national security because it can result from a deliberate act of aggression by state or non-state actors. These events involve agents capable of causing massive casualties and profound psychological impact. Because of the potential for intentional harm and the specialized response required, WMD threats are integrated into national defense strategies. Ensuring the security of hazardous materials and developing rapid detection capabilities are vital for protecting the nation.

121. (C) A decentralized, hierarchical structure involving national, state, and district levels.
The institutional mechanism for disaster management in India is a decentralized and hierarchical structure that spans national, state, and district levels. The National Disaster Management Authority provides policy guidance, while State and District authorities manage regional planning and on-the-ground implementation. This framework allows for a coordinated response that utilizes local knowledge while benefiting from national resources. By involving multiple levels of government, the system ensures that disaster management is comprehensive and responsive to diverse regional needs.

122. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami was caused by a powerful undersea earthquake, not a cyclone. In the aftermath of this disaster, the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services was established as the nodal agency in India for providing tsunami warnings. By monitoring seismic activity and sea-level changes, it ensures that coastal communities receive timely alerts. Correctly identifying the causes of past disasters and the roles of modern monitoring agencies is essential for improving future national preparedness.

123. (D) The recovery and reconstruction phase.
Providing temporary housing and financial assistance to restart economic activities are core components of the recovery and reconstruction phase. These efforts aim to restore normalcy to the lives of survivors and help the community regain its self-sufficiency. Unlike the immediate response phase, which focuses on saving lives, recovery addresses the long-term social and economic needs of the affected population. By supporting livelihood restoration and rebuilding infrastructure, this phase ensures a sustainable return to stability.

124. (B) 2 and 4 only
Risk is understood as a combination of the probability of a hazardous event and its negative consequences. Human-induced disasters are also referred to as anthropogenic disasters, reflecting their origin in human activity. However, vulnerability refers to susceptibility, not the intensity of the hazard itself, and not all natural events result in disasters. Furthermore, mitigation is a pre-disaster activity aimed at long-term risk reduction. These precise definitions are essential for accurate risk assessment and management strategies.

125. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Disasters are categorized based on their primary triggers. Floods are hydrological, resulting from water movement, while earthquakes are geophysical events originating from the earth's crust. Cyclones are classified as meteorological disasters because they stem from atmospheric

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of the activities. Response involves immediate, urgent actions taken during or right after a disaster to save lives and meet basic needs. Recovery, conversely, is a long-term process aimed at restoring normalcy, rebuilding infrastructure, and rehabilitating livelihoods over months or years. While response addresses the emergency phase, recovery focuses on the sustained restoration of the community after a major catastrophic event.

169. (C) The features of a community that make it susceptible to damage
In the disaster risk equation, vulnerability represents the specific features of a community or system that make it susceptible to damage from a hazard. It encompasses physical, social, economic, and environmental factors that determine the potential for loss. While the hazard is the external threat, vulnerability describes the internal conditions that influence how well a population can withstand and recover from an event. Reducing vulnerability through better infrastructure is a primary method for lowering overall risk.

170. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Bhopal Gas Tragedy was a severe industrial accident caused by the accidental release of methyl isocyanate, a highly toxic gas, from a pesticide plant. It was not a result of an earthquake or any other natural disaster. This event resulted in catastrophic loss of life and chronic health problems, exposing major failures in corporate safety and industrial regulation. Accurate knowledge of this case study is essential for understanding the unique risks associated with the chemical industry.

171. (D) proactive, holistic, and integrated
The modern institutional setup for disaster management in India, centered around the National Disaster Management Authority, represents a move toward a more proactive, holistic, and integrated approach. This framework shifts the focus from simple reactive relief to comprehensive risk reduction, encompassing mitigation, preparedness, and sustained recovery. By involving all government levels and multiple agencies, the system ensures that hazards are managed systematically. This evolution in strategy is designed to build national resilience and ensure coordinated action.

172. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Both Chernobyl and Fukushima were nuclear disasters that had widespread environmental consequences. Chernobyl was caused by flawed reactor design and human error during a safety test, while Fukushima was triggered by a natural earthquake and tsunami. However, neither disaster occurred in India, and the Bhopal Gas Tragedy was a chemical rather than a nuclear event. Understanding the specific causes and locations of these major technological accidents is essential for developing safe energy policies and improving international industrial safety standards.

173. (C) Earthquakes
The primary mandate of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services is to provide warnings for ocean-related hazards such as tsunamis, storm surges, and high-wave events. While undersea earthquakes are the primary triggers for tsunamis, the center does not provide general warnings for terrestrial earthquakes themselves. Seismic monitoring and earthquake forecasting are the responsibilities of other specialized geophysical and meteorological agencies. Correctly understanding each organization's specific domain is essential for ensuring effective disaster preparedness for diverse hazard types.

174. (D) Rebuilding resistant schools to replace those destroyed in a disaster.
Rebuilding schools to a more resistant standard after they have been destroyed is a prime example of the reconstruction phase in disaster management. This activity goes beyond immediate relief and focuses on the permanent restoration of the built environment. By incorporating improved safety features, the process ensures that the community is better prepared for future hazards. Reconstruction provides a vital opportunity to build back better, ensuring that social infrastructure is more resilient for future generations.

175. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Historical disasters are matched with the years they occurred to understand the timeline of

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global and national hazards. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy happened in 1984, followed by the Chernobyl disaster in 1986. The Indian Ocean Tsunami occurred in 2004, and the Fukushima nuclear accident took place in 2011. Tracking these events chronologically helps disaster managers study the development of international safety regulations and the evolution of national frameworks in response to different types of catastrophes.

176. (B) Recovery and Reconstruction
The concept of building back better is an integral part of the recovery and reconstruction phase of disaster management. It suggests that during the process of restoring communities, infrastructure should be rebuilt to a higher standard of resilience than before. This approach aims to reduce future vulnerability and ensures that long-term development is sustainable and safe. By integrating risk reduction into the rebuilding process, societies can transform a post-disaster situation into an opportunity for creating a more resilient environment.

177. (B) National Security
A WMD disaster originating from a state-sponsored attack represents a direct and immediate threat to national security. These incidents involve the use of highly lethal chemical, biological, or nuclear agents designed to cause massive casualties and destabilize a nation. Because such attacks challenge the sovereignty and safety of the state, they are addressed through national defense and high-level security protocols. Ensuring the protection of the population from these unconventional threats is a primary objective of any comprehensive national security strategy.

178. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A disaster is defined not just by the occurrence of a hazard, but by its impact on a vulnerable population. For instance, a major earthquake in an uninhabited area is not considered a disaster because it causes no loss of life or societal disruption. The essence of a disaster is that the impact exceeds a community's capacity to cope using its own resources. This definition highlights the critical relationship between physical phenomena and human vulnerability in determining the scale of any catastrophe.

179. (C) Create state and district disaster management authorities.
The Disaster Management Act of 2005 mandates state governments in India to establish their own state and district disaster management authorities. This requirement ensures that there is a formal institutional mechanism at every level of government to handle hazards. These authorities are responsible for regional planning, risk assessment, and coordinating local response efforts. This structure institutionalizes a decentralized approach, allowing for more effective and specialized management that is responsive to the unique geographical and social needs.

180. (D) Hydrological
A flood caused by a river overflowing its banks is classified as a hydrological disaster. This type of hazard involves the movement and distribution of water and can result from excessive rainfall or rapid snowmelt. Unlike meteorological disasters like cyclones or geophysical ones like earthquakes, hydrological disasters are specifically related to water dynamics in rivers, lakes, and coastal areas. Understanding this classification is essential for developing specialized mitigation measures such as dam management and floodplain mapping to protect vulnerable communities.

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181. (C) Bhopal Gas Tragedy
The Bhopal Gas Tragedy is a definitive case study of a disaster caused by severe failures in industrial safety protocols. The accidental release of toxic gas resulted from neglected maintenance and inadequate safety systems at a pesticide manufacturing plant. This event serves as a stark reminder of the catastrophic risks associated with the chemical industry when corporate responsibility and regulatory oversight are insufficient. It has since led to the development of more stringent global standards for industrial safety and hazardous material management.

182. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The National Disaster Management Authority in India is a statutory body established under the Disaster Management Act of 2005. This legal backing provides the authority with the formal power to lay down national policies, plans, and guidelines for managing hazards. It is not merely an advisory group but a key institutional body

within the government structure. This statutory status ensures that its directives are followed by government departments, creating a unified and legally grounded framework for national resilience.

183. (D) Involves long-term policy changes
The relief phase is characterized by its short-term nature, focusing on meeting the immediate survival needs of disaster survivors, such as providing food, water, and medical care. Its primary goal is to sustain life and reduce suffering right after an event. In contrast, enacting long-term policy changes is a component of the mitigation or recovery phases. While relief addresses urgent needs, policy development aims to reduce future risks or restore the community over a much longer period.

184. (A) Mitigation aims to reduce the impact, while preparedness aims to improve the response.
The distinction between mitigation and preparedness lies in their primary objectives within the pre-disaster period. Mitigation aims to reduce the overall impact of a hazard through long-term measures like structural reinforcement or land-use planning. Preparedness, however, focuses on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the response after an event occurs, involving activities like planning, training, and conducting mock drills. While both are proactive, mitigation seeks to lessen destruction, whereas preparedness ensures that people and agencies are ready.

185. (A) 1, 2 and 4 only
NGOs play a multifaceted role in disaster management, including training communities, delivering relief to remote areas, and acting as a vital link between the population and the government. Their contribution is not restricted to fundraising but encompasses active participation in both preparedness and recovery. By utilizing local knowledge and flexibility, NGOs complement official efforts and ensure that the needs of marginalized groups are addressed. This diverse involvement is essential for building resilient communities and ensuring a comprehensive response.

186. (A) some communities suffer more damage than others from hazards.
The concept of vulnerability is crucial because it helps explain why some communities suffer significantly more damage than others when exposed to the same hazard. It highlights that the impact of a disaster is determined not just by physical intensity, but also by social, economic, and environmental conditions. By identifying which populations are most susceptible to harm, disaster managers can prioritize mitigation efforts and resource allocation. Addressing underlying vulnerabilities is a fundamental step toward achieving equitable risk reduction.

187. (D) Industrial explosion
An industrial explosion is a prime example of a man-made disaster, as it originates from technological failure, human error, or unsafe working conditions within human-built environments. Unlike natural disasters like earthquakes, tsunamis, or cyclones, which are triggered by environmental processes, man-made events are anthropogenic. Recognizing the human cause of such incidents is essential for developing prevention strategies, as they can often be averted through stricter safety regulations, maintenance, and training, highlighting the importance of oversight.

188. (B) Recovery aims to restore normal life, Response aims to save lives.
The primary difference between recovery and response lies in their core objectives and timelines. Response is an immediate phase aimed at saving lives and addressing urgent needs during or right after a disaster strikes. Recovery, on the other hand, is a long-term process focused on restoring normal life, rebuilding communities, and rehabilitating livelihoods. While response is a reactive emergency measure, recovery is a developmental phase that seeks to restore stability and reduce future vulnerability through sustainable practices.

189. (C) Evacuating people from coastal areas to designated shelters.
In the context of an approaching cyclone, evacuating people from coastal areas to designated shelters is a key activity of the response phase. This action is taken during the immediate threat period to protect lives and ensure public safety. While lobbying for building codes is a mitigation measure and applying for reconstruction funds

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relates to recovery, evacuation directly addresses the urgent need to move people out of harm's way. Effective execution requires clear communication and coordinated local efforts.

190. (D) Disasters can cause instability and strain national resources.
Disasters can have a profound impact on national security because they cause social and economic instability and strain a nation's resources. Large-scale catastrophes can divert military personnel from defense duties to relief operations and can lead to civil unrest if the response is seen as inadequate. Furthermore, disasters can damage critical infrastructure and weaken the nation's overall economic foundation. Integrating disaster management into national planning is therefore essential for maintaining resilience and the ability to function effectively.

191. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The evolution of disaster management in India is marked by key events and legislative developments. The 2001 Gujarat earthquake highlighted significant systemic gaps, followed by the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, which served as a final catalyst for reform. These events led to the enactment of the Disaster Management Act in 2005, which provided the legal framework for the subsequent formation of the National Disaster Management Authority. Tracking this order helps in understanding how national policy has shifted.

192. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Indian Armed Forces play a crucial role in disaster response, and some units contribute to the personnel of the National Disaster Response Force. However, their primary role is not to take over civil administration but to assist it when the scale of a disaster exceeds local capacity. The military provides specialized skills in search, rescue, and logistics while remaining under the overall coordination of civilian authorities. This ensure that military strengths are utilized effectively without compromising democratic governance.

193. (B) It occurred at a nuclear power plant.
The Bhopal Gas Tragedy was a catastrophic industrial disaster caused by the release of methyl isocyanate from a pesticide manufacturing plant, not a nuclear power plant. This event is a critical case study for understanding chemical hazards and the devastating impact of industrial safety failures. It resulted in thousands of deaths and chronic health issues, highlighting the need for better regulation of hazardous substances in urban areas. Correctly identifying this disaster is essential for applying specific non-nuclear safety lessons.

194. (B) 4 and 5 only
A hazard is defined as a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon, or human activity that poses a threat to life and property. Man-made disasters, originating from human actions or technological failures, can often be prevented through effective regulation and rigorous safety measures. However, not every adverse event qualifies as a disaster, and vulnerability refers to susceptibility rather than coping capacity. Furthermore, risk is directly dependent on the level of vulnerability. Understanding these definitions is essential for developing accurate risk assessments.

195. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The institutional framework for disaster management in India features authorities at several levels, each with a designated head. The Prime Minister chairs the National Disaster Management Authority, while the State authorities are headed by the Chief Minister. At the local level, the District Collector or Magistrate leads the District Disaster Management Authority. Additionally, the National Executive Committee is chaired by the Home Secretary. Correctly matching these bodies with their heads is essential for understanding the administrative hierarchy.

196. (D) A sequence of an earthquake, a tsunami, and a nuclear accident.
The Fukushima disaster is classified as a compound disaster because it involved a sequence where a major earthquake triggered a tsunami, which subsequently led to a catastrophic nuclear power plant accident. This cascading effect created a multi-layered crisis that was far more difficult to manage than a single hazard event. It highlighted the vulnerability of high-technology systems to extreme natural phenomena. Studying this case is essential for understanding how

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multiple hazards can interact, emphasizing the need for safety assessments.

197. (C) Instigation
The disaster management cycle consists of a continuous series of activities including mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. These phases are designed to reduce risk, prepare for emergencies, and restore communities after an event. However, instigation is not a component of this framework, as the cycle focuses on managing and preventing disasters rather than starting them. Understanding the specific components of the cycle is essential for organizing a systematic approach to hazards, ensuring that all necessary stages are addressed.

198. (D) A false but R is true.
Disaster mitigation is not a one-time activity but an ongoing process of implementing measures to reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability over the long term. It involves continuous efforts such as land-use planning, building code enforcement, and environmental conservation. While these actions are taken before a disaster occurs, they must be sustained and updated as risks evolve. Correctly identifying mitigation as a proactive developmental task is essential for building resilient societies and ensuring that future impact is minimized through risk reduction.

199. (D) The impact of natural disasters and the evolution of warning systems.
The central theme of the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami case study is to understand the devastating impact of natural disasters on coastal regions and the critical importance of regional warning systems. Before this event, the lack of a comprehensive monitoring network contributed significantly to immense loss of life. The disaster's legacy is the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System, which demonstrates how global collaboration and technological advancement can enhance future preparedness and protect vulnerable populations.

200. (A) Ministry of Home Affairs
In India, the Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal ministry responsible for the overall coordination of relief measures in response to any disaster. It oversees the National Disaster Management Authority and coordinates with state governments to ensure that resources are allocated effectively during emergencies. This ministry facilitates communication between different central departments and handles administrative and financial aspects. By acting as the central hub, it ensures a unified national approach to managing large-scale catastrophes across the country.

201. (C) Resilience
Resilience is the ability of a system, community, or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, and recover from the effects of a disaster in a timely and efficient manner. It focuses on the strength and flexibility of a population to maintain its essential functions during a crisis. Building resilience involves improving infrastructure, enhancing social support networks, and ensuring effective preparedness. This concept is central to modern disaster management, emphasizing the capacity to overcome impacts.

202. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Industrial disasters, such as the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, can have devastating and long-term health consequences for the affected population due to toxic exposure. However, a WMD disaster is not a type of natural disaster; it is a human-induced event involving chemical, biological, or nuclear agents. Distinguishing between these categories is essential for developing appropriate medical and environmental response protocols. Accurate knowledge of these disaster types ensures that emergency plans are tailored to the specific security challenges posed.

203. (D) A community whose livelihood depends on a single rain-fed crop.
Economic vulnerability is best exemplified by communities whose livelihoods depend almost entirely on a single factor, such as a rain-fed crop that is highly susceptible to drought. This type of vulnerability refers to the economic conditions that make a population more sensitive to the impact of hazards. When their primary income source is destroyed, they lack the resources to recover quickly. Addressing economic vulnerability requires diversifying livelihoods and improving financial safety nets, which are essential for building resilience.

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stem from environmental processes, while man-made industrial disasters like the Bhopal Gas Tragedy result from technological failures. The use of a chemical weapon is a prime example of a man-made WMD hazard. Compound disasters, such as the Fukushima event, occur when a natural hazard triggers a technological failure. Accurately matching these types is essential for understanding specific risks.

219. (D) Risk Assessment
The process of analyzing the nature and extent of risk by evaluating potential hazards and existing vulnerabilities is known as risk assessment. This fundamental step in disaster management involves identifying what could go wrong, the probability of it happening, and the potential impact on life and property. Risk assessment provides the scientific and evidence-based foundation for developing mitigation strategies and emergency plans. By understanding specific risks, disaster managers can prioritize resources and implement targeted safety measures.

220. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Floods are not always rapid-onset events; they can vary significantly in their development. While flash floods occur suddenly with little warning, riverine floods can be slow-onset, developing over days or even weeks due to prolonged rainfall or gradual snowmelt. Correctly identifying the onset type is essential for effective early warning and evacuation planning. Understanding these variations allows disaster managers to apply appropriate monitoring techniques and response protocols, ensuring that the population is adequately protected from hazards.

221. (C) Facilitator, coordinator, and provider of resources
The role of central and state governments in disaster management is primarily that of a facilitator, coordinator, and provider of essential resources. They establish the legal framework, ensure coordination between different agencies, and provide necessary funding and logistical support. While local authorities lead on-ground operations, the government ensures that a unified national approach is maintained. This supportive role is critical for managing large-scale disasters that exceed individual community capacity, providing the overarching structure needed.

222. (D) International early warning systems for ocean threats.
The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami case study is particularly relevant for understanding the vital importance of international early warning systems for ocean-related threats. The lack of a regional monitoring network at the time of the disaster contributed significantly to the high casualty rate. This event led to global recognition that marine hazards require coordinated monitoring and timely communication. The subsequent establishment of regional warning systems has transformed coastal safety, demonstrating how international cooperation can protect vulnerable populations.

223. (A) Search and rescue
Mitigation involves long-term measures designed to reduce the impact of future hazards, such as building codes, land-use zoning, and public awareness campaigns. Search and rescue, however, is an immediate, life-saving activity carried out during the response phase after a disaster strikes. While mitigation is a proactive pre-disaster strategy, response is reactive and emergency-focused. Distinguishing between these different stages of the disaster cycle is essential for organizing resources and ensuring that both long-term and immediate needs are addressed.

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224. (B) INCOIS
The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services is the institutional body exclusively focused on providing information and warnings related to oceanic phenomena. It monitors sea-level changes, seismic activity, and other marine parameters to issue critical alerts for tsunamis and storm surges. While other agencies handle general meteorology, INCOIS provides specialized data essential for coastal safety and marine resource management. Its services are a vital component of the national disaster management framework, ensuring that coastal communities are prepared.

225. (B) Need to secure critical infrastructure from compound disasters.
A key learning from the Fukushima disaster for national security is the urgent need to secure critical infrastructure from compound disasters. The event illustrated how a sequence of natural

biological, or nuclear agents resulting from human action or technological failure. Unlike natural disasters such as tsunamis, cyclones, and earthquakes, which stem from environmental processes, WMD threats are essentially anthropogenic. Managing these risks requires specialized expertise in decontamination and national security protocols. Understanding the human origin of WMD events is essential for developing specific prevention and response strategies to protect the population.

212. (D) strong community connect and flexibility.
The success of NGOs in disaster management often stems from their strong community connect and flexibility in operations. Because they work at the grassroots level, they can quickly identify the specific needs of vulnerable populations and provide tailored support that government agencies might overlook. Their ability to mobilize volunteers and resources without complex bureaucratic delays makes them highly effective in providing immediate relief and long-term recovery assistance. This community-based approach builds trust and ensures responsiveness to cultural contexts.

213. (D) Both A and R are false.
The study of past disasters is of immense value for managing future events, as it provides critical lessons and data that can be generalized to improve safety standards. While every disaster has unique characteristics, patterns in failure, response efficiency, and mitigation effectiveness often repeat. By analyzing these historical records, disaster managers can identify systemic weaknesses and develop better strategies to reduce risk. Dismissing past experiences would lead to repeated mistakes, whereas learning is essential for building resilience.

214. (B) Restoring livelihoods and economic activities
A key component of the recovery phase is restoring the livelihoods and economic activities of the disaster-affected population. This long-term process aims to move beyond immediate relief and help the community regain its self-sufficiency and stability. Recovery involves providing financial assistance, psychological support, and rebuilding social systems. By focusing on sustainable restoration, the recovery phase helps survivors overcome long-term impacts and ensures that the community can return to normal functioning with reduced vulnerability to future events.

215. (D) All of the above
India's institutional mechanism for disaster management is a comprehensive framework involving multiple key stakeholders. The National Disaster Management Authority serves as the apex body for policy, while State Governments have the primary responsibility for regional management. The Armed Forces provide critical response and rescue capabilities, and INCOIS offers essential warnings for ocean-related hazards. Additionally, NGOs play a vital supportive role in relief and rehabilitation. This multi-layered approach ensures that all aspects of disaster management are addressed.

216. (A) Mitigation and Preparedness
The concept of disaster risk reduction is most closely aligned with the mitigation and preparedness phases of the disaster management cycle. Mitigation focuses on long-term actions to reduce hazard impact, while preparedness ensures that plans and resources are ready before an event occurs. Together, these proactive phases aim to lower the overall vulnerability and exposure of a population. By prioritizing risk reduction before a disaster strikes, societies can significantly decrease the potential for destruction and loss of life.

217. (C) Man-made industrial/technological disasters.
The 1984 Bhopal Gas Tragedy and the 1986 Chernobyl disaster were both catastrophic man-made industrial and technological disasters. These events resulted from human error, design flaws, and failures in safety protocols within high-risk industries. They caused extensive loss of life and long-term environmental damage, but were not triggered by natural hazards like earthquakes. Studying these incidents together highlights the critical importance of stringent industrial regulations, safety culture, and institutional oversight in preventing large-scale catastrophes.

218. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Hazards are matched with their respective categories based on their origins and characteristics. Natural hazards like tsunamis

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activities like relief distribution, social support, and community-based preparedness training. Their flexibility and community trust allow them to fill critical gaps, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive recovery process.

233. (A) 3 only
The Chernobyl disaster was a catastrophic nuclear accident, which remains one of the most significant technological failures in history. Other claims are inaccurate: the Bhopal Gas Tragedy was a chemical rather than a WMD disaster, and the 2004 Tsunami was a natural geophysical and hydrological event rather than a meteorological one. Furthermore, the Fukushima disaster was primarily nuclear rather than a simple chemical leak. Correctly identifying the nature of these major case studies is essential for learning.

234. (A) Response and relief
In a large-scale flood, the immediate deployment of helicopters by the Indian Air Force for airlifting stranded people is a prime example of the armed forces' role in the response and relief phase. This operational assistance focuses on the urgent life-saving actions and logistical support needed during the height of a crisis. By providing rapid transportation, the military supports civil authorities in stabilizing the situation. Their involvement is a vital component of the national emergency framework during extreme events.

235. (D) Disaster risk can be reduced by addressing vulnerabilities.
The concept that a disaster results from the intersection of a hazard and a vulnerable population implies that disaster risk can be managed by addressing societal and physical vulnerabilities. Even if a natural hazard is unavoidable, the potential for a disaster can be reduced by improving building standards, enhancing social support, and increasing community preparedness. This modern approach shifts the focus to recognize the role of human choices and environmental planning in reducing overall vulnerability.

236. (B) The timing and assistance type (immediate aid vs. rebuilding).
The distinction between relief and reconstruction lies primarily in the timing and the type of assistance provided. Relief is an immediate, short-term measure focused on delivering life-sustaining aid like food, water, and medical care right after a disaster strikes. Reconstruction, conversely, is a long-term process aimed at the permanent physical rebuilding of infrastructure and houses. While relief addresses urgent survival needs, reconstruction focuses on durable restoration and building resilience to withstand various future hazardous events.

237. (C) A major oil tanker spill
Natural disasters are events triggered by environmental processes like earthquakes, cyclones, and tsunamis. A major oil tanker spill, however, is a man-made or technological disaster resulting from human error, equipment failure, or accidental collision during industrial activities. While natural disasters stem from the Earth's systems, man-made incidents are anthropogenic and can often be prevented through regulation. Distinguishing between these origins is essential for developing appropriate mitigation and response strategies tailored to environmental or technological threats.

238. (D) policy, planning, and coordinating body.
The primary function of the National Disaster Management Authority is to serve as the apex policy-making, planning, and coordinating body for disaster management in India. It is responsible for laying down national guidelines and ensuring that ministries and state governments follow a unified and holistic approach to risk reduction. While it provides strategic leadership, it is not a first responder unit. By focusing on the institutional framework, the NDMA strengthens the nation's capacity to handle various hazards.

239. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
Historical disasters are ordered chronologically based on their occurrence to study the evolution of safety standards and disaster management. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy happened in 1984, followed by the Chernobyl nuclear accident in 1986. Much later, the Indian Ocean Tsunami occurred in 2004, and the Fukushima nuclear disaster took place in 2011. Sequencing these events helps disaster managers understand how catastrophes influenced national policies, leading to the development of better early warning systems and safety protocols.

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hazards can trigger catastrophic technological failures, leading to a complex national emergency. This highlights that energy and communication systems must be designed to withstand multiple, simultaneous threats. Protecting such vital assets is a strategic priority, requiring integrated risk assessments and redundant safety systems to ensure national resilience.

226. (B) 3 and 4 only
Disaster management activities are categorized by their timing and goals. Response involves immediate actions taken during or right after a disaster to save lives, while mitigation consists of long-term measures to reduce future risks. However, reconstruction is the long-term process of rebuilding infrastructure, whereas relief refers to the immediate provision of aid to survivors. Correctly identifying these roles and their respective timescales is essential for organizing a systematic approach to managing hazards, ensuring that both short-term and long-term goals are met.

227. (C) A human-induced disaster
A disaster occurring as a result of the failure of a man-made structure, such as a dam or a bridge, is classified as a human-induced disaster. These events stem from engineering flaws, poor maintenance, or human error in design and operation rather than natural environmental processes. While the resulting flooding may resemble a natural disaster, the origin is fundamentally anthropogenic. Preventing such catastrophes requires strict adherence to safety standards and regular inspections, highlighting the importance of institutional oversight.

228. (D) Both A and R are false.
The presence of armed forces is not always required for managing every disaster, as many minor events are handled effectively by local civil administrations. It is incorrect to assume that civilian agencies lack the capacity to manage hazards. The military is primarily called upon for their specialized logistical and rescue capabilities during large-scale emergencies that overwhelm existing local resources. Civil administration remains the primary authority in disaster management, with the armed forces acting in a supporting role.

229. (C) Vulnerability
The term "coping capacity" is inversely related to vulnerability in the context of disaster management. A community with high coping capacity—meaning it has robust resources, infrastructure, and social systems—is generally less vulnerable to the impact of hazards. Conversely, a lack of capacity increases vulnerability, making a population more susceptible to damage and less able to recover from an event. Enhancing coping capacity through education and better planning is a primary method for reducing overall vulnerability and building resilience.

230. (B) The Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004)
The legal and institutional framework for disaster management in India was significantly strengthened following the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami. This catastrophic event exposed the inadequacy of the existing reactive relief-centric system and prompted the enactment of the Disaster Management Act in 2005. This legislation led to the establishment of dedicated authorities at national, state, and district levels, creating a more proactive and systematic approach to handling both natural and man-made hazards across the entire nation.

231. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The National Disaster Management Authority is the apex body for disaster management in India and operates under the Ministry of Home Affairs, not the Ministry of Science and Technology. This placement reflects its central role in national coordination, policy formulation, and administrative oversight of hazard management. The Home Ministry ensures that the NDMA has the authority and resources to work with state governments and departments. Understanding this institutional hierarchy is essential for navigating the framework for preparedness.

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232. (A) To act as a supplementary force working at the grassroots level
The most appropriate description of an NGO's role in disaster management is that of a supplementary force working effectively at the grassroots level. While government bodies handle laws and high-level coordination, NGOs excel in reaching remote populations and identifying specific local needs. They complement official efforts through

204. (B) 2, 3 and 4 only
The Armed Forces provide critical support during disasters by assisting in search, rescue, and evacuation, and by establishing emergency communication links. They are typically called upon when the scale of the crisis overwhelms civilian administrative capacity. However, their primary role is operational rather than policy formulation, which is the responsibility of specialized civilian bodies. This selective deployment ensures that military strengths in logistics and training are utilized effectively to save lives during emergencies while policy remains with designated authorities.

205. (C) regulate development activities in ecologically sensitive zones.
A primary lesson from the 2013 Uttarakhand disaster is the urgent need to regulate development activities in ecologically sensitive zones. The fragile nature of the Himalayan region makes it highly susceptible to flash floods and landslides when environmental balance is disturbed by unplanned construction. By implementing strict land-use policies and sustainable building practices, the risk to human settlements can be significantly reduced. This case study emphasizes that environmental conservation and hazard-conscious planning are essential for protecting mountainous communities.

206. (D) Chernobyl was human error, while Fukushima was natural catastrophe.
A key difference between the Chernobyl and Fukushima disasters lies in their primary causes. Chernobyl was a nuclear accident resulting from human error and flawed reactor design during a safety test. In contrast, Fukushima was a nuclear failure triggered by a powerful natural earthquake and tsunami. While both were catastrophic nuclear events, the triggers were fundamentally different—one being anthropogenic and the other natural. Understanding these varied origins is essential for developing safety standards that address both operational and environmental risks.

207. (A) Earthquake
An earthquake is a classic example of a geophysical disaster as it originates from internal Earth processes, specifically the sudden release of energy in the crust. These events are independent of atmospheric or water-related conditions, distinguishing them from meteorological or hydrological disasters. Geophysical hazards require specialized monitoring and structural mitigation measures like seismic building codes. Accurate classification of these hazards is fundamental for applying geological knowledge to predict risks and protect vulnerable human settlements from terrestrial environmental threats.

208. (B) Relief
Relief is the term for providing immediate and short-term assistance to maintain life, improve health, and support the morale of people affected by a disaster. This includes the provision of basic needs such as food, clean water, medical care, and temporary shelter in the immediate aftermath of an event. Relief efforts are a critical part of the response phase and are aimed at stabilizing the situation before long-term recovery begins. Effective relief requires rapid logistical coordination.

209. (B) Tsunami early warning
The establishment of INCOIS (Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services) strengthened India's ability to provide tsunami early warnings. After the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, it set up advanced monitoring and alert systems using seismic and ocean data. These systems help detect tsunami threats quickly and issue timely alerts, improving coastal disaster preparedness and reducing potential loss of life.

210. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Under the legal framework for disaster management in India, the central government has the power to issue directions to any authority or person to ensure effective disaster management. This centralized authority is balanced by the primary responsibility of state governments for on-the-ground management. While states have their own authorities, they are guided by the national policies and guidelines laid down by the NDMA. This coordinated structure ensures that national resources are utilized effectively while maintaining regional focus.

211. (C) WMD event
A WMD event is categorized as a human-induced disaster because it involves the use of chemical,

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240. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The role of NGOs in disaster management is officially recognized within India's legal and institutional framework, highlighting their importance as stakeholders. They are valued for their grassroots presence, local knowledge, and the trust they have established within communities, which are critical factors for effective response and recovery. By working alongside government agencies, NGOs help bridge gaps in service delivery and ensure that the needs of marginalized populations are met, enhancing overall community resilience to hazards.

241. (B) A hazard is a potential source of harm, while risk is the likelihood of harm occurring.
The key difference between a hazard and a risk lies in their definitions within safety and disaster studies. A hazard is a potential source of harm or a dangerous physical event, such as a seismic fault. Risk, on the other hand, is the likelihood or probability that harm will actually occur as a result of exposure to that hazard, combined with the severity of the consequences. Understanding this distinction is fundamental for accurate risk assessment and prioritizing mitigation measures.

242. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Disaster management phases are illustrated through specific activities. Mitigation involves structural risk reduction like enforcing building codes, while preparedness includes proactive training such as conducting evacuation drills. Response is characterized by urgent actions like establishing search and rescue teams during a crisis. Finally, recovery involves restoring normalcy, such as re-establishing essential public services after the immediate emergency has passed. Correctly matching these terms is essential for organizing resources and developing specialized plans for each stage of the cycle.

243. (C) Unplanned construction and encroachment on river floodplains.
The 2013 Uttarakhand disaster was significantly exacerbated by unplanned construction and the encroachment of buildings on river floodplains. These human activities increased the vulnerability of settlements to the flash floods triggered by extreme rainfall. When the rivers overflowed, structures built in high-risk areas were easily destroyed, leading to greater loss of life and property. This event highlights that natural hazards can become catastrophic disasters when combined with poor land-use planning. Addressing human factors is essential for reducing risk.

244. (D) Strain on economic resources and governance structures.
A disaster's impact on national security is evident in the significant strain it places on economic resources and governance structures. Large-scale catastrophes can drain national funds, disrupt supply chains, and weaken the government's ability to provide essential services, potentially leading to social instability. By diverting attention from external defense to internal crisis management, disasters can make a nation more vulnerable to other threats. Protecting the country's economic and social stability is therefore a vital component of security.

245. (D) A is false but R is true.
The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services is not the central agency for terrestrial earthquake prediction, but it is mandated to provide information for the oceanic realm. This includes issuing tsunami warnings, which are often generated by undersea seismic activity. While other agencies handle general earthquake monitoring, INCOIS specifically analyzes how events affect the ocean to provide timely alerts. Correctly identifying the mandate of each organization is essential for accessing information and ensuring effective coastal preparedness.

246. (B) The location of houses and critical infrastructure within the floodplain.
In a flood-prone area, vulnerability is best defined by the location of houses and critical infrastructure within the floodplain. While the hazard is the flood itself, the vulnerability relates to the exposure and susceptibility of the human-built environment to the water's impact. Buildings situated in low-lying areas without proper flood defenses are at high risk. Addressing this vulnerability through land-use planning is essential for reducing potential damage and ensuring communities can withstand hydrological hazards more effectively.

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the NDMA creates a unified framework. This coordination is essential for efficient resource utilization and effective response during large-scale emergencies that require multi-agency cooperation.

279. (C) a relief-centric approach to one of prevention, preparedness, and mitigation.
The National Disaster Management Authority aims to shift India's disaster management philosophy from a traditional relief-centric approach to one focused on prevention, preparedness, and mitigation. This strategic change emphasizes taking proactive measures to reduce risk before disasters strike. By developing a culture of prevention, the authority seeks to minimize the need for emergency response and ensure long-term community resilience.

280. (D) the country's long-term strategic direction in building disaster resilience.
By recommending the provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness, the National Disaster Management Authority exercises significant influence over the nation's long-term strategic direction. This financial oversight ensures that resources are allocated toward reducing vulnerabilities rather than just funding post-disaster recovery. Such investment is crucial for building disaster-resilient infrastructure and fostering a national environment of safety and preparation.

281. (A) To manage the on-the-ground response within its own jurisdiction.
In India's disaster management framework, the State Government holds the primary responsibility for managing the on-the-ground response within its jurisdiction. This includes implementing preparedness, mitigation, and response activities tailored to local needs. While the Central Government provides support, the state is the lead actor in executing direct disaster operations, utilizing its local resources and infrastructure to protect its population.

282. (B) disciplined organization, specialized equipment, and logistical capabilities.
The Armed Forces play a critical role in disaster response because of their disciplined organization, specialized equipment, and robust logistical capabilities. They are often the first choice for rapid deployment in challenging scenarios, such as airlifting stranded populations or restoring communication links. Their ability to operate efficiently when civilian infrastructure is overwhelmed makes them indispensable for immediate search and rescue missions.

283. (B) supportive, providing resources and assistance to the state governments.
The Central Government's role in disaster management is primarily supportive and complementary to the actions of state governments. It provides necessary financial assistance, technical expertise, and deploys central resources like the National Disaster Response Force and Armed Forces when requested. This supportive structure ensures that states have access to national-level capabilities to handle disasters that exceed their individual capacity.

284. (A) a localized response backed by strong national-level support.
The division of labor between state and central governments is designed to ensure a localized response backed by strong national-level support. Since states have the best understanding of local conditions, they lead the on-the-ground operations. The Central Government provides the specialized resources and funding necessary to manage large-scale events, creating a collaborative structure essential for an effective national disaster response.

285. (C) A State Government requests the deployment of the Armed Forces to aid its own response teams.
A state government requesting the deployment of the Armed Forces to assist its own response teams illustrates the collaborative structure of Indian disaster management. In this scenario, the state remains the primary manager of the disaster within its jurisdiction while utilizing specialized central resources to enhance its capacity. This partnership ensures that national assets are deployed efficiently to support localized efforts.

286. (D) community-based presence and flexibility in response.
The primary strength of Non-Governmental Organizations in disaster management lies in their community-based presence and flexibility.

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a natural or manmade phenomenon into a categorized disaster. Without the element of vulnerability and the subsequent overwhelming loss, the event is merely considered a hazard rather than a disaster event requiring management.

255. (C) it dictates the specific management and response strategies to be employed.
Identifying the specific nature of a disaster serves as the critical first step in a structured response because the hazard type determines the necessary management strategies. Natural and manmade events require different expertise, equipment, and logistical planning. Proper classification ensures that response plans are appropriately tailored to address the unique impacts and national security implications associated with the specific event.

256. (B) A cyclone
Cyclones are characterized as intense rotating storm systems that form over tropical oceans. These meteorological events are defined by high-velocity winds, torrential rainfall, and destructive storm surges. Because they originate over warm waters, their landfall brings significant devastation to coastal regions. Understanding these specific characteristics is vital for developing effective early warning systems and localized evacuation plans for threatened communities.

257. (D) Undersea earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.
Tsunamis consist of a series of powerful ocean waves typically generated by significant geophysical disturbances on the ocean floor. Common triggers include undersea earthquakes or volcanic eruptions that displace large volumes of water. These waves can travel vast distances across oceans, retaining immense energy and causing catastrophic damage to coastlines upon impact, necessitating specialized monitoring and rapid warning systems for safety.

258. (A) destabilize regions and challenge governmental capacity.
Natural disasters are linked to national security because they possess the potential to destabilize entire regions and challenge the stability of government capacity. Large-scale events require massive mobilization of national resources and can cause long-term socio-economic disruption. These factors can threaten a nation's internal stability, making disaster management a core component of maintaining national security and ensuring public order.

259. (C) floods primarily involve inundation, while cyclones involve high-velocity winds and storm surges.
The primary distinction between flood-related disasters and cyclones lies in their specific physical manifestations. Floods are characterized by the inundation of land due to overflowing rivers or heavy rainfall. Cyclones, while also involving water through rain and surges, are fundamentally defined by high-velocity rotating winds. Each phenomenon requires distinct response strategies to manage their specific destructive forces and environmental impacts.

260. (A) To develop specific and effective mitigation and response strategies.
Studying the unique characteristics of various natural disasters is essential for developing highly specific and effective mitigation and response plans. Each hazard, whether geophysical or hydro-meteorological, presents different challenges that require specialized early warning systems. A deep understanding of these traits allows authorities to tailor their preparation efforts, ensuring national resources are used efficiently to minimize potential disaster impacts.

261. (D) accidents, negligence, or failure of safety protocols.
Industrial disasters are primarily categorized as human-induced events resulting from accidents, negligence, or the failure of established safety protocols. These occurrences often involve chemical factories, nuclear plants, or refineries where safety systems fail to contain hazardous processes. Understanding these causes is essential for developing regulatory frameworks aimed at preventing toxic releases, fires, and explosions in various critical industrial sectors.

262. (B) designed to cause mass casualties and terror.
Weapons of Mass Destruction are distinguished from industrial disasters by the intent and scale of their impact. While industrial accidents are usually unintentional failures, WMD events involve the deliberate deployment of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons. These acts are specifically designed to cause mass casualties and sow widespread terror, representing a direct

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247. (D) Tectonic plate movement
Human-induced disasters cover events originating from human action, error, or technological failure, such as industrial accidents or deliberate hostile acts. Tectonic plate movement, however, is a natural geological process that triggers earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis. These are natural hazards, independent of human activity. Distinguishing between natural and anthropogenic origins is fundamental for identifying risks and planning appropriate strategies. While man-made threats are often preventable, natural hazards require monitoring and mitigation to protect populations from environmental impacts.

248. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
The disaster management cycle consists of mitigation for long-term risk reduction, response for immediate life-saving actions, and recovery for the long-term restoration of the community. These definitions correctly describe the goals and timing of each phase. However, relief is generally a short-term process providing immediate survival needs rather than a multi-year process. Understanding these specific components is essential for organizing a systematic approach to hazards, ensuring that both immediate emergency and long-term developmental needs are addressed through coordinated efforts.

249. (C) The Prime Minister of India
The Chairperson of the National Disaster Management Authority in India is the Prime Minister. This high-level administrative structure ensures that disaster management is prioritized at the national level and receives political and financial support. The Prime Minister's leadership facilitates coordination across central ministries and with state governments, ensuring a unified national response to major hazards. This structure institutionalizes a proactive approach to risk reduction, emphasizing the state's commitment to building a resilient nation against disasters.

250. (A) Importance of safety culture in high-risk technology.
The study of the Chernobyl disaster provides critical lessons on the importance of safety culture in managing high-risk technology. This event showed how flawed design and human error lead to consequences that transcend borders. The incident influenced global standards and emphasized the need for transparency in technological sectors. Learning from these failures is essential for preventing future industrial disasters and ensuring that high-tech systems are managed safely. Accurate knowledge helps develop safety standards to protect the public.

251. (B) The inability of a community to cope with widespread losses using its own resources.
A disaster is fundamentally defined by the severity of its impact on a community, specifically when the resulting losses exceed the local capacity to manage the situation using existing resources. While hazards exist, they only transition into disasters when human, material, or environmental consequences are widespread enough to overwhelm the affected society's available coping mechanisms and internal assets.

252. (A) The pre-existing conditions that make a community susceptible to a hazard's effects.
Vulnerability represents the pre-existing conditions and circumstances within a community or system that increase susceptibility to the damaging effects of hazards. These factors can be physical, social, economic, or environmental in nature. It is a state that exists prior to a hazard event, determining how severely a population or asset will be impacted when a disaster occurs.

253. (C) The calculated probability of losses from a hazard interacting with vulnerability.
Risk is defined as the probability of harmful consequences or expected losses occurring from the interaction between hazards and vulnerable conditions. While vulnerability describes a state of susceptibility, risk quantifies the likelihood of negative outcomes. This calculation is central to disaster management, as it helps prioritize resources by estimating potential impacts based on specific hazards and existing societal weaknesses.

254. (D) it interacts with a vulnerable population.
A hazard remains a potential threat until it interacts with a vulnerable population or system, resulting in severe impacts that exceed coping abilities. This specific interaction transforms

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addresses both the symptoms and root causes of disasters.

271. (C) To provide for the immediate survival and basic needs of the affected population.
The relief phase is primarily concerned with providing for the immediate survival and basic needs of the affected population. This short-term activity involves distributing essential supplies like food, water, and medical aid to alleviate suffering. The objective is to stabilize the situation and provide life-sustaining support in the immediate aftermath of a disaster before more permanent solutions are implemented.

272. (B) a long-term developmental process of rebuilding with a focus on resilience.
Reconstruction is defined as a long-term developmental process that follows the initial relief phase. Unlike the short-term focus of relief, reconstruction aims to rebuild physical infrastructure, social systems, and the economy. It is a complex, planned effort that requires significant strategic investment and time. The goal is to restore the community to a sustainable state while incorporating future disaster resilience.

273. (D) incorporating measures for future disaster resilience in rebuilding efforts.
A critical aspect of reconstruction that distinguishes it from relief is the integration of measures for future disaster resilience. While relief focuses on immediate humanitarian aid, reconstruction utilizes the rebuilding process to improve upon pre-disaster conditions. This includes building homes and infrastructure to higher standards, ensuring the community is better protected against future hazards, thus linking recovery directly back to mitigation.

274. (A) relief provides immediate stability, creating the foundation for subsequent reconstruction.
Relief and reconstruction are sequential phases where relief provides the immediate stability necessary for subsequent rebuilding efforts. By addressing basic needs like food and shelter first, relief creates a foundation that allows for the complex, long-term planning required for reconstruction. This progression ensures that the population is stabilized before the more intensive work of restoring infrastructure and local economies begins.

275. (C) reconstruction offers an opportunity to reduce vulnerability to future hazards.
Linking reconstruction to the principles of mitigation implies that the recovery process offers a significant opportunity to reduce vulnerability to future hazards. Instead of simply restoring what was lost, rebuilding efforts should incorporate resilient designs and risk-sensitive planning. This approach ensures that the community is not merely returning to its pre-disaster state but is becoming significantly safer and better prepared.

276. (A) To act as the apex body for laying down policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster management.
The National Disaster Management Authority serves as India's apex body for establishing policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster management. Its primary role is to lead a holistic and integrated approach to national safety. By coordinating various ministries and agencies, the NDMA ensures a standardized response and strategic direction for building resilience against both natural and manmade disasters across the country.

277. (D) the entire spectrum of disaster management, from mitigation to response.
The mandate of the National Disaster Management Authority is comprehensive, covering the entire spectrum of the disaster management cycle. This includes long-term mitigation, preparedness activities, capacity-building, and the coordination of immediate response efforts. By addressing all phases, from prevention to recovery, the NDMA ensures that the nation moves beyond a relief-centric focus toward a more proactive and resilient framework.

278. (B) ensure a coordinated and standardized approach to disaster management across different agencies.
A key function of the National Disaster Management Authority is ensuring a coordinated and standardized approach to disaster management among central ministries, state governments, and various agencies. By approving disaster plans and issuing national guidelines,

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and existential threat to national security and sovereignty.

263. (C) It focuses heavily on containment and decontamination of hazardous materials.
The response to an industrial disaster is highly specialized and focuses heavily on the containment of hazardous materials and subsequent decontamination of the area. Because these events often involve toxic substances, immediate actions must prioritize stopping the leak or spread. Additionally, long-term medical surveillance is necessary to monitor the health of the affected population and manage the resulting environmental consequences.

264. (D) the role of human fallibility and intent as causes of catastrophe.
Both industrial accidents and the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction fundamentally highlight human factors as primary sources of catastrophe. Industrial disasters often stem from human fallibility, such as negligence or system failures, while WMD events arise from malicious intent. Recognizing these human elements is crucial for creating comprehensive security policies that address both accidental and deliberate manmade hazards.

265. (A) National security operations like attribution and retaliation considerations.
Managing a disaster involving Weapons of Mass Destruction requires complex national security operations that are not typically part of industrial accident responses. These operations include attribution to identify the responsible party and considerations for potential retaliation. Such events also necessitate handling mass panic and preserving national sovereignty, moving the response beyond standard medical and environmental decontamination efforts into strategic defense.

266. (B) To reduce the adverse impacts of hazards through a continuous process.
Disaster management is defined as a comprehensive and continuous process aimed at reducing the adverse impacts of hazards and disasters. This cyclical framework involves various stages, including preparation, response, and recovery, to minimize human, environmental, and economic losses. Rather than being a one-time event, it is an ongoing effort to build resilience and improve the overall safety of communities.

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267. (B) long-term actions taken in advance to reduce a disaster's impact.
Mitigation is distinguished from response by its timing and long-term focus. It involves actions taken well in advance of a potential disaster to prevent or reduce its impact. Examples include building resilient infrastructure and enforcing zoning regulations. While response addresses immediate needs during a crisis, mitigation targets the root causes of vulnerability to ensure the community is less susceptible.

268. (A) Performing search and rescue operations in a collapsed building.
Disaster response is characterized by the urgency of actions taken immediately before, during, or after an event to save lives. Performing search and rescue operations in a collapsed building is a quintessential example of this phase. Such activities focus on meeting basic subsistence needs and providing emergency medical care to stabilize the situation and minimize health impacts during the crisis.

269. (C) timeline and focus on long-term rebuilding and risk reduction.
The recovery phase differs from response primarily through its extended timeline and focus on long-term rebuilding. While response is an urgent activity centered on immediate survival and basic needs, recovery involves restoring and improving living conditions over months or years. This phase also incorporates risk reduction measures to ensure that the community is better prepared for future hazards during the reconstruction.

270. (D) understanding the distinct roles and timing of mitigation, response, and recovery.
A holistic approach to disaster management requires a deep understanding of the distinct roles and timing associated with mitigation, response, and recovery. Each phase serves a specific purpose in the disaster cycle, from long-term prevention to immediate life-saving actions and eventual reconstruction. Integrating these elements ensures a comprehensive strategy that

Their local roots allow them to reach affected areas quickly and mobilize volunteers effectively. This grassroots approach enables them to provide tailored support, such as relief distribution and psychosocial care, making them vital partners in both immediate response and long-term recovery efforts for communities.

287. (C) provide early warnings for tsunamis and storm surges.
The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services serves as the nodal agency for providing critical early warnings for tsunamis and storm surges. By monitoring seismic activity and sea levels, the agency generates timely alerts for coastal regions. These technical warnings provide authorities and local communities with the necessary lead time to evacuate and prepare, significantly reducing potential loss of life.

288. (B) connecting directly with affected communities and addressing their immediate and long-term needs.
NGOs are particularly important because they connect directly with affected communities to address both immediate and long-term needs. Their ability to operate at the grassroots level ensures that relief reaches the most vulnerable groups. By staying active during the recovery phase, they help rebuild livelihoods and empower citizens, filling gaps that larger government structures might not address as effectively or quickly.

289. (D) it combines technical early warnings with grassroots-level community action and support.
The synergy between technical agencies like INCOIS and community-focused NGOs creates a highly effective disaster management system. This combination ensures that data-driven early warnings are paired with grassroots-level action and support. While technical agencies provide the information needed for preparation, NGOs provide the human infrastructure necessary to disseminate alerts and assist populations, leading to a more comprehensive and responsive safety network.

290. (A) Running community kitchens and providing psychosocial support.
Running community kitchens and providing psychosocial support are typical activities performed by NGOs in the aftermath of a disaster. These actions leverage their community-based presence to meet the basic and emotional needs of affected populations. Such humanitarian efforts complement government response by providing flexible, localized services that focus on alleviating immediate suffering and supporting the long-term well-being of the community.

291. (C) lack of a robust early warning system for oceanic hazards.
A major lesson from the 2004 Tsunami was the critical absence of a robust early warning system for oceanic hazards in India. The disaster exposed vulnerabilities along the coastline and highlighted the inability to detect and communicate threats from undersea earthquakes. This realization served as a catalyst for significant institutional changes, leading to the creation of specialized agencies dedicated to monitoring maritime risks.

292. (A) an interplay of extreme weather and unregulated human activity.
The 2013 Uttarakhand disaster was characterized as a complex event because it involved a destructive interplay between extreme weather events and unregulated human activity. While cloudbursts and heavy rain were natural triggers, construction along riverbanks significantly aggravated the impact. This event highlighted how environmental degradation and lack of risk-sensitive land-use planning can turn natural hazards into much larger, human-induced catastrophes.

293. (D) enactment of the Disaster Management Act and creation of the NDMA.
A direct institutional consequence of the 2004 Tsunami was the enactment of the Disaster Management Act of 2005. This legislative milestone led to the creation of the National Disaster Management Authority and other specialized bodies like INCOIS. The Tsunami acted as a watershed event that shifted the nation's focus toward building a dedicated, permanent framework for a more integrated disaster response.

294. (B) the Tsunami highlighted coastal vulnerabilities, while Uttarakhand highlighted risks in ecologically fragile mountain zones.

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The key difference in lessons learned from these disasters relates to the specific vulnerabilities of different terrains. The 2004 Tsunami emphasized the need for coastal early warning systems and maritime monitoring. In contrast, the Uttarakhand disaster brought into focus the dangers of environmental degradation in fragile mountain zones and the necessity for risk-sensitive land-use planning to prevent the aggravation of hazards.

295. (C) human-induced aggravation of a natural hazard.
The Uttarakhand disaster illustrates the concept of human-induced aggravation of a natural hazard. It demonstrates how human actions, such as unregulated construction and environmental degradation, can severely amplify the damaging effects of extreme weather. This case study serves as a warning that natural disasters are often made worse by poor planning and failure to respect the ecological limits of fragile zones.

296. (D) industrial negligence and insufficient safety regulations.
The Bhopal Gas Tragedy is a significant case study because it underscores the catastrophic dangers associated with industrial negligence and inadequate safety regulations. The release of toxic gas resulted from systematic failures within the pesticide plant, leading to immediate mass casualties and long-term health crises. This event serves as a grim reminder of the need for stringent industrial oversight and safety protocols.

297. (A) triggered by a natural disaster, specifically an earthquake and tsunami.
The Fukushima disaster is distinguished from Chernobyl by its trigger, which was a massive natural disaster involving an earthquake and a subsequent tsunami. While Chernobyl was caused by internal plant failures during a test, Fukushima demonstrated how external natural forces can precipitate a technological catastrophe. This interaction highlights the complexity of managing nuclear facilities located in zones prone to severe geophysical events.

298. (B) complex and long-lasting, multi-generational impact of such events.
A common theme underscored by the Bhopal, Chernobyl, and Fukushima disasters is the complex, multi-generational, and long-lasting impact of technological catastrophes. These events do not just cause immediate damage; they result in chronic health issues, vast environmental contamination, and long-term socio-economic disruption. Such disasters create enduring challenges that require decades of management, remediation, and health monitoring across large areas.

299. (B) global scale, with radioactive fallout spreading across Europe.
The impact of the Chernobyl disaster was unique in its global scale, as the radioactive fallout spread across large parts of Europe, far beyond the immediate vicinity of the power plant. This transboundary contamination highlighted the international risks associated with nuclear accidents and the challenges of containment. The event necessitated mass evacuations and created a permanent exclusion zone, illustrating unprecedented geographical reach.

300. (A) a long-term crisis of public trust in nuclear power and regulatory bodies.
A major outcome of the Fukushima disaster was a significant long-term crisis of public trust in nuclear power and regulatory bodies. Despite the fatalities not being radiation-linked, the event led to widespread evacuations and highlighted vulnerabilities in safety protocols. This erosion of confidence has had global implications for the energy sector, forcing a reassessment of nuclear energy's role in security.

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CHAPTER 09
Defence Economics

1. In the context of defence economics, the "Guns vs. Butter" model primarily illustrates which of the following concepts?
(A) The technological spin-off from military research.
(B) The opportunity cost of defence expenditure.
(C) The public good nature of national security.
(D) The economic causes of international conflict.

2. Which statement best defines national defence as a public good?
(A) One person's consumption of it does not reduce its availability to others.
(B) It is provided exclusively by the private sector for profit.
(C) Its benefits can be restricted to only those who pay for it.
(D) It is a product subject to market-based supply and demand forces.

3. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Defence expenditure can have positive spillover effects, such as technological advancements that benefit civilian industries.
Statement II: The Keynesian perspective suggests that in a state of underemployment, defence spending can stimulate aggregate demand and economic growth.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. Consider the following economic organizations/ agreements:
1. World Trade Organization (WTO)
2. South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA)
3. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
4. Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their establishment?
(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 4, 2, 3, 1
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

5. Which of the following is NOT considered a primary determinant of a country's defence expenditure?
(A) Geopolitical threat perception.
(B) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth.
(C) The global price of a specific consumer good.
(D) Technological advancements in weaponry.

6. The concept of "peace dividend" refers to the potential for economic growth by:
(A) Increasing military spending to ensure stability.
(B) Reallocating defence expenditure to social and economic sectors.
(C) Investing in the military-industrial complex.
(D) Exporting arms to allied nations.

7. A country is facing low economic growth and high unemployment. A policymaker, following a Keynesian viewpoint, might argue that increasing defence spending could stimulate the economy. This is an application of which economic principle?
(A) The principle of comparative advantage.
(B) The concept of defence as a pure public good.
(C) The law of diminishing marginal utility.
(D) The multiplier effect on aggregate demand.

8. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Defence planning is a dynamic and continuous process.
Reason (R): The strategic environment, technological capabilities, and economic conditions influencing national security are

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constantly evolving.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. What is the most significant challenge that sustainable development poses to traditional defence paradigms?
(A) It encourages an increase in arms production for national income.
(B) It mandates that all military bases must be converted to civilian use.
(C) It forces a re-evaluation of the "Guns vs. Butter" trade-off, incorporating environmental costs.
(D) It exclusively focuses on economic growth, ignoring security concerns.

10. In the context of post-war reconstruction, what does the acronym DDR stand for?
(A) Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration.
(B) Defence, Development, and Reconciliation.
(C) Debt, Devaluation, and Restructuring.
(D) Democratic Development and Restoration.

11. Which of the following correctly identifies a cause-and-effect relationship in defence economics?
(A) Cause: A decrease in global oil prices. Effect: An immediate increase in all nations' defence budgets.
(B) Cause: The successful implementation of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Effect: A mandatory reduction in national security spending.
(C) Cause: The achievement of sustainable development goals. Effect: The complete dissolution of all national militaries.
(D) Cause: A perceived increase in external security threats. Effect: A likely increase in the allocation for defence expenditure.

12. Match List I with List II regarding economic warfare tools.
List I: (Tool)
P. Sanctions
Q. Embargo
R. Boycott
S. Financial Warfare
List II: (Description)
1. A partial or complete prohibition of commerce and trade with a particular country.
2. The use of financial instruments to damage a country's economy, such as freezing assets.
3. Penalties or restrictions imposed on a country for not complying with international law or norms.
4. A refusal by a group of nations or consumers to engage in commerce with a target entity.
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

13. Consider the following statements regarding a defence budget:
a. It is a financial plan outlining projected expenditure for a nation's armed forces.
b. It is typically divided into Revenue and Capital expenditure.
c. It is exclusively determined by military commanders without civilian oversight.
d. It often includes allocations for salaries, pensions, and modernization.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a, b, and d only
(B) a and c only
(C) b, c, and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

14. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Geo-economics involves the use of economic instruments to promote and defend national interests and to produce beneficial geopolitical results.
Statement II: Economic warfare is a subset of geo-economics that uses coercive economic measures.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

15. One of the major economic problems of post-war reconstruction is hyperinflation. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

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(A) Governments printing excessive money to fund reconstruction and pay debts.
(B) A sudden surplus of goods and services.
(C) A strong and stable post-war currency.
(D) The immediate implementation of effective price controls.

16. Consider the following statements about India's role in global economic forums:
a. India is a founding member of the World Trade Organization (WTO).
b. India is a member of the G20, a forum for international economic cooperation.
c. India is a member of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).
d. India plays a significant role in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and its economic arm, SAPTA.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) a, b, and d
(B) a, c, and d
(C) b and d only
(D) a and b only

17. A primary argument for the "Greed" theory as an economic cause of war suggests that:
(A) Conflicts arise from historical grievances and social injustice.
(B) Wars are fought to control valuable natural resources for economic gain.
(C) Ideological differences are the sole motivators for armed conflict.
(D) Wars are accidental outcomes of failed diplomacy.

18. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The TRIPS agreement has significant implications for national security.
Reason (R): It governs intellectual property rights, affecting a nation's ability to domestically produce or procure advanced defence technologies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

19. Which international trade regime agreement deals specifically with trade-related investment measures that can impact domestic defence production policies?
(A) TRIPS
(B) SAPTA
(C) TRIMS
(D) GATT

20. Consider the following statements about Geo-economics:
a. It prioritizes military force over all other tools of statecraft.
b. It analyzes how geography influences economic outcomes and international relations.
c. China's Belt and Road Initiative is often cited as a prime example of geo-economic strategy.
d. It is a concept developed exclusively during the Cold War to describe the Soviet economy.
e. It involves using economic levers like trade, investment, and sanctions for geopolitical goals.
Which of the above statements are true?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) b, c, and e
(C) c, d, and e
(D) a, c, and d

21. What is the fundamental difference between 'Defence Planning' and 'Defence Budgeting'?
(A) Planning focuses on immediate tactical operations, while budgeting addresses long-term fiscal concerns.
(B) Planning is managed by civilian economists, while budgeting remains the domain of high-ranking generals.
(C) Planning defines strategic goals, while budgeting allocates the financial resources to achieve them.
(D) No procedural difference exists between the two as terms are used interchangeably in government.

22. In defence budgeting, 'Capital Expenditure' typically refers to funds allocated for:
(A) Salaries of military personnel and civilian staff.
(B) Acquisition of new weapon systems, platforms, and modernization projects.

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Which of the above are considered challenges to sustainable development in a high-conflict region?
(A) a, d, and e
(B) c, d, and e
(C) a, b, and c
(D) b, c, and d

38. The Marxist economic theory of defence would most likely argue that military spending in capitalist countries serves to:
(A) Ensure the preservation of global peace and the stability of the international order.
(B) Protect and expand the interests of the ruling bourgeois class and its overseas investments.
(C) Enhance the welfare of the proletariat by creating sustainable manufacturing jobs.
(D) Operate as a pure public good that provides security for all citizens on an equal basis.

39. The process of creating a defence budget that links funding levels to measurable results and performance metrics is known as:
(A) Zero-based budgeting.
(B) Incremental budgeting.
(C) Capital budgeting.
(D) Performance-based budgeting.

40. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Economic Term)
P. Defence Inflation
Q. Spin-off
R. Opportunity Cost
S. Peace Dividend
List II: (Description)
1. The benefit of reallocating military funds to other sectors after a conflict ends.
2. The value of the next-best alternative foregone.
3. Civilian technological gains originating from military R&D.
4. The tendency for the price of military goods to rise faster than general inflation.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

41. Which of the following is NOT a typical goal of the Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration (DDR) process?
(A) Reintegrating ex-combatants into civilian life.
(B) Collecting and destroying weapons from former fighters.
(C) Maintaining a large standing army for future conflicts.
(D) Contributing to stability and security in a post-conflict society.

42. India's active role in forums like BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is an example of its policy of:
(A) Strategic Autonomy and Multi-alignment.
(B) Economic isolationism.
(C) Bilateralism over multilateralism.
(D) Joining military alliances against specific countries.

43. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between National Security and International Trade Regimes?
(A) International trade regimes maintain no provisions or considerations regarding a nation's security interests.
(B) WTO members must subject their classified defence procurement to international competitive bidding.
(C) Free trade agreements contain mechanisms that automatically resolve all national security disputes.
(D) National security concerns are often cited as exceptions to rules, though this remains contentious.

44. The use of economic sanctions to compel a change in a target state's policy is a central tool of:
(A) Post-war reconstruction.
(B) Economic warfare.
(C) Sustainable development.
(D) Defence budgeting.

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45. Consider the following determinants of a nation's defence expenditure:
a. The size of its GDP and government revenue.
b. The political ideology of the ruling party.
c. The perceived threats from neighboring

(B) They prevent a country from exporting any defence equipment.
(C) They might lead to an over-reliance on foreign countries for critical defence components.
(D) They require member countries to share their most sensitive military technologies.

30. Given below are two statements regarding the determinants of defence expenditure:
Statement I: A nation's defence expenditure is solely determined by the size of its population.
Statement II: The technological level of potential adversaries is a significant factor in a nation's defence planning and expenditure.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

31. The "Grievance" theory of conflict posits that wars are often caused by:
(A) Issues like high inequality, political repression, and social injustice.
(B) A rational calculation of economic benefits by rebel leaders.
(C) Competition between states for geopolitical dominance.
(D) The influence of a powerful military-industrial complex.

32. What is the most defining characteristic of 'Geo-economics'?
(A) The study of geography's impact on agricultural production.
(B) The use of economic means to achieve geopolitical ends.
(C) The complete separation of economic policy from foreign policy.
(D) The theory that all international conflicts are caused by economics.

33. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): In defence budgeting, 'Revenue Expenditure' constitutes a major portion of the budget in many countries.
Reason (R): Revenue expenditure includes recurring costs like salaries, pensions, and the maintenance of equipment, which are substantial and continuous.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

34. A key economic problem in post-war reconstruction is the 'brain drain'. This refers to:
(A) The emigration of highly skilled and educated individuals from the war-torn country.
(B) The destruction of educational institutions during the war.
(C) The psychological trauma affecting the workforce's productivity.
(D) A lack of government funding for research and development.

35. The World Trade Organization (WTO) allows member states to take actions contrary to their trade obligations for national security reasons under which provision?
(A) The Preamble of the WTO Agreement.
(B) The TRIPS Agreement, Article 7.
(C) The GATT Article XXI, the "Security Exception".
(D) The TRIMS Agreement, Article 5.

36. A country decides to invest heavily in its domestic defence industry to reduce its reliance on foreign suppliers. This policy is primarily aimed at enhancing:
(A) Its participation in Free Trade Agreements.
(B) Its short-term economic profit.
(C) Its compliance with TRIPS.
(D) Its strategic autonomy.

37. Consider the following factors:
a. Diversion of funds from health and education to military spending.
b. Environmental degradation caused by military activities and displacement of people.
c. Destruction of infrastructure and disruption of economic activities.
d. Increased foreign investment in the tourism sector.
e. Strengthening of local governance and community institutions.

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(C) Maintenance of existing equipment and infrastructure.
(D) Pensions for retired armed forces personnel.

23. Match List I with List II concerning India's engagement with global forums.
List I: (Forum/Initiative)
P. BRICS
Q. SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation)
R. SAPTA
S. Act East Policy
List II: (Primary Focus/Region)
1. Deepening engagement with Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN).
2. A preferential trading arrangement among SAARC nations.
3. An economic bloc of emerging economies including Brazil, Russia, China, and South Africa.
4. A Eurasian political, economic, and security alliance.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

24. Consider the following typical stages of post-war economic reconstruction:
1. Demobilization and disarmament of combatants.
2. Securing international aid and managing national debt.
3. Rebuilding critical physical infrastructure like roads and power grids.
4. Restoring economic governance and financial institutions.
Which of the following is the correct logical sequence?
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

25. The challenge of balancing military preparedness with the need for economic growth and environmental protection is central to the concept of:
(A) Economic Warfare.
(B) Geo-economics.
(C) Sustainable Development.
(D) Post-war reconstruction.

26. Which of the following is an incorrect pairing of an economic concept and its relevance to defence?
(A) Laissez-faire - The complete government withdrawal from funding national security.
(B) Opportunity Cost - The value of social programs foregone due to military spending.
(C) Public Good - The non-excludable and non-rivalrous nature of national defence.
(D) Multiplier Effect - The potential for defence spending to stimulate GDP by more than the initial amount.

27. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) primarily functions to:
(A) Actively promote the use of civilian nuclear energy and power generation for all developing nations.
(B) Implement a mandatory schedule for the complete disarmament of all recognized nuclear-weapon states.
(C) Encourage and facilitate unrestricted free trade in nuclear materials between all member countries.
(D) Regulate exports of materials and technology to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

28. Consider the following tools of modern economic warfare:
a. Imposing trade sanctions and embargoes.
b. Launching cyber-attacks against a nation's financial infrastructure.
c. Manipulating currency exchange rates to destabilize an economy.
d. Providing humanitarian aid to a neutral country.
Which of the above are considered primary tools?
(A) a and d only
(B) b, c, and d only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) a, b, c, and d

29. From a national security perspective, what is a primary concern related to Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)?
(A) They always mandate a reduction in the national defence budget.

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countries.
d. Commitments to international alliances.
Which of the above are widely recognized as key determinants?
(A) a and c only
(B) b and d only
(C) a, c, and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

46. What is the primary implication of geo-economics for global stability?
(A) It provides a peaceful mechanism to resolve disputes without using military competition.
(B) It eliminates the need for traditional diplomacy and state-to-state political communication.
(C) It facilitates a more equitable and balanced distribution of global wealth and resources.
(D) It can create new arenas for conflict and competition, potentially destabilizing regions.

47. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The SAPTA agreement aims to promote and sustain mutual trade and economic cooperation among SAARC member states.
Statement II: The SAPTA agreement was later superseded by the more ambitious NAFTA agreement for the same region.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

48. A major challenge in defence planning is:
(A) The complete predictability of future threats.
(B) The long gestation period for developing and acquiring major weapon systems.
(C) The lack of economic theories to guide expenditure.
(D) The irrelevance of technology in modern warfare.

49. From an economic perspective, one of the most difficult tasks in post-war reconstruction is:
(A) Celebrating the victory with a military parade.
(B) Rebuilding trust in economic institutions and the national currency.
(C) Immediately exporting high-tech goods.
(D) Lowering taxes to zero for all citizens.

50. The concept that military spending can be detrimental to long-term economic growth by crowding out more productive investments is a central theme in:
(A) The "Guns vs. Butter" debate.
(B) The Keynesian theory of defence spending.
(C) The theory of economic warfare.
(D) The geo-economic analysis of trade routes.

51. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The process of defence budgeting is often highly political.
Reason (R): It involves competing demands from different branches of the armed forces, various government ministries, and societal needs, all within a finite resource envelope.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

52. The term 'military-industrial complex', an economic cause of war, refers to the:
(A) Specialized military bases where large-scale industrial manufacturing and testing occur.
(B) General civilian industries that provide logistical support for a nation's active war effort.
(C) International regulatory body that monitors and approves global cross-border arms sales.
(D) Alliance between a nation's military establishment and the industry that supplies it.

53. Which of the following is NOT an example of a tool used in geo-economics?
(A) China's Belt and Road Initiative to expand influence.
(B) The use of energy supply (like natural gas) as a political lever.
(C) A country's declaration of neutrality in a global conflict.
(D) The imposition of targeted sanctions to achieve foreign policy goals.

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54. The TRIPS Agreement is primarily concerned with:
(A) Reducing tariffs on industrial goods.
(B) Setting standards for the protection of intellectual property rights.
(C) Regulating foreign direct investment.
(D) Banning the use of economic sanctions.

55. In the context of India's role in global forums, what does the 'Look East' policy, later upgraded to 'Act East', primarily signify?
(A) A focus on strengthening ties only with West Asian countries.
(B) An isolationist policy focused on domestic issues.
(C) A military alliance with the United States.
(D) A strategic and economic pivot towards Southeast and East Asia.

56. The environmental damage caused by conflict, such as oil spills, deforestation, and contamination from unexploded ordnance, directly undermines:
(A) The goals of sustainable development.
(B) The principles of economic warfare.
(C) The objectives of geo-economics.
(D) The functioning of the military-industrial complex.

57. An example of a 'spin-off' from defence technology is:
(A) The drastic increase in a nation's sovereign debt due to unchecked military spending.
(B) The executive decision to significantly reduce the total number of soldiers in the army.
(C) The GPS technology developed for military use and later made available for civilians.
(D) A comprehensive trade embargo placed on a strategic adversary to weaken its economy.

58. Consider the following economic causes of war:
a. Disputes over control of vital natural resources like oil and water.
b. Extreme economic inequality within a state leading to civil unrest.
c. Shared cultural and linguistic heritage between two nations.
d. The influence of a powerful military-industrial complex lobbying for conflict.
e. Mutually beneficial trade agreements that create interdependence.
Which of the above are considered primary causes?
(A) a, b, and d
(B) a, c, and e
(C) b, c, and d
(D) c, d, and e

59. Which statement incorrectly describes the challenges of post-war reconstruction?
(A) Restoring macroeconomic stability is a key priority.
(B) Rebuilding destroyed infrastructure is a massive and costly task.
(C) The Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants is complex.
(D) There is often an immediate surplus of skilled labor and capital.

60. The effectiveness of economic warfare, such as sanctions, is often debated because:
(A) It leads to the immediate and total collapse of the targeted government's political regime.
(B) It can harm civilians more than elites and may fail to achieve strategic goals.
(C) It is universally considered an ethical tool with no political or legal controversy.
(D) It is an inexpensive strategy to implement with a guaranteed rate of immediate success.

61. What is the core principle of defence planning?
(A) To spend the maximum possible amount on the military.
(B) To procure weapons systems based on what is available in the international market.
(C) To align military capabilities and resources with national security objectives and strategies.
(D) To focus exclusively on short-term threats without long-term vision.

62. Match List I with List II regarding international trade and security regimes.
List I: (Trade Regime/Group)
P. WTO
Q. NAFTA
R. NSG
S. TRIPS
List II: (Description)

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1. A trilateral trade bloc in North America (now USMCA).
2. A multilateral group concerned with reducing nuclear proliferation.
3. A global organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.
4. An international legal agreement on intellectual property rights.

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

63. Which economic theory would view defence spending as a potentially wasteful diversion of resources that could be used for social welfare, unless used to counter under-consumption?
(A) Keynesian/Post-Keynesian Theory.
(B) Classical Theory.
(C) Neoclassical Theory.
(D) Monetarist Theory.

64. A key determinant of a country's defence expenditure is its 'strategic culture'. This refers to:
(A) The total market value of its cultural exports and creative media outputs.
(B) Shared beliefs and norms that shape how a state understands and uses force.
(C) The specific artistic and musical traditions maintained within the armed forces.
(D) The general level of public funding provided for national arts and heritage.

65. The term "Economic Warfare" in modern times has broadened to include:
(A) Conventional military invasions only.
(B) Cyber-attacks targeting a nation's stock exchange and banking system.
(C) Cultural exchange programs.
(D) Scientific collaboration treaties.

66. A country's decision to join a regional Free Trade Area (FTA) like SAPTA can have national security implications primarily by:
(A) Creating economic interdependencies that can promote peace or create vulnerabilities.
(B) Forcing the member nation to adopt a new unified regional currency.
(C) Requiring the member to dismantle its entire standing armed forces immediately.
(D) Completely banning the operation of its domestic defence manufacturing industry.

67. Consider the following aspects of defence budgeting:
a. The defence budget must be approved by the country's legislature.
b. 'Revenue expenditure' in a defence budget includes pensions.
c. 'Capital expenditure' is meant for one-time, large-scale acquisitions.
d. The defence budget is always insulated from the country's overall economic health.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) a and d only
(C) c and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

68. The study of how countries use economic instruments like trade policy, investment policy, and sanctions to achieve geopolitical objectives is best described as:
(A) Geo-politics.
(B) Geo-strategy.
(C) Geo-physics.
(D) Geo-economics.

69. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: India is a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).
Statement II: India's membership in the SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) provides it with a platform to engage on regional security and economic issues in Central Asia.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

70. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The reconstruction of a war-torn economy presents immense economic challenges.
Reason (R): Post-war reconstruction is typically a quick and inexpensive process due to the availability of international aid.

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88. "Economic statecraft" is a term closely associated with:
(A) Geo-economics.
(B) Post-war reconstruction.
(C) Sustainable development.
(D) Marxist economic theory.

89. A country that is heavily reliant on a single foreign source for a critical mineral required for its defence industry faces a problem of:
(A) Trade surplus.
(B) Peace dividend.
(C) Supply chain vulnerability.
(D) Economic self-sufficiency.

90. Consider the following challenges in post-war economic reconstruction:
a. Rebuilding physical infrastructure destroyed during the conflict.
b. Establishing stable and credible financial and governmental institutions.
c. Managing the expectations of a war-weary population.
d. Dealing with a surplus of foreign investment and a lack of projects.
Which of the above are significant challenges?
(A) a and d only
(B) b and c only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) a, b, c, and d

91. The primary purpose of the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement is to:
(A) Ensure that intellectual property rights do not become barriers to international trade.
(B) Eliminate all forms of intellectual property to foster innovation.
(C) Regulate investment measures related to defence manufacturing.
(D) Mandate minimum standards of IP protection that all WTO members must adhere to.

92. The "Guns versus Butter" trade-off becomes less severe for a country if:
(A) The country's economy is in a deep recession.
(B) The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is growing rapidly.
(C) The country decides to increase its defence budget significantly.
(D) The country faces a new external threat.

93. A potential negative consequence of high defence spending on a nation's economy is:
(A) A guaranteed increase in long-term economic growth.
(B) A reduction in the national debt.
(C) The 'crowding out' of private investment and social spending.
(D) The elimination of all external security threats.

94. What is the most appropriate description of the relationship between defence planning and defence budgeting?
(A) They are independent processes with no interaction.
(B) Budgeting is done first, and then planning is adjusted to fit the budget.
(C) Planning is a civilian activity, and budgeting is a purely military activity.
(D) Planning sets the goals, and budgeting provides the financial means.

95. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Economic warfare tactics like comprehensive sanctions can have severe humanitarian consequences.
Reason (R): Sanctions often disrupt the supply of essential goods like food and medicine, disproportionately affecting the civilian population.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

96. Which of the following is NOT an economic cause of war?
(A) Competition over scarce resources.
(B) Deep economic interdependencies and mutually beneficial trade.
(C) The influence of a military-industrial complex.
(D) Economic grievances leading to civil strife.

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b. India is a member of the NAFTA and the European Union.
c. India's participation in BRICS aims to enhance economic cooperation outside traditional Western-dominated forums.
d. India has refused to participate in any regional trade agreements.
e. India plays a key role in SAARC and its economic initiatives like SAPTA.

Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) a, b, and d
(B) b, c, and d
(C) a, c, and e
(D) c, d, and e

80. A long-term perspective plan in defence, such as a 15-year Long-Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), is a key component of:
(A) Daily military operations.
(B) Strategic defence planning.
(C) Annual defence budgeting.
(D) Post-war reconstruction.

81. Which of the following is an example of an economic problem of post-war reconstruction?
(A) A sudden boom in the stock market.
(B) High levels of unemployment among demobilized soldiers and the general population.
(C) An oversupply of housing and infrastructure.
(D) A decrease in the national debt.

82. The South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA) is an initiative within which regional organization?
(A) SAARC
(B) ASEAN
(C) SCO
(D) BRICS

83. From a classical economic perspective (Adam Smith), what is the legitimate role of the state in defence?
(A) To own and operate all industries for military production.
(B) To use military spending as a primary tool for managing economic cycles.
(C) To protect the society from violence and invasion from other societies.
(D) To avoid all military spending and rely on market forces for security.

84. The establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995 was the result of which round of trade negotiations?
(A) The Tokyo Round.
(B) The Kennedy Round.
(C) The Doha Round.
(D) The Uruguay Round.

85. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Economic Warfare
Q. Geo-economics
R. Post-war Reconstruction
S. Sustainable Development
List II: (Example)
1. Marshall Plan after World War II.
2. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).
3. US sanctions on Iran's oil exports.
4. "Green" defence initiatives to reduce military's carbon footprint.

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

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86. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the determinants of defence expenditure?
(A) A country's defence spending is often influenced by the spending levels of its neighbors and rivals.
(B) Defence expenditure is always a fixed percentage of GDP for all countries.
(C) A robust economy and high GDP allow for higher potential defence spending.
(D) Internal security challenges, such as insurgencies, can significantly impact defence allocation.

87. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) was formed in response to India's 1974 nuclear test.
Statement II: The NSG is a formal treaty-based organization under the United Nations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

71. What is the 'opportunity cost' of a government building a new aircraft carrier?
(A) The salaries paid to the sailors who will man the carrier.
(B) The cost of the steel and electronics used in its construction.
(C) The maintenance and operational costs of the carrier over its lifetime.
(D) The schools and hospitals that could have been built with the same funds.

72. One of the main challenges for sustainable development is the high environmental footprint of military activities. This does NOT include:
(A) The promotion of renewable energy sources by defence research labs.
(B) Greenhouse gas emissions from military vehicles and aircraft.
(C) Land degradation and habitat destruction for bases and training ranges.
(D) Contamination of soil and water from munitions and hazardous waste.

73. In defence budgeting, what is a primary difference between 'revenue' and 'capital' heads?
(A) Revenue is for foreign procurement, capital is for domestic.
(B) Revenue is for the army, capital is for the navy and air force.
(C) Revenue is for recurring expenses, capital is for new assets and modernization.
(D) Revenue is a long-term plan, capital is a short-term plan.

74. A situation where a country's economy is targeted through its currency by massive speculative attacks is a form of:
(A) Financial warfare.
(B) Conventional warfare.
(C) Post-war reconstruction.
(D) Sustainable development.

75. Consider the following events related to India's economic and strategic policy:
1. Launch of the "Look East" policy.
2. India becomes a founding member of the WTO.
3. India joins the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) as a full member.
4. Upgradation of "Look East" to "Act East" policy.

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

76. The "resource curse" theory, an economic cause of conflict, suggests that countries with abundant valuable natural resources are:
(A) More likely to have stable, democratic governments.
(B) More likely to experience conflict, corruption, and authoritarianism.
(C) Less prone to internal conflict and civil war.
(D) More likely to invest heavily in education and healthcare.

77. The role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in national security is complex because its rules for free trade can sometimes conflict with a nation's need to:
(A) Implement a policy of increasing tariffs on all imported goods without exception.
(B) Provide comprehensive free healthcare and social services to all its citizens.
(C) Protect domestic defence industries and control sensitive technology exports.
(D) Maintain a large standing army to ensure national protection and sovereign safety.

78. The concept of using a country's position in global production networks and supply chains to exert coercive pressure on others is known as:
(A) The peace dividend.
(B) Sustainable development.
(C) Post-war reconstruction.
(D) Weaponized interdependence.

79. Consider the following statements about India's stance and role in global economic organizations:
a. India consistently advocates for the interests of developing countries in the WTO.

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97. India's growing engagement with organizations like the G20, BRICS, and SCO reflects its aspiration to:
(A) Isolate itself from the global economy.
(B) Play a more significant role in shaping global economic and political governance.
(C) Join a formal military alliance led by a superpower.
(D) Abandon its domestic development goals.

98. The Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) is relevant to national security as it can restrict a government's ability to:
(A) Impose local content requirements on foreign firms in the defence sector.
(B) Set its own tariff rates on imported goods.
(C) Protect its patents and copyrights on defence technology.
(D) Deploy its armed forces overseas.

99. A primary goal of post-war reconstruction is to prevent a relapse into conflict. A key economic strategy to achieve this is:
(A) Maintaining a high level of military spending to suppress any dissent.
(B) Focusing all reconstruction efforts in the capital city, ignoring rural areas.
(C) Creating equitable economic opportunities and employment, especially for ex-combatants.
(D) Encouraging the emigration of the most skilled workers.

100. Consider the following components of defence planning:
a. Assessment of the external and internal security environment.
b. Formulation of a national security strategy.
c. Identification of capability gaps in the armed forces.
d. Determination of the color of military uniforms for parades.
e. Allocation of financial resources in line with strategic priorities.
Which of the above are key components?
(A) a, d, and e
(B) a, b, c, and e
(C) b, c, and d
(D) a, b, and d

101. The concept of "sustainable development" was most famously defined by the:
(A) Keynesian economic school.
(B) Treaty of Westphalia.
(C) Brundtland Commission Report.
(D) Bretton Woods Conference.

102. An arms embargo is a specific form of economic warfare that involves:
(A) Freezing the financial assets of a country's leaders.
(B) Prohibiting the sale and transfer of weapons and military equipment.
(C) Refusing to buy a country's main export products.
(D) Launching a cyberattack on a country's power grid.

103. In the context of geo-economics, energy pipelines and transport corridors are considered:
(A) Merely commercial projects with no strategic value.
(B) Obstacles to international trade and stability.
(C) Purely environmental conservation projects.
(D) Instruments of strategic influence and potential geopolitical leverage.

104. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: India was one of the original signatories of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1947.
Statement II: The main objective of NAFTA was to create a free trade zone between the USA, Canada, and Mexico.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

105. The "Military-Industrial-Complex," a term popularized by President Eisenhower, warns of the potential for:
(A) Technological stagnation and a general lack of innovation within the civilian sector.
(B) A long-term decline in the tactical and strategic effectiveness of the military.
(C) Misplaced power and undue influence by the defence industry and military on policy.
(D) The national armed forces to take over all aspects of domestic industrial production.

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(C) Economic stimulus.
(D) Peace dividend.

165. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Guns vs. Butter
Q. Public Good
R. Spin-off effect
S. Military-Industrial Complex
List II: (Associated Idea)
1. GPS technology for civilian use.
2. The trade-off between military and civilian spending.
3. The powerful alliance between defence contractors and the military.
4. Non-excludability and non-rivalry of national defence.
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

166. A country's reliance on Russia for natural gas, which Russia can then use as a political lever, is a clear example of:
(A) The historical success of unrestricted global free trade.
(B) The application of geo-economic power in statecraft.
(C) A proactive sustainable development and energy strategy.
(D) A typical challenge in the post-war reconstruction phase.

167. All of the following are challenges to post-war reconstruction EXCEPT:
(A) Destroyed infrastructure.
(B) A large population of unemployed ex-combatants.
(C) The need to re-establish law and order.
(D) A stable and highly valued currency.

168. The South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA) is an economic initiative of which regional grouping?
(A) SAARC
(B) ASEAN
(C) EU
(D) NAFTA

169. Which statement about economic warfare is incorrect?
(A) It uses economic tools to achieve strategic objectives.
(B) It can include sanctions and embargoes.
(C) It always involves the use of military force.
(D) It can target a country's financial system.

170. Consider the following:
a. The state of relations with neighboring countries.
b. The overall health of the national economy (GDP).
c. The country's alliance commitments.
d. The cost of advanced military technology.
Which of the above can be considered determinants of a country's defence expenditure?
(A) a and b only
(B) c and d only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) a, b, c, and d

171. The "Guns vs. Butter" model is a simple representation of:
(A) The law of supply and demand.
(B) The theory of comparative advantage.
(C) The concept of economies of scale.
(D) The production possibilities frontier.

172. The classical economic view, as espoused by Adam Smith, saw defence as:
(A) A primary engine of economic growth.
(B) A necessary but unproductive expenditure.
(C) A tool for managing aggregate demand.
(D) Something to be provided by the private sector.

173. What is the relationship between sustainable development and defence?
(A) They are mutually exclusive concepts.
(B) Sustainable development requires high defence spending.
(C) High defence spending can undermine sustainable development by diverting resources.
(D) They are unrelated concepts.

174. The process of translating a nation's security strategy into specific force structures and capabilities over a long period is called:
(A) Defence budgeting.

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c. Crowding out of private investment in more productive sectors.
d. Creation of infrastructure like roads and airports in remote areas that also benefit civilians.

Which of the above are generally considered positive spillover effects or "spin-offs"?
(A) a, c, and d
(B) c only
(C) a, b, and d
(D) a, b, c, and d

116. In modern economic warfare, which of the following is considered a "soft" target with "hard" consequences?
(A) A country's military command center.
(B) A country's naval fleet at sea.
(C) A country's fortified border outposts.
(D) A country's financial markets and banking system.

117. India's consistent advocacy for a "rule-based, open, and inclusive" international order in economic forums like the G20 and WTO is part of its effort to:
(A) Create a new global currency to replace all existing national payment systems.
(B) Promote aggressive protectionist policies and trade barriers worldwide.
(C) Ensure a level playing field for its own growth and for other developing nations.
(D) Formally withdraw from all international trade and pursue total isolationism.

118. Which statement best explains the challenge sustainable development poses to defence economics?
(A) It suggests all military spending is inherently unsustainable and must be eliminated.
(B) It requires accounting for environmental and social costs of military activities.
(C) It mandates that all defence technologies be shared freely among all nations.
(D) It focuses solely on environmental issues while ignoring economic and social pillars.

119. A key difference between 'war' and 'economic warfare' is that the latter primarily uses:
(A) Military force to achieve economic goals.
(B) Diplomatic negotiations to settle trade disputes.
(C) Propaganda and cultural influence.
(D) Economic instruments to achieve political or strategic goals.

120. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The definition of national security has expanded beyond military threats to include economic, environmental, and energy security.
Reason (R): In a globalized world, disruptions in trade, climate change, and energy supply can pose significant threats to a nation's stability and well-being.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

121. The "Guns vs. Butter" dilemma is an example of what fundamental economic principle?
(A) Inflation.
(B) Comparative Advantage.
(C) Opportunity Cost.
(D) Economies of Scale.

122. Which of the following is a primary determinant of a nation's defence expenditure?
(A) The perception of threat from other nations.
(B) The number of public holidays.
(C) The average annual rainfall.
(D) The popularity of the national sport.

123. A major task of economic policy during post-war reconstruction is to:
(A) Keep inflation high to encourage spending.
(B) Print more money to give to citizens.
(C) Focus solely on military rebuilding.
(D) Control inflation and stabilize the currency.

124. What is the primary function of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)?
(A) To facilitate the sale of nuclear weapons.
(B) To control the export of nuclear-related technology to prevent proliferation.
(C) To promote the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without any checks.
(D) To mediate nuclear disarmament talks between superpowers.

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125. Consider the following statements related to economic warfare:
a. It can involve blocking a target country's access to the international financial system.
b. An embargo is a ban on trade with a particular country.
c. It is always conducted with the formal approval of the United Nations.
d. The primary goal is often to change the target state's policies without resorting to armed conflict.
e. It has no negative impact on the country imposing the measures.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) a, b, and d
(B) c, d, and e
(C) a, c, and e
(D) b, c, and d

126. A government policy that requires foreign defence companies to produce a certain percentage of their product's value within the host country is an example of a policy that might be scrutinized under which WTO agreement?
(A) TRIPS
(B) SAPTA
(C) NSG
(D) TRIMS

127. The use of economic aid, trade preferences, and favorable investment policies to win allies and expand a country's influence is a key tactic of:
(A) Geo-economics.
(B) Economic warfare.
(C) Post-war reconstruction.
(D) Sustainable development.

128. In the context of defence budgeting in India, what does 'Make in India' initiative aim to promote?
(A) Increased imports of foreign military equipment.
(B) Greater indigenous defence production and self-reliance.
(C) A reduction in the overall defence budget.
(D) Outsourcing of all defence manufacturing to other countries.

129. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Defence is considered a pure public good because it is non-rivalrous and non-excludable.
Statement II: A private company can easily provide national defence and charge individual citizens for protection.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

130. Consider the following events:
1. Formation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
2. The Brundtland Commission report "Our Common Future" is published.
3. The Uruguay Round of trade negotiations begins.
4. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is established.
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

131. Which of the following is NOT an economic cause of war?
(A) A nation's desire to control another's oil fields.
(B) A trade dispute escalating into a wider conflict.
(C) A shared commitment to free and fair trade between two nations.
(D) Internal conflict driven by severe economic inequality.

132. The process of long-term defence planning is essential for:
(A) Reacting to daily news headlines.
(B) Preparing the annual defence budget in isolation.
(C) Winning short-term political debates.
(D) Ensuring that future force structures and capabilities match strategic objectives.

133. India's active participation in forums like BRICS is primarily motivated by a desire to:
(A) Form a military bloc against the West.
(B) Isolate its neighbors economically.
(C) Create alternative and parallel global governance structures.

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(D) Promote a unipolar world order.

134. Which of the following would be categorized as a 'Capital' expenditure in a defence budget?
(A) Payment of salaries to soldiers.
(B) Purchase of a new fleet of fighter jets.
(C) Maintenance and repair of an existing warship.
(D) Pension payments to retired officers.

135. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Organization/Agreement)
P. SAARC
Q. WTO
R. BRICS
S. NAFTA
List II: (Geographical/Economic Focus)
1. A trilateral free trade zone in North America.
2. An economic bloc of major emerging economies.
3. A regional intergovernmental organization in South Asia.
4. A global body that regulates international trade.
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

136. The concept of "sustainable development" integrates which three core pillars?
(A) Economic, Social, and Environmental.
(B) Military, Economic, and Political.
(C) Past, Present, and Future.
(D) Local, National, and Global.

137. Which of the following is a direct implication of geo-economics on global stability?
(A) It has rendered traditional military power completely obsolete in modern diplomacy.
(B) It guarantees a peaceful resolution to all complex international and regional disputes.
(C) It can create new vulnerabilities that states can exploit for strategic political gain.
(D) It has led to the complete and total equalization of wealth and resources among nations.

138. A country facing a severe balance of payments crisis and needing a loan from the IMF after a war is an example of a problem in:
(A) Post-war reconstruction.
(B) Economic warfare.
(C) Defence planning.
(D) Geo-economic strategy.

139. From a national security perspective, a major concern regarding the WTO is:
(A) Its general inability to regulate the market prices of basic consumer goods.
(B) Its institutional focus on promoting cultural exchange and academic programs.
(C) Its direct mandate to reduce the size of all member nations' standing armies.
(D) The risk that dispute rulings might weaken protections for strategic industries.

140. Consider the following statements about the economic causes of war:
a. The "greed" theory suggests some wars are fought to capture valuable resources.
b. The "grievance" theory points to inequality and injustice as drivers of conflict.
c. The military-industrial complex may lobby for higher defence spending and an aggressive foreign policy.
d. All wars are caused by a single, easily identifiable economic factor.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) a, b, and c only
(C) d only
(D) c and d only

141. The Keynesian view on defence expenditure suggests that it can be a tool for:
(A) Reducing government intervention in the economy.
(B) Promoting free trade and globalization.
(C) Managing aggregate demand and fighting unemployment.
(D) Achieving sustainable development goals exclusively.

142. The "opportunity cost" of a nation's defence budget is best measured by:
(A) The total amount of the defence budget in dollars.
(B) The number of soldiers in the armed forces.

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economic problems of post-war reconstruction?
(A) a, d, and e
(B) b, c, and e
(C) a, b, and c
(D) c, d, and e

186. Which international organization's rules might be invoked if a country claims its national security is threatened by another country's trade practices?
(A) The World Trade Organization (WTO).
(B) The World Health Organization (WHO).
(C) The International Labour Organization (ILO).
(D) UNESCO.

187. The term "dual-use" technology, a concern for groups like the NSG, refers to technology that has:
(A) Only military applications.
(B) Only civilian applications.
(C) No practical applications.
(D) Both civilian and military applications.

188. India's "Look East" policy, and its successor "Act East" policy, are examples of:
(A) A military alliance.
(B) A geo-economic and strategic initiative.
(C) An isolationist strategy.
(D) A cultural exchange program.

189. The concept of using a country's dominant position in financial and technological networks to coerce other states is known as:
(A) The peace dividend resulting from total global economic integration.
(B) The primary goal of universal sustainable development initiatives.
(C) Weaponized interdependence.
(D) The core focus of classical and neoclassical economic theory.

190. Consider the following theoretical concepts:
1. Keynesian idea of using government spending (including defence) to manage aggregate demand.
2. Classical (Adam Smith) view of defence as a necessary but unproductive state function.
3. The "Guns vs. Butter" trade-off formalized in production possibility frontiers.
4. Marxist view of military spending as a tool of capitalist expansion.

Which of the following is the correct order of their general historical development or prominence in economic thought?
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

191. Which of the following is NOT an economic theory of defence?
(A) The theory of relativity as applied to military strategy.
(B) The Keynesian view that defence spending can stimulate demand.
(C) The classical view that defence is a necessary evil.
(D) The Marxist view that defence serves the ruling class.

192. The challenge of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is the core of:
(A) Economic warfare.
(B) Sustainable development.
(C) Geo-economics.
(D) Defence budgeting.

193. A government's decision on how much of its national budget to allocate to the military versus education is a real-world example of:
(A) A spin-off effect.
(B) The "Guns vs. Butter" trade-off.
(C) A public good problem.
(D) A military-industrial complex.

194. A key distinction between a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and a Preferential Trade Arrangement (PTA) like SAPTA is that:
(A) FTAs aim for zero tariffs, while PTAs involve reducing tariffs for a specific list.
(B) FTAs are exclusively global, while PTAs are exclusively regional in nature.
(C) FTAs always involve formal military alliances, whereas PTAs strictly do not.
(D) No procedural or structural difference exists between these two trade terms.

195. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Term)

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154. What is a key objective of long-term defence planning?
(A) To create a coherent roadmap for capability development over 10-15 years.
(B) To respond to immediate, tactical situations only.
(C) To make procurement decisions based on ad-hoc needs.
(D) To finalize the annual budget allocations.

155. Consider the following:
a. An ongoing armed conflict within a nation's borders.
b. High levels of military expenditure diverting funds from education.
c. Environmental degradation resulting from military exercises.
d. A national policy prioritizing green energy and conservation.
e. Successful international diplomacy leading to arms reduction treaties.
Which of the above are significant challenges to the principle of sustainable development?
(A) a, d, and e
(B) d and e only
(C) a, b, and c
(D) c, d, and e

156. The use of sanctions, embargoes, and financial market manipulation to weaken a rival state are tools of:
(A) Post-war reconstruction.
(B) Economic Warfare.
(C) Nation-building.
(D) Free Trade Agreements.

157. Which international trade agreement specifically addresses rules regarding domestic content requirements that a country might want to impose on defence manufacturers?
(A) TRIPS
(B) SAPTA
(C) TRIMS
(D) GATT

158. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is widely seen as a contemporary example of:
(A) Post-war reconstruction.
(B) A sustainable development project.
(C) Free market expansion.
(D) A geo-economic strategy.

159. Given below are two statements about India's role in global economic forums:
Statement I: India is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
Statement II: India is a member of BRICS, an association of major emerging economies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

160. A key economic problem in post-war reconstruction is the challenge of:
(A) Managing a sudden surplus of government revenue.
(B) Finding jobs for a large number of demobilized soldiers.
(C) Dealing with a deflationary spiral.
(D) Having too much foreign investment.

161. The "security exception" clause, which allows a country to bypass its trade obligations for national security reasons, is found in which agreement?
(A) The Kyoto Protocol.
(B) Article XXI of the GATT/WTO.
(C) The charter of the United Nations.
(D) The preamble of the TRIPS agreement.

162. The theory that wars are fought over control of valuable resources like oil, diamonds, or water is known as the:
(A) Greed theory.
(B) Grievance theory.
(C) Democratic peace theory.
(D) Balance of power theory.

163. The primary difference between defence planning and defence budgeting is that planning is about _____, while budgeting is about _____.
(A) money; strategy
(B) tactics; logistics
(C) strategy; money
(D) personnel; equipment

164. The potential for economic growth resulting from redirecting military spending to other sectors of the economy is called the:
(A) War dividend.
(B) Fiscal cliff.

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106. A key challenge in defence budgeting is balancing the need for modernization (capital expenditure) with the growing burden of:
(A) Salaries and pensions (revenue expenditure).
(B) The cost of military parades.
(C) Investment in the stock market.
(D) Donations to international charities.

107. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) TRIPS - Intellectual Property
(B) TRIMS - Investment Measures
(C) NSG - Nuclear Technology Control
(D) SAPTA - Global Free Trade

108. Match the economic theory with its likely view on defence spending.
List I: (Economic Theory)
P. Classical
Q. Keynesian
R. Marxist
S. Neoclassical (Public Choice)
List II: (View on Defence Spending)
1. Useful tool to stimulate aggregate demand in an underemployed economy.
2. A necessary function of the state for protection, but otherwise a burden on the economy.
3. An instrument of the capitalist class to protect interests and expand markets.
4. A result of lobbying by special interests (military-industrial complex) leading to inefficiently high budgets.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

109. The "peace dividend" is an economic concept that would be most relevant in which scenario?
(A) During an escalating arms race.
(B) When a country is facing an imminent invasion.
(C) In the immediate aftermath of a major war's conclusion.
(D) At the beginning of a military modernization program.

110. The primary purpose of a country's participation in a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) is to:
(A) Increase its defence budget.
(B) Form a military alliance against non-member countries.
(C) Isolate its economy from global markets.
(D) Reduce or eliminate tariffs and other trade barriers with member countries.

111. All of the following are major economic problems faced during post-war reconstruction EXCEPT:
(A) A sudden and sustained decrease in the price of all goods.
(B) Massive unemployment.
(C) Destroyed infrastructure.
(D) Heavy national debt.

112. The strategic use of economic tools by a state to advance its geopolitical goals is known as:
(A) Economic isolationism.
(B) Geo-economics or economic statecraft.
(C) Laissez-faire economics.
(D) Mercantilism in its purely historical form.

113. What is the fundamental security challenge associated with the TRIPS agreement?
(A) It encourages the proliferation of nuclear weapons among non-nuclear states.
(B) It can make acquiring advanced defence technologies expensive due to patents.
(C) It forces countries to reveal their most sensitive military secrets in trade talks.
(D) It bans all independent research and development within the domestic defence sector.

114. The determinant of defence expenditure that relates to a country's geographical location, borders, and proximity to conflict zones is known as:
(A) The geo-strategic factor.
(B) The economic factor.
(C) The technological factor.
(D) The historical factor.

115. Consider the following effects of defence expenditure:
a. Development of technologies like GPS and the internet that have civilian applications.
b. Training of a skilled workforce (engineers, technicians) who can later join the civilian sector.

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(B) Economic warfare.
(C) Post-war reconstruction.
(D) Defence planning.

175. In a defence budget, the salaries of military personnel would fall under:
(A) Revenue expenditure.
(B) Capital expenditure.
(C) Modernization fund.
(D) Contingency fund.

176. The idea that some conflicts are motivated by the desire to control valuable natural resources is part of the:
(A) "Grievance" theory of war.
(B) "Greed" theory of war.
(C) "Peace dividend" concept.
(D) "Sustainable development" agenda.

177. A complete ban on trade with a particular country is known as a/an:
(A) Sanction.
(B) Embargo.
(C) Boycott.
(D) Tariff.

178. The Marshall Plan, which helped rebuild Western European economies after WWII, is a classic example of:
(A) Post-war reconstruction aid.
(B) Economic warfare.
(C) A Free Trade Agreement.
(D) A geo-economic strategy of containment.

179. The WTO agreement that deals with intellectual property rights, such as patents on defence technologies, is:
(A) TRIMS
(B) GATT
(C) TRIPS
(D) SAPTA

180. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
Assertion (A): India actively participates in multilateral forums like BRICS and SCO.
Reason (R): This participation is part of India's strategy to pursue a multi-aligned foreign policy and enhance its strategic autonomy.

181. The term "geo-economics" refers to the use of:
(A) Geographic tools to study the economy.
(B) Military force to capture economic assets.
(C) Economic instruments to achieve geopolitical goals.
(D) Economic models to predict earthquakes.

182. A country's decision to increase defence spending in response to an arms buildup by a neighboring rival is an example of what kind of determinant?
(A) A purely economic determinant.
(B) A geo-strategic and security determinant.
(C) A sustainable development goal.
(D) A post-war reconstruction effort.

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183. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The "peace dividend" refers to the money saved by a country during wartime.
Statement II: A major challenge of sustainable development is the environmental impact of military activities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

184. The purchase of new submarines for the navy would be accounted for in the defence budget under which category?
(A) Capital Expenditure.
(B) Revenue Expenditure.
(C) Pensions.
(D) Pay and Allowances.

185. Consider the following:
a. A sharp and immediate increase in GDP.
b. The need to rebuild destroyed infrastructure like roads and hospitals.
c. High unemployment, especially among demobilized soldiers.
d. A stable currency and zero national debt.
e. The challenge of re-establishing functioning economic institutions.
Which of the above accurately reflect the

(C) The number of weapons purchased during the year.
(D) The value of public goods and services, like education and healthcare, that are foregone.

143. Which of the following is NOT a typical determinant of defence expenditure?
(A) The dominant literary trend in the country.
(B) The country's GDP.
(C) The level of perceived external threat.
(D) Alliance commitments and international obligations.

144. What does 'revenue expenditure' in a defence budget primarily cover?
(A) The purchase of new military hardware.
(B) The day-to-day running costs, such as salaries and maintenance.
(C) The construction of new military bases.
(D) Research and development of future weapon systems.

145. The "greed" versus "grievance" debate is central to understanding:
(A) The process of defence budgeting.
(B) The economic causes of civil wars.
(C) The challenges of sustainable development.
(D) The functioning of the World Trade Organization.

146. A cyber-attack that targets and disrupts a country's stock market is an act of:
(A) Economic warfare.
(B) Post-war reconstruction.
(C) Sustainable development.
(D) Defence budgeting.

147. A major challenge in post-war reconstruction is the process of DDR, which stands for:
(A) Defence, Development, and Reconstruction.
(B) Debt, Deflation, and Recovery.
(C) Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration.
(D) Diplomacy, Dialogue, and Resolution.

148. The WTO's TRIPS agreement is most relevant to which aspect of defence economics?
(A) The level of soldiers' salaries.
(B) The cost of fuel for military vehicles.
(C) The location of military bases.
(D) The intellectual property rights for defence technology.

149. India's "Act East" policy is a geo-economic strategy aimed at strengthening ties with which region?
(A) North America.
(B) The European Union.
(C) Southeast Asia.
(D) West Africa.

150. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Geo-economics represents a shift in statecraft, where economic power is used as a primary instrument of foreign policy.
Reason (R): In the post-Cold War era, with the decline of ideological confrontation, economic competition and influence have gained greater prominence in international relations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

151. From a public finance perspective, national defence is often cited as a classic example of a:
(A) Private good.
(B) Club good.
(C) Merit good.
(D) Public good.

152. The term "spin-off" in defence economics refers to:
(A) The transfer of military technology to civilian applications.
(B) The political fallout from a military decision.
(C) The reduction of a country's armed forces.
(D) The sale of surplus military equipment.

153. One of the main arguments against high defence spending is that it can "crowd out":
(A) International tourism.
(B) The influence of the military in government.
(C) More productive private investment and social expenditure.
(D) The need for a foreign policy.

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P. Geo-economics
Q. Economic Warfare
R. Defence Planning
S. Post-war Reconstruction

List II: (Description)
1. Rebuilding a country after a conflict.
2. Formulating long-term military capability goals.
3. Using economic tools for geopolitical influence.
4. Using economic measures to coerce or weaken another state.

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

196. The "crowding out" effect of defence spending refers to:
(A) The increase in technological innovation due to military research.
(B) The deployment of troops to control large crowds.
(C) The encouragement of private investment through defence contracts.
(D) The displacement of civilian investment by government borrowing for military purposes.

197. Which of the following is the most direct economic cause of war?
(A) A shared language and culture between two nations.
(B) A long history of peaceful diplomatic relations.
(C) A dispute between two countries over the ownership of oil-rich border territory.
(D) A joint project to promote sustainable development.

198. The freezing of a target country's financial assets held in foreign banks is a tool of:
(A) Post-war reconstruction.
(B) Economic warfare.
(C) A Free Trade Agreement.
(D) The TRIPS agreement.

199. From a security perspective, what is the main risk for a country that becomes heavily dependent on imports for its defence needs?
(A) The importing nation might inadvertently become too wealthy from global trade.
(B) Private domestic companies might generate excessive profits from the imports.
(C) The country might unintentionally violate the established rules of the NSG.
(D) Critical equipment supplies can be cut off during a geopolitical crisis.

200. Consider the following statements about India's economic diplomacy:
a. India is a key member of the BRICS forum.
b. India's "Act East" policy aims to enhance its engagement with ASEAN countries.
c. India advocates for the interests of developing countries at the WTO.
d. India is a member of the NAFTA economic bloc.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) b, c, and d
(C) a and d only
(D) a, b, c and d

201. Which economic school of thought is most likely to support increased defence spending during a recession to boost employment?
(A) Classical
(B) Monetarist
(C) Keynesian
(D) Austrian

202. The concept that defence protects everyone in a country, and no one can be excluded from this protection, relates to which characteristic of a public good?
(A) The principle of non-excludability in public consumption.
(B) The principle of non-rivalry in the use of public resources.
(C) The fundamental economic concept of resource scarcity.
(D) The price elasticity of demand for a particular service.

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203. A primary objective of defence planning is to mitigate:
(A) Economic inflation.
(B) The national debt.
(C) The trade deficit.
(D) Uncertainty about future threats.

256. According to the passage, how does sustainable development broaden the conventional definition of security?
(A) By focusing exclusively on economic prosperity as the basis for security.
(B) By identifying environmental issues like climate change as potential 'threat multipliers'.
(C) By advocating for the complete disarmament of all military forces globally.
(D) By limiting security concerns to the protection of national borders from invasion.

257. What is the central tension between traditional defence activities and sustainable development as described in the text?
(A) The conflict between military hierarchies and civilian environmental agencies.
(B) The high financial cost of sustainable practices versus traditional military spending.
(C) The disagreement over the use of renewable energy in civilian versus military sectors.
(D) The potential for military operations to have a significant negative environmental impact.

258. The passage mentions 'green defence' initiatives as a response to sustainability challenges. Which of the following would be an example of such an initiative?
(A) Investing in energy-efficient technologies for military use.
(B) Increasing the frequency of large-scale military exercises.
(C) Procuring military equipment with higher fossil fuel consumption.
(D) Expanding military training grounds without environmental assessment.

259. What does the passage imply by the phrase "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"?
(A) Prioritizing immediate economic growth over all other considerations.
(B) Focusing defence spending solely on futuristic, next-generation weaponry.
(C) Maintaining a long-term perspective in resource management and policy-making.
(D) Ensuring the current generation consumes all available resources efficiently.

260. The text suggests that a modern and comprehensive defence strategy should:
(A) Integrate responses to environment-related security threats.
(B) Isolate itself from civilian concerns such as environmental policy.
(C) Prioritize military readiness above all sustainability goals.
(D) Disregard non-traditional threats to focus on conventional warfare.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The process of defence planning is a systematic endeavour to define and achieve national security objectives over the long term, and it is shaped by a variety of determinants. A primary determinant is the strategic environment, which includes the assessment of perceived threats from state and non-state actors, the nature of regional and global power balances, and the nation's alliance commitments. However, these strategic considerations must be moderated by the nation's economic capacity. The size of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the rate of economic growth, and the state of public finances collectively establish the upper ceiling for defence expenditure. A robust economy allows for greater investment in military modernization, research and development, and operational readiness. Conversely, economic stagnation can force difficult choices, leading to cuts in personnel, delays in procurement, or a reduction in training activities. Another crucial determinant is the pace of technological change. The advent of new war-fighting domains like cyber and space, and technologies such as artificial intelligence and unmanned systems, compels defence planners to constantly adapt and invest in new capabilities to avoid technological obsolescence. Therefore, defence planning is not a static exercise but a dynamic process of balancing strategic ambitions, economic realities, and technological imperatives to formulate a coherent and affordable defence posture.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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214. The process of defence budgeting typically involves a negotiation between which two key government ministries?
(A) The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Culture.
(B) The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Finance.
(C) The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Sports.
(D) The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Tourism.

215. Consider the following aspects of modern economic warfare:
a. It always leads to a declaration of war and military mobilization.
b. It can include denying a country access to critical technologies.
c. It may involve targeted sanctions against specific individuals and companies.
d. Its effects are limited to the military and do not harm civilians.
e. Cyber-attacks on economic infrastructure are a recognized tool.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) a, d, and e
(B) a and d only
(C) b, c, and e
(D) a, c, and d

216. Reintegrating ex-combatants into civilian society by providing them with skills and job opportunities is a crucial component of:
(A) The DDR process in post-war reconstruction.
(B) A geo-economic strategy.
(C) The TRIPS agreement.
(D) The initial phase of defence planning.

217. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was the predecessor to which organization?
(A) The United Nations.
(B) The World Bank.
(C) The World Trade Organization (WTO).
(D) The International Monetary Fund (IMF).

218. In the context of India's regional role, SAPTA stands for:
(A) South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement.
(B) South Asian Peoples' Trade Alliance.
(C) Strategic Arms and Proliferation Treaty Agreement.
(D) South Asian Partnership for Technological Advancement.

219. The construction of infrastructure projects in foreign countries to gain strategic influence is a hallmark of:
(A) Sustainable development.
(B) Post-war reconstruction.
(C) Economic warfare.
(D) Geo-economics.

220. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The "military-industrial complex" refers to the symbiotic relationship between a nation's military, its defense industry, and political figures.
Statement II: Proponents of the "military-industrial complex" theory argue that this relationship can lead to excessive military spending and an aggressive foreign policy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

221. A country's GDP is a key determinant of its defence expenditure because it:
(A) Measures the specific level of external military threat.
(B) Limits the exact number of active soldiers allowed.
(C) Indicates the resource base from which funds are drawn.
(D) Remains the only factor analyzed in modern budgeting.

222. The destruction of capital stock (factories, roads, etc.) is a major economic problem associated with:
(A) The implementation of a free trade agreement.
(B) A successful sustainable development program.
(C) A normal business cycle.
(D) War and its aftermath.

223. What does TRIMS stand for in the context of the WTO?
(A) Trade-Related Investment Measures.

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(B) Trade-Related Intellectual Measures System.
(C) Tariff Reduction and Integration Measures.
(D) Trade, Resources, and Investment Management System.

224. Which of the following is an example of a geo-economic action?
(A) A country's central bank adjusting interest rates for domestic inflation.
(B) A country providing development aid to a smaller nation to secure its vote in the UN.
(C) A country's army conducting routine military exercises.
(D) A country's scientists publishing a paper on a new discovery.

225. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Country/Bloc Initiative)
P. China's global infrastructure project
Q. US sanctions on a country's oil sector
R. Post-WWII European Recovery Program
S. India's enhanced engagement with ASEAN
List II: (Term)
1. Economic Warfare
2. Post-war reconstruction
3. Geo-economics (Belt and Road Initiative)
4. Geo-economics (Act East Policy)
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

226. The argument that defence spending creates jobs and stimulates technological innovation is most closely aligned with which economic perspective?
(A) The "positive externalities" or Keynesian perspective.
(B) The "wasteful spending" perspective.
(C) The "crowding out" perspective.
(D) The "pacifist" perspective.

227. The most significant challenge to financing post-war reconstruction is often:
(A) An excess of available funds.
(B) A lack of projects to invest in.
(C) A severely eroded tax base and massive national debt.
(D) The refusal of international aid.

228. From a national security standpoint, the main purpose of building a strong domestic defence industrial base is to:
(A) Increase unemployment.
(B) Export more cultural products.
(C) Comply with international environmental standards.
(D) Achieve strategic autonomy and reduce dependence on foreign suppliers.

229. If a country uses its control over a crucial waterway to influence the trade and security policies of other nations, it is practicing:
(A) Sustainable development.
(B) Post-war reconstruction.
(C) Geo-economics.
(D) Free market capitalism.

230. Consider the following:
a. Collaboration on environmental protection.
b. Competition for scarce natural resources.
c. The influence of a military-industrial complex.
d. Deep-seated economic grievances and inequality.
Which of the above are recognized economic causes of war?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) b, c, and d
(C) a and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

231. The non-rivalrous nature of national defence means that:
(A) It is functionally impossible to exclude anyone from receiving its benefits.
(B) There are no competing private firms currently providing this specific service.
(C) It is provided entirely free of cost by the government through public funds.
(D) One person's consumption does not diminish another's ability to consume it.

232. Which of the following is NOT a challenge for sustainable development?
(A) The peaceful resolution of international disputes through diplomacy.
(B) The environmental impact of large-scale military exercises.
(C) The diversion of public funds from healthcare to arms purchases.

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(D) The long-term contamination of land by unexploded ordnance.

233. A key aspect of defence planning is defining the 'capability requirements' for the armed forces. This refers to:
(A) The budget allocated for the year.
(B) The number of parades to be held.
(C) The specific skills and equipment needed to perform military tasks.
(D) The design of the military's website.

234. The "Make in India" initiative in defence is an attempt to shift the defence budget more towards:
(A) Domestic capital expenditure.
(B) Revenue expenditure.
(C) Imported capital expenditure.
(D) Pensions and salaries.

235. The concept of a "military-industrial complex" as an economic cause of war suggests that:
(A) Wars are caused by the poor.
(B) All industries naturally want to produce military goods.
(C) Wars are a result of economic recession.
(D) Wars are profitable for a powerful elite group of arms manufacturers and military leaders.

236. The imposition of high tariffs on a specific country's exports to damage its economy is a form of:
(A) Free trade.
(B) Economic warfare.
(C) Post-war reconstruction.
(D) Sustainable development.

237. The economic problem of hyperinflation in a post-war country is often the result of:
(A) A sudden influx of high-quality imported goods.
(B) The discovery of new gold reserves.
(C) The government printing vast amounts of money to finance its spending.
(D) A balanced budget and fiscal discipline.

238. Article XXI of the GATT, known as the "national security exception," is controversial because:
(A) It is overly specific and leaves absolutely no room for situational interpretation.
(B) It is too weak and has never been utilized by any country in trade history.
(C) It only applies to the international trade and distribution of agricultural goods.
(D) It can be potentially misused to justify various protectionist measures.

239. India's active role in the G20 forum is primarily to:
(A) Influence global economic policy and financial stability.
(B) Discuss military strategies.
(C) Promote a single global culture.
(D) Secure a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

240. Consider the following:
a. It can transform trade and investment into instruments of power politics.
b. It may lead to the formation of competing economic blocs.
c. It can create new vulnerabilities and dependencies.
d. It has made military power completely irrelevant.
e. It always promotes peace and cooperation among all nations.

Which of the above are implications of geo-economics for global/regional stability?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) c, d, and e
(C) a, d, and e
(D) b and e only

241. The economic theory of public goods helps explain why defence is:
(A) Best provided by private, profit-making firms.
(B) Usually provided by the government and funded through taxes.
(C) Only available to those who can afford it.
(D) A rivalrous and excludable service.

242. "Demobilization" in the context of post-war reconstruction refers to the process of:
(A) Officially discharging active soldiers from military service.
(B) Rebuilding the economy.
(C) Holding democratic elections.
(D) De-mining conflict zones.

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204. "Defence acquisition" is the process of:
(A) Recruiting soldiers for the army.
(B) Procuring weapon systems and equipment for the armed forces.
(C) Planning military strategy.
(D) Disposing of surplus land.

205. In the "greed" vs "grievance" debate on the causes of war, "grievance" refers to factors like:
(A) The desire for a neighboring country's diamond mines.
(B) The lobbying efforts of arms manufacturers.
(C) Political oppression and social injustice.
(D) A purely rational calculation of profit from conflict.

206. Boycotting goods from a specific country as a form of protest is a tool primarily associated with:
(A) Defence budgeting.
(B) The "peace dividend."
(C) The TRIMS agreement.
(D) Economic warfare.

207. A massive international effort to provide funds and expertise to rebuild a country devastated by war is an activity of:
(A) Post-war reconstruction.
(B) Geo-economics.
(C) Economic warfare.
(D) Defence planning.

208. The main purpose of the WTO is to:
(A) Provide loans to developing countries.
(B) Ensure that global trade flows smoothly, predictably, and freely.
(C) Regulate international currency exchange rates.
(D) Control the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

209. India's engagement with the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) allows it to address regional issues related to:
(A) North American trade.
(B) Terrorism, separatism, and extremism.
(C) European Union regulations.
(D) South American economic integration.

210. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The TRIMS agreement under the WTO can be a point of contention for countries wishing to build a domestic defence industry.
Reason (R): TRIMS restricts the use of measures like local content requirements, which countries often use to force foreign firms to manufacture locally and transfer technology.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

211. The term "weaponized interdependence" describes a situation where a country:
(A) Uses its military forces to directly compel other nations to trade.
(B) Becomes entirely dependent on other nations for its weaponry.
(C) Exploits its central position in economic networks to coerce others.
(D) Achieves total global peace through mutual economic dependence.

212. What is the most significant economic trade-off a government faces when it decides to increase its defence budget?
(A) The choice between different types of military hardware.
(B) The diplomatic praise it will receive from its allies.
(C) The impact on the next day's stock market performance.
(D) The opportunity cost of not spending that money on other sectors like health or education.

213. The environmental pillar of sustainable development would be most concerned with which aspect of defence?
(A) The size of soldiers' pensions.
(B) The color of military uniforms.
(C) The carbon footprint of military bases and operations.
(D) The outcome of simulated war games.

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healthcare, or infrastructure, termed 'butter.' This 'guns versus butter' dilemma is a foundational concept in defence planning, forcing governments to make strategic choices about resource allocation based on perceived threats, economic capacity, and societal priorities. Economic analysis thus helps in evaluating the efficiency of defence expenditure and in making informed decisions about the optimal size and composition of a nation's military forces in relation to its overall economic health and development goals.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what are the two primary characteristics that define defence as a public good?
(A) Scarcity and marketability
(B) Non-excludability and non-rivalry
(C) Profitability and private ownership
(D) Divisibility and individual consumption

252. The 'guns versus butter' dilemma, as described in the passage, primarily illustrates which economic concept?
(A) Opportunity cost
(B) Market failure
(C) Economies of scale
(D) Absolute advantage

253. Based on the text, why is state intervention considered necessary for the provision of national defence?
(A) Because private firms lack the technological capability to produce military hardware.
(B) Because international law mandates that only states can maintain military forces.
(C) Because the public good nature of defence makes market-based provision unfeasible.
(D) Because defence is inherently more profitable for the state than for private enterprise.

254. What is the principal function of applying economic analysis to defence, as inferred from the passage?
(A) To guarantee victory in military conflicts.
(B) To eliminate all threats to national security.
(C) To promote the privatization of military services.
(D) To aid in making efficient and strategic resource allocation choices.

255. The passage suggests that decisions regarding the allocation of resources to defence are influenced by a combination of factors. Which of the following is NOT explicitly mentioned as one of these factors?
(A) Perceived threats to the nation.
(B) The nation's overall economic capacity.
(C) Prevailing public opinion on military conscription.
(D) The society's broader priorities.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Sustainable development presents a complex set of challenges and necessitates multifaceted responses, particularly when viewed through the lens of defence and security. The core principle of sustainable development—meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs—intersects with defence policy in several critical areas. Large-scale military activities, for instance, can have significant environmental footprints, from high levels of fossil fuel consumption to the contamination of training grounds and the environmental consequences of conflict itself. A key challenge is to balance national security imperatives with environmental protection and resource conservation. Responses to this challenge involve the development of 'green defence' initiatives, which include investing in energy-efficient military technologies, adopting sustainable procurement policies, and managing military lands in an ecologically responsible manner. Furthermore, the concept of sustainable development broadens the definition of security itself. Climate change, water scarcity, and food insecurity, all exacerbated by unsustainable practices, are increasingly recognized as 'threat multipliers' that can destabilize regions and lead to conflict. Therefore, a comprehensive defence strategy in the modern era must also incorporate responses to these non-traditional, environment-related security threats, aligning defence planning with long-term national and global sustainability goals.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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243. The WTO's TRIPS agreement sets minimum standards for:
(A) Foreign investment.
(B) Tariff levels.
(C) The protection of patents, copyrights, and trademarks.
(D) Environmental protection.

244. A long-term consequence of high defence spending, according to some economists, is:
(A) Faster long-run economic growth.
(B) A guaranteed reduction in all security threats.
(C) The elimination of the business cycle.
(D) Lower long-run economic growth due to crowding out of investment.

245. Consider the following agreements/ organizations:
1. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
2. World Trade Organization (WTO)
3. South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA)
4. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their inception or formation?
(A) 4, 1, 3, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

246. The main objective of defence budgeting is to:
(A) Allocate the maximum possible funds to the military.
(B) Allocate financial resources efficiently and effectively to meet national security objectives.
(C) Spend the entire allocated amount regardless of need.
(D) Prepare a budget that is smaller than the previous year's.

247. The "resource curse" is an economic theory that can help explain:
(A) Why international trade is always beneficial.
(B) The process of post-war reconstruction.
(C) The principles of sustainable development.
(D) Why some resource-rich countries are prone to conflict and poverty.

248. Cutting off a rival nation's access to the SWIFT international payment system is a potent tool of modern:
(A) Economic and financial warfare.
(B) Geo-physics.
(C) Post-war reconstruction.
(D) Sustainable development policy.

249. What is a primary concern for national security that arises from international trade regimes like the WTO?
(A) They encourage too much domestic production.
(B) They force countries to reduce their military size.
(C) They can limit a country's ability to protect its strategic defence industries.
(D) They maintain no significant impact on modern national security matters.

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250. The concept that economic interconnectedness can be used as a coercive tool, rather than just a source of mutual benefit, is central to the study of:
(A) Geo-economics.
(B) Classical trade theory.
(C) Sustainable development.
(D) Post-war reconstruction.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The application of economic theories to the domain of defence provides a critical framework for understanding national security policy. Defence is often conceptualized as a classic example of a 'public good,' characterized by non-excludability and non-rivalry in consumption. This means that once a nation's security is provided, it is impossible to exclude any citizen from its benefits, and one citizen's consumption of this security does not diminish another's. This characteristic poses a fundamental problem for market-based provision, necessitating state intervention and public funding through taxation. Furthermore, the concept of opportunity cost is central to defence economics. Every resource allocated to the military, colloquially termed 'guns,' represents a trade-off against resources that could have been used for civilian purposes like education,

261. According to the passage, what is described as setting the "upper ceiling for defence expenditure"?
(A) The demands of international alliance partners.
(B) The pace of technological innovation in warfare.
(C) The intensity of perceived threats from non-state actors.
(D) The nation's overall economic capacity.

262. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text as a determinant of defence planning?
(A) The assessment of perceived threats.
(B) The influence of domestic political ideologies.
(C) The nature of technological change.
(D) The country's alliance commitments.

263. The passage suggests that economic stagnation can directly lead to which of the following consequences for the military?
(A) An increase in recruitment and personnel strength.
(B) An acceleration of research and development projects.
(C) Delays in the procurement of new equipment.
(D) A greater focus on offensive military doctrines.

264. What does the text imply by stating that defence planning is a "dynamic process"?
(A) It implies that defence plans are rigid and unchangeable once formulated.
(B) It means the process is driven solely by military leadership without external input.
(C) It indicates that planning is a purely theoretical exercise with no practical application.
(D) It suggests that planning is constantly adjusting to changing factors.

265. As per the passage, why must defence planners pay close attention to technological change?
(A) To avoid the military becoming outdated and ineffective.
(B) To reduce the overall defence budget.
(C) To maintain traditional methods of warfare.
(D) To fulfill obligations under international treaties.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Defence budgeting is the critical process through which a nation's defence policy and plans are translated into a concrete financial program. It is far more than a simple accounting exercise; it is a statement of national priorities and strategic intent, allocating finite resources among competing defence requirements. The defence budget is typically bifurcated into two main categories: revenue expenditure and capital expenditure. Revenue expenditure covers the day-to-day running costs, such as salaries and allowances for personnel, maintenance of existing equipment, transportation, and procurement of stores and ammunition. Capital expenditure, on the other hand, is allocated for the acquisition of new assets and the modernization of the armed forces. This includes purchasing new weapon systems like aircraft and ships, funding major construction projects, and investing in research and development (R&D). A key challenge in defence budgeting is maintaining a judicious balance between these two categories. Over-emphasis on revenue expenditure can sustain a large force but may leave it poorly equipped, while excessive capital spending without adequate revenue allocation can result in acquiring advanced platforms that cannot be properly maintained or operated. Therefore, effective defence budgeting requires a long-term perspective to ensure that immediate readiness is not sacrificed for future modernization, and vice-versa.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary function of a defence budget, according to the passage?
(A) To serve as a historical record of military spending.
(B) To convert defence policy into a tangible financial plan.
(C) To determine the salaries of civilian government employees.
(D) To function solely as an accounting tool for the treasury.

267. Based on the description in the text, the purchase of a new fleet of fighter jets would be classified under which budgetary category?
(A) Revenue expenditure

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(B) Capital expenditure
(C) Operational costs
(D) Maintenance funds

268. The passage highlights a central challenge in defence budgeting. What is this challenge?
(A) Balancing the costs of day-to-day operations with modernization investments.
(B) Finding enough personnel to enlist in the armed forces.
(C) Securing international loans for military spending.
(D) Deciding on the appropriate uniform designs for military personnel.

269. According to the text, what is a potential negative consequence of over-emphasizing revenue expenditure?
(A) The military may acquire advanced equipment it cannot maintain.
(B) The military may become too small to be effective.
(C) The military may be large in number but equipped with outdated technology.
(D) The military may have to cancel all training exercises due to lack of funds.

270. The payment of salaries and allowances to military personnel would fall under which component of the defence budget?
(A) Research and Development
(B) Capital Outlay
(C) Modernization Fund
(D) Revenue Expenditure

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The exploration of the economic causes of war reveals a complex web of motivations that extend beyond purely political or ideological conflicts. One prominent theory posits that wars are often fought over the control of scarce and valuable natural resources, such as oil, minerals, and water. As industrial economies grow, their demand for these resources intensifies, and securing access to them, by force if necessary, can become a primary national security objective. Another economic driver of conflict is intense commercial rivalry. When nations compete for the same export markets or sources of investment, tensions can escalate, leading to protectionist policies, trade wars, and, in extreme cases, armed conflict to eliminate an economic competitor or secure exclusive market access. Furthermore, internal economic distress within a country can be a significant cause of external aggression. A government facing high unemployment, severe inequality, or economic collapse may be tempted to initiate a foreign conflict as a diversionary tactic. This "diversionary theory of war" suggests that rallying the population against a common external enemy can distract from domestic problems and bolster the regime's legitimacy. Thus, economic factors, whether rooted in resource scarcity, market competition, or internal instability, are often fundamental, albeit sometimes hidden, drivers of inter-state war.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the passage, what does the "diversionary theory of war" suggest?
(A) That wars are fought to divert resources from civilian to military sectors.
(B) That economic aid can be used to divert a nation from its aggressive intentions.
(C) That governments may start external conflicts to distract from domestic economic problems.
(D) That trade routes are often diverted during wartime to avoid blockades.

272. Which of the following is identified in the text as a potential economic cause of war related to international trade?
(A) The establishment of free trade agreements.
(B) Intense competition for the same export markets.
(C) A global surplus of essential commodities.
(D) The promotion of international economic cooperation.

273. The passage suggests that a growing industrial economy might go to war to:
(A) Reduce its dependence on technology.
(B) Promote global free trade policies.
(C) Lower its domestic unemployment rate.
(D) Secure access to scarce natural resources.

274. Based on the passage, an internal economic problem that might lead to external conflict is:
(A) A state of severe economic inequality.

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(B) A highly skilled and educated workforce.
(C) A period of rapid and equitable economic growth.
(D) An extremely low rate of unemployment.

275. What is the main argument presented in the passage regarding the causes of war?
(A) Wars are exclusively caused by political and ideological differences.
(B) Modern wars are less frequent due to economic interdependence.
(C) Economic factors are often fundamental, underlying drivers of conflict.
(D) All wars throughout history can be traced to a single economic cause.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In the contemporary global landscape, economic warfare has evolved into a sophisticated instrument of statecraft, often employed as a substitute for or a precursor to kinetic military action. Unlike traditional warfare, which relies on armed force, modern economic warfare utilizes a nation's economic power to coerce, weaken, or destabilize a target state. The tools of this warfare are diverse and can include the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions, which restrict trade and financial transactions, and targeted sanctions aimed at specific individuals, companies, or sectors. Trade wars, initiated through the levying of high tariffs on a rival's goods, are another prominent tool designed to inflict economic pain and gain strategic concessions. Furthermore, the domain of economic warfare extends to currency manipulation, where a state alters its exchange rate to gain an unfair trade advantage, and to control over critical supply chains and technologies. By restricting a rival's access to essential components or advanced technology, a state can cripple key industries, including the defence sector. Cyber-attacks targeting a nation's financial infrastructure, such as its stock exchanges or banking systems, represent a particularly disruptive form of modern economic warfare, capable of causing widespread panic and economic paralysis without firing a single shot.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the primary objective of modern economic warfare as described in the passage?
(A) To use economic power to coerce or weaken a target state.
(B) To promote global free trade and economic integration.
(C) To provide development aid to impoverished nations.
(D) To replace national currencies with a single global currency.

277. Which of the following is presented in the text as a tool of modern economic warfare?
(A) Cultural exchange programs.
(B) Joint military exercises with an adversary.
(C) Diplomatic negotiations for peace treaties.
(D) The imposition of economic sanctions.

278. According to the passage, how can a cyber-attack be considered a form of economic warfare?
(A) By promoting online commerce between rival nations.
(B) By targeting and disrupting a nation's financial infrastructure.
(C) By improving the security of a rival's banking system.
(D) By facilitating secure communication for diplomatic talks.

279. The text suggests that controlling critical technologies can be a tool of economic warfare because it can:
(A) Encourage technological collaboration between nations.
(B) Lead to the rapid development of a rival's industries.
(C) Cripple a rival's key industries, including defence.
(D) Lower the global price of advanced technological goods.

280. How does the passage distinguish modern economic warfare from traditional warfare?
(A) Modern economic warfare is always more destructive than traditional warfare.
(B) Modern economic warfare is only practiced by developing nations.
(C) Modern economic warfare has no impact on civilian populations.
(D) Modern economic warfare relies on economic instruments rather than armed

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warfare serves as a specific subset of geo-economics, characterized by the use of coercive measures like sanctions or trade restrictions to achieve security goals. Both concepts reflect the increasing integration of economic strength and foreign policy in the modern global landscape.

15. (A) Governments printing excessive money to fund reconstruction and pay debts.
Hyperinflation in post-war economies is frequently triggered by a collapse in fiscal discipline and the loss of monetary control. When governments lack a stable tax base but face massive reconstruction costs and debt obligations, they may resort to printing excessive amounts of currency. This rapid increase in the money supply, without a corresponding increase in the production of goods and services, leads to a precipitous decline in purchasing power and the destabilization of the national economy.

16. (A) a, b, and d
India maintains a robust presence in several global economic forums to protect its interests and promote regional cooperation. As a founding member of the World Trade Organization, India actively participates in global trade governance. Its membership in the G20 allows it to contribute to international economic stability and growth. Furthermore, India plays a leading role in SAARC and its economic initiatives like the SAPTA, focusing on enhancing trade and development within the South Asian region.

17. (B) Wars are fought to control valuable natural resources for economic gain.
The greed theory of conflict posits that wars are primarily motivated by rational economic calculations rather than ideological or historical grievances. Under this perspective, rebel groups or states engage in armed conflict to gain control over lucrative natural resources such as diamonds, oil, or minerals. The potential for immense financial gain from the extraction and sale of these commodities provides a powerful incentive for initiating and sustaining violence, particularly in regions with weak governance and institutions.

18. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights agreement has profound implications for national security because it establishes global standards for the protection of patents and technology. These regulations directly affect a nation's ability to indigenously develop or affordably acquire advanced defense systems. By restricting the unauthorized replication of sensitive technologies, TRIPS influences the strategic autonomy of states and their technological competitiveness within the global military market, necessitating careful navigation of international intellectual property laws.

19. (C) TRIMS
The Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures is a key component of the international trade regime under the World Trade Organization. It specifically addresses investment policies that can create trade distortions, such as local content requirements or trade balancing rules. In the context of national security, TRIMS can limit a government's ability to mandate that foreign defense firms produce components locally, thereby impacting domestic industrial policies aimed at building a self-reliant and resilient national defense manufacturing sector.

20. (B) b, c, and e
Geo-economics is the study and practice of using economic instruments to achieve geopolitical objectives. It analyzes how geographic factors influence economic outcomes and international power dynamics. Initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative demonstrate how states use infrastructure investment and trade networks to expand their strategic influence globally. This approach prioritizes economic levers, such as sanctions and investment policy, as primary tools of statecraft, reflecting a shift from traditional military competition to competition through financial and commercial means.

21. (C) Planning defines strategic goals, while budgeting allocates the financial resources to achieve them.
Defense planning and defense budgeting are two distinct but interconnected processes within national security management. Planning involves the identification of long-term strategic goals, threat assessments, and the determination

as defence production or critical technologies, from foreign competition to ensure self-reliance in times of crisis. The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) creates another area of friction. While TRIPS protects intellectual property, a nation might view the strict patent enforcement on dual-use technologies (items with both civilian and military applications) as a threat to its ability to develop its own defence capabilities. Similarly, the Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) restricts policies that favor domestic firms over foreign investors, which can conflict with a country's desire to nurture an indigenous defence industrial base. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), although not a trade regime in the same vein as the WTO, directly impacts national security by controlling the export of nuclear material and technology, creating a clear link between trade controls and non-proliferation goals.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the fundamental source of tension between WTO principles and national security, as described in the passage?
(A) The WTO's mandate to increase military spending globally.
(B) The WTO's preference for bilateral trade agreements over multilateral ones.
(C) The requirement for all WTO members to share military technology.
(D) The conflict between the principle of open markets and the need to protect strategic industries.

287. According to the text, how might the TRIPS agreement pose a challenge to a nation's security interests?
(A) By encouraging the free and open sharing of all intellectual property.
(B) By demanding that all military technology be produced under WTO supervision.
(C) By restricting a nation's ability to develop defence capabilities through strict patent enforcement.
(D) By promoting the piracy of software used in defence systems.

288. The passage suggests that a nation's policy to favor domestic defence firms over foreign investors could conflict with the rules of which agreement?
(A) TRIPS
(B) TRIMS
(C) NSG
(D) NAFTA

289. What is the primary function of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) as mentioned in the text?
(A) To promote the use of nuclear energy for commercial purposes worldwide.
(B) To facilitate free trade in all goods, including nuclear components.
(C) To act as a subsidiary body of the World Trade Organization.
(D) To control the export of nuclear materials and technology for non-proliferation.

290. The term 'dual-use technologies' as used in the passage refers to items that have:
(A) Both civilian and military applications.
(B) Only been used twice in conflicts.
(C) Been developed by two different countries collaboratively.
(D) Expired patents under the TRIPS agreement.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

India's role in regional and global economic forums and organizations is a critical component of its foreign and economic policy, reflecting a strategic effort to enhance its national power and secure its interests. Within global organizations like the World Trade Organization (WTO), India has traditionally positioned itself as a leader of the developing world, advocating for a more equitable global trade system and protecting the interests of its agricultural sector and food security programs. In recent years, its engagement has become more nuanced, seeking to balance its developmental imperatives with the need to integrate more deeply into the global economy. At the regional level, India's participation is exemplified by its relationship with blocs such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and its proactive engagement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). While the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAPTA) has had

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limited success, India's "Act East" policy signifies a deeper economic and strategic pivot towards Southeast Asia, viewing ASEAN as central to regional stability and prosperity. By actively participating in these forums, India aims not only to boost its trade and investment flows but also to shape regional security architecture, counter-balancing other major powers and fostering a multipolar order that is conducive to its own rise as a global player.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What has been India's traditional role within the World Trade Organization (WTO), according to the passage?
(A) To advocate for the interests of developed nations.
(B) To promote the immediate and complete liberalization of all its markets.
(C) To act as a leader for the developing world.
(D) To remain isolated from global trade discussions.

292. India's "Act East" policy, as described in the text, signifies a strategic pivot towards which regional organization?
(A) ASEAN
(B) NAFTA
(C) European Union
(D) NSG

293. Based on the passage, what is a dual objective of India's participation in regional and global economic forums?
(A) To promote cultural isolationism and economic self-sufficiency.
(B) To exclusively focus on agricultural subsidies and ignore industrial growth.
(C) To challenge the existence of all international organizations.
(D) To boost its economy and shape the regional security environment.

294. The passage mentions the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAPTA). What does the text imply about its effectiveness?
(A) It has been extraordinarily successful in integrating the region.
(B) It has achieved only limited success.
(C) It has primarily benefited nations outside of South Asia.
(D) It was replaced by NAFTA.

295. The passage suggests that by engaging in these forums, India seeks to foster what kind of international order?
(A) A unipolar order dominated by a single superpower.
(B) A bipolar order split between two competing blocs.
(C) A multipolar order with multiple centers of power.
(D) An isolationist order with no international cooperation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Geo-economics represents a paradigm shift in international relations, where the logic of conflict is increasingly channeled through the instruments of economics. It is defined as the use of economic tools by states to advance their geopolitical goals and enhance their relative power. Instead of deploying military force, states practicing geo-economics leverage instruments such as trade policy, investment, sanctions, currency manipulation, and energy politics to achieve strategic ends. For example, a nation might offer preferential trade deals and massive infrastructure investments to smaller countries to secure their political allegiance or gain access to strategic ports. Conversely, it might impose sanctions or disrupt energy supplies to punish a rival or deter it from a particular course of action. This rise of geo-economics has profound implications for global and regional stability. It can transform economic interdependence, once seen as a source of peace, into a weapon of coercion. This creates new vulnerabilities for states that are heavily dependent on others for trade, technology, or finance. The competition can lead to the formation of rival economic blocs, the fragmentation of global supply chains, and a general erosion of the multilateral, rules-based economic order. Consequently, the stability of regions may become increasingly dependent on the outcomes of these geo-economic contests rather than on traditional military balances.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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296. What is the core definition of geo-economics provided in the passage?
(A) The study of the geographical distribution of economic resources.
(B) The exclusive reliance on military power to achieve economic goals.
(C) The promotion of a single global currency to ensure stability.
(D) The use of economic instruments to achieve geopolitical objectives.

297. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text as an instrument of geo-economics?
(A) Military invasion
(B) Trade policy
(C) Investment
(D) Sanctions

298. According to the passage, what is a major implication of the rise of geo-economics for global stability?
(A) It guarantees a more peaceful and cooperative international system.
(B) It can turn economic interdependence into a tool for coercion.
(C) It eliminates the relevance of a nation's military power.
(D) It strengthens the rules-based multilateral economic order.

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299. The text suggests that a state might use a geo-economic strategy like large-scale infrastructure investment in another country in order to:
(A) To decrease its own economic influence.
(B) To secure political allegiance and strategic access.
(C) To promote the other country's complete independence.
(D) To fulfill a mandate from the United Nations.

300. How does geo-economics affect the international order, as inferred from the passage?
(A) It can lead to the fragmentation of the global economy into rival blocs.
(B) It universally strengthens global supply chains and integration.
(C) It reinforces the role of traditional military balances as the sole determinant of power.
(D) It ensures that economic relations are always separate from political disputes.

sanctions and embargoes to restrict commerce. Additionally, currency manipulation can be used to destabilize an opponent's monetary system, while cyber-attacks against financial infrastructure can cause significant economic disruption. Unlike these coercive measures, providing humanitarian aid to neutral countries is a tool of soft power and diplomacy rather than a method of economic warfare.

29. (C) They might lead to an over-reliance on foreign countries for critical defence components.
While Free Trade Agreements aim to enhance economic growth through increased commerce, they present significant national security challenges. A primary concern is that such agreements can lead to the erosion of domestic manufacturing capabilities and an over-reliance on foreign suppliers for critical defense components and technologies. In times of geopolitical crisis, this dependency can create vulnerabilities, as supply chains may be disrupted, potentially compromising the nation's military readiness and its ability to maintain strategic autonomy in security matters.

30. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
A nation's defense expenditure is determined by a complex interplay of several factors rather than population size alone. Economic indicators like GDP growth and the availability of government revenue are critical, alongside geopolitical considerations such as threat perception. A significant driver of defense planning is the technological capability of potential adversaries, which necessitates investments in modernization to maintain a credible deterrent. Therefore, while population may influence the scale of an army, it is not the sole determinant of total expenditure.

31. (A) Issues like high inequality, political repression, and social injustice.
The grievance theory of conflict suggests that wars often arise from deep-seated social and political frustrations within a population. These grievances typically stem from extreme economic inequality, the marginalization of specific groups, and the lack of political representation or basic human rights. When individuals feel that the state has failed to address these injustices, they may be more inclined to join insurgencies or participate in civil unrest, leading to armed conflict as a means to express or resolve these grievances.

32. (B) The use of economic means to achieve geopolitical ends.
Geo-economics is defined by the strategic application of economic tools and resources to advance a nation's geopolitical interests and influence. This concept recognizes that in a globalized world, economic power, including trade policy, investment, and control over financial networks, is frequently used as a substitute for or a supplement to military force. By leveraging economic strength, states can shape international relations, secure strategic resources, and influence the policies of other nations to align with their own national security objectives.

33. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the structure of defense budgeting, revenue expenditure represents the recurring financial obligations necessary to maintain the armed forces' operational status. This category typically consumes a large portion of the total budget because it includes continuous costs such as salaries for personnel, pensions for retirees, and the ongoing maintenance of existing equipment and facilities. These expenses are essential for sustaining the readiness of the military but often leave limited room for capital investments in new technologies and modernization projects.

34. (A) The emigration of highly skilled and educated individuals from the war-torn country.
The phenomenon of brain drain is a significant economic obstacle during post-war reconstruction. It occurs when highly educated professionals, such as doctors, engineers, and scientists, emigrate to more stable countries in search of safety and better opportunities. This loss of human capital severely hinders the nation's ability to rebuild its institutions, manage complex infrastructure projects, and foster long-term economic innovation. Recovering this lost expertise is a slow and difficult process that is essential for sustainable national recovery and growth.

35. (C) GATT Article XXI, the "Security Exception".

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to increase the total gross domestic product through strategic government spending.

8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Strategic defense planning requires a continuous and dynamic approach to remain effective in an ever-changing global landscape. This necessity arises because the underlying factors of national security, including technological breakthroughs, evolving geopolitical threats, and fluctuating economic conditions, are constantly in flux. Effective planners must perpetually assess these shifting variables to ensure that military capabilities and resource allocations remain aligned with the contemporary security environment and the long-term strategic objectives and safety of the state.

9. (C) It forces a re-evaluation of the "Guns vs. Butter" trade-off, incorporating environmental costs.
Sustainable development introduces a holistic framework that challenges traditional defense paradigms by requiring an integration of environmental and social considerations into economic planning. This perspective necessitates a more comprehensive analysis of the Guns versus Butter model, where the true cost of military readiness includes ecological degradation and resource depletion. Policymakers must now balance immediate security requirements with the long-term preservation of the natural environment and the social well-being of future generations and societies.

10. (A) Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration.
The Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration process is a critical component of post-conflict stabilization and peacebuilding efforts. Demobilization involves the formal discharge of active combatants from military structures. Disarmament focuses on the collection and secure disposal of weapons and explosives from these groups. Reintegration is the long-term process of providing former fighters with social and economic opportunities, such as vocational training and employment, to facilitate their transition back into stable, productive civilian life.

11. (D) Cause: A perceived increase in external security threats. Effect: A likely increase in the allocation for defence expenditure.
In the field of defense economics, clear cause-and-effect relationships exist between the perceived security environment and fiscal policy decisions. When a state identifies a significant rise in external threats or regional instability, it typically responds by increasing the resources allocated to national security. This adjustment in defense expenditure is intended to enhance military preparedness, modernize weapon systems, and maintain a credible deterrent against potential adversaries, thereby ensuring the continued safety and sovereignty of the nation.

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12. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Economic warfare utilizes various specialized tools to coerce or penalize target nations. Sanctions represent legal penalties imposed for non-compliance with international norms. An embargo entails a comprehensive prohibition of trade and commerce. A boycott is a collective refusal by consumers or nations to engage in business with a specific entity. Financial warfare involves the strategic use of monetary instruments, such as freezing foreign assets, to damage the economic stability and financial integrity of an adversary's national systems.

13. (A) a, b, and d only
A national defense budget serves as a comprehensive financial roadmap detailing the projected spending for the armed forces. It is typically structured into revenue expenditure for recurring costs and capital expenditure for asset acquisition. These allocations cover essential areas such as personnel salaries, pensions, and modernization programs. Importantly, in democratic systems, these budgets are not determined solely by military commanders but are subject to rigorous civilian oversight and legislative approval to ensure financial accountability.

14. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Geo-economics involves the strategic application of economic instruments to advance national interests and achieve favorable geopolitical outcomes. This approach recognizes that economic power is often as significant as military force in international relations. Economic

ANSWERS

1. (B) The opportunity cost of defence expenditure.
The Guns versus Butter model is a classic economic demonstration representing the inherent trade-off faced by a nation when allocating limited resources. Within a production possibilities frontier framework, an increase in military spending necessitates a corresponding reduction in civilian goods. This fundamental concept highlights that every dollar spent on national security carries an opportunity cost, which is the value of alternative social and economic programs foregone by the state.

2. (A) One person's consumption of it does not reduce its availability to others.
National security is characterized as a pure public good due to its non-rivalrous and non-excludable nature. Non-rivalry implies that the protection provided to one individual does not diminish the level of security available to any other citizen. Additionally, it is impossible to exclude specific individuals from the benefits of national defense once provided, leading to a market failure where private markets cannot efficiently supply the required level of security.

3. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Defence expenditure often yields significant technological spin-offs that enhance various civilian industries through research and development advancements. From a Keynesian macroeconomic perspective, government spending on the military serves as a mechanism to stimulate aggregate demand, particularly during periods of high unemployment. These injections of funds into the economy can create a multiplier effect, encouraging industrial growth and increasing the overall level of economic activity, domestic production, and labor employment.

4. (B) 4, 2, 3, 1
The establishment of these international organizations and agreements follows a specific historical timeline. The Nuclear Suppliers Group was formed in nineteen seventy-four following nuclear tests. The South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement was established in nineteen ninety-three under the SAARC framework. The North American Free Trade Agreement came into effect in nineteen ninety-four. Finally, the World Trade Organization was established in nineteen ninety-five, succeeding the general agreement on tariffs and trade after the Uruguay Round.

5. (C) The global price of a specific consumer good.
Determining a nation's military budget involves several complex factors including geopolitical threat perceptions, the growth of the gross domestic product, and rapid technological advancements in weaponry. While macroeconomic indicators like economic growth directly impact the available resources for national security, the price of specific consumer items like electronics or foodstuffs does not serve as a primary determinant for overall strategic defense planning or the allocation of national military expenditure in a country.

6. (B) Reallocating defence expenditure to social and economic sectors.
The peace dividend represents the potential economic benefit and fiscal space gained from a reduction in military spending following the conclusion of a conflict or the end of an arms race. These resources can then be strategically reallocated toward more productive civilian sectors such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure development. This shift aims to enhance long-term economic growth and social welfare by utilizing funds previously dedicated to national defense for developmental purposes.

7. (D) The multiplier effect on aggregate demand.
Within the Keynesian economic framework, an increase in government expenditure on national defense acts as a fiscal stimulus that boosts aggregate demand. This initial spending generates additional income for defense contractors and personnel, leading to further consumption and investment throughout the broader economy. This process, known as the multiplier effect, is particularly significant in underemployed economies where idle resources can be mobilized

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of required military capabilities to address future challenges. In contrast, budgeting is the process of allocating specific financial resources over a defined period to fund the personnel, equipment, and operations necessary to realize those planned objectives. Successful security policy requires the seamless integration of these two critical functions.

22. (B) Acquisition of new weapon systems, platforms, and modernization projects.
In the framework of defense budgeting, capital expenditure represents the funds dedicated to the long-term enhancement of military capabilities. This includes the procurement of advanced weapon systems, naval vessels, aircraft, and the implementation of large-scale modernization projects. Unlike revenue expenditure, which covers recurring operational costs like salaries and maintenance, capital spending is focused on building and upgrading the nation's strategic assets to ensure the armed forces remain technologically competitive and prepared for future security threats.

23. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
India's engagement with various global forums reflects its multi-aligned foreign policy and regional strategic interests. BRICS represents a bloc of major emerging economies seeking to influence global economic governance. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation focuses on political, economic, and security alliances across Eurasia. SAPTA is a preferential trade arrangement designed to enhance commerce among South Asian nations. Finally, the Act East Policy signifies India's proactive strategy to deepen economic and strategic ties with Southeast Asian and ASEAN nations.

24. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
Post-war economic reconstruction typically follows a logical sequence to ensure stability and growth. The initial phase involves the demobilization and disarmament of combatants to establish security. Once peace is secured, the focus shifts to rebuilding critical physical infrastructure like power grids and transport networks. Subsequently, the restoration of economic governance and financial institutions is necessary to manage the economy. Finally, the nation must secure international aid and manage national debt to sustain long-term developmental projects.

25. (C) Sustainable Development.
The concept of sustainable development requires a careful balance between ensuring national military preparedness and promoting long-term economic prosperity and environmental health. It challenges the traditional view that security is solely a military concern, emphasizing that true stability depends on the efficient use of resources and the protection of ecological systems. Finding this equilibrium ensures that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to live in a secure and prosperous environment.

26. (A) Laissez-faire - The complete government withdrawal from funding national security.
The principle of laissez-faire generally advocates for minimal government intervention in the economy, but it does not imply the withdrawal of funding for national security. Most classical and modern economic theories recognize defense as a primary responsibility of the state because it is a pure public good that cannot be efficiently provided by the market. Other relevant concepts include opportunity cost, highlighting trade-offs in spending, and the multiplier effect, which describes how defense spending stimulates broader economic activity.

27. (D) Regulate exports of materials and technology to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.
The Nuclear Suppliers Group is a multilateral export control regime designed to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Its primary function is to establish and implement guidelines for the export of nuclear materials, equipment, and dual-use technologies. By ensuring that such exports are only used for peaceful purposes under international safeguards, the NSG plays a vital role in global security. It helps maintain the integrity of the non-proliferation regime while allowing for legitimate international cooperation in civilian nuclear energy.

28. (C) a, b, and c only
Modern economic warfare involves the strategic use of financial and commercial instruments to damage an adversary's national strength. Primary tools include the imposition of trade

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force.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The conclusion of a major war ushers in a period fraught with severe economic problems associated with post-war reconstruction. The most immediate and visible challenge is the physical rebuilding of infrastructure. Cities, transportation networks, factories, and agricultural lands are often left decimated, requiring massive capital investment for their restoration. Beyond physical destruction, nations must grapple with immense financial burdens, primarily in the form of war debt accumulated to finance the conflict. Managing this debt while simultaneously funding reconstruction can lead to severe fiscal strain, often necessitating tax increases or cuts in other public services. Another critical economic problem is the demobilization and reintegration of a large number of soldiers back into the civilian economy. This process can trigger a surge in unemployment if the economy cannot generate enough jobs, potentially leading to social unrest. Furthermore, the war economy, characterized by state control and production geared towards military needs, must be transitioned back to a peacetime economy. This transition involves de-controlling prices, privatizing state-run industries, and managing the potential for hyperinflation as pent-up consumer demand is unleashed. Addressing these multifaceted economic problems is fundamental to achieving lasting peace and stability, as failure to do so can sow the seeds of future conflict.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, what is one of the most immediate and visible economic challenges in post-war reconstruction?
(A) The rebuilding of destroyed infrastructure.
(B) The election of a new government.
(C) The prosecution of war criminals.
(D) The celebration of victory parades.

282. The text identifies the demobilization of soldiers as a critical economic problem because it can lead to:
(A) A shortage of skilled labor in the military.
(B) A sudden increase in the rate of unemployment.
(C) An immediate boom in economic productivity.
(D) A decrease in the national debt.

283. Which of the following is mentioned as a significant financial burden a nation faces after a war?
(A) The cost of hosting international peace conferences.
(B) The management of large amounts of war debt.
(C) Reparations paid by the victorious nation.
(D) A surplus of foreign currency reserves.

284. The passage suggests that transitioning from a war economy to a peacetime economy involves which of the following actions?
(A) De-controlling prices and managing potential hyperinflation.
(B) Increasing state control over all industries.
(C) Gearing all production towards military needs.
(D) Maintaining high levels of military spending.

285. What is the ultimate implication, according to the passage, of failing to solve the economic problems of post-war reconstruction?
(A) It guarantees a period of unprecedented economic growth.
(B) It automatically leads to the formation of stronger international alliances.
(C) It can create conditions that may lead to future conflict.
(D) It encourages other nations to provide unconditional financial aid.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The relationship between national security and international trade regimes is inherently complex and often marked by tension. Organizations like the World Trade Organization (WTO) are founded on principles of non-discrimination, trade liberalization, and open markets, which can significantly boost a nation's economic prosperity. However, these very principles can clash with national security imperatives. For instance, the WTO framework generally prohibits quantitative restrictions on imports, but nations often seek to protect strategic industries, such

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The World Trade Organization recognizes that national security is a paramount concern for its member states. Under Article twenty-one of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, known as the security exception, countries are permitted to take actions that would otherwise violate their trade obligations if those actions are necessary for their essential security interests. While this provision provides vital flexibility, its application is often contentious, as it must be balanced against the need to prevent protectionism and maintain a stable global trading system.

36. (D) Its strategic autonomy.
When a country invests heavily in its domestic defense industry, it seeks to enhance its strategic autonomy by reducing dependence on foreign suppliers for critical military technology and equipment. This policy of self-reliance ensures that the nation can maintain its defense capabilities even during periods of geopolitical tension or supply chain disruptions. Furthermore, building a robust indigenous industrial base fosters technological innovation and creates high-skilled jobs, contributing to both national security and long-term economic development within the sovereign borders.

37. (C) a, b, and c
High-conflict regions face unique challenges that directly undermine the core pillars of sustainable development. The diversion of scarce resources from essential public services like health and education to military spending creates long-term social vulnerabilities. Additionally, the destruction of physical infrastructure and the displacement of people disrupt economic activities and increase poverty. Environmental degradation caused by conflict further complicates recovery efforts. Overcoming these obstacles requires a comprehensive approach that prioritizes peacebuilding alongside economic reconstruction and the protection of natural resources.

38. (B) Protect and expand the interests of the ruling bourgeois class and its overseas investments.
Marxist economic theory interprets military spending in capitalist societies as a tool used by the ruling class to secure and expand its economic interests. According to this perspective, the military serves to protect overseas investments, secure access to foreign markets and resources, and suppress any threats to the capitalist global order. In this view, defense expenditure is not a neutral public good but rather an instrument of the state that facilitates the accumulation of capital and reinforces the dominance of the bourgeoisie.

39. (D) Performance-based budgeting.
Performance-based budgeting is a contemporary approach to defense finance that links the allocation of funds directly to specific, measurable outcomes and objectives. This method shifts the focus from simple input tracking to evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of military programs in achieving their intended results. By using performance metrics to guide budgeting decisions, governments can ensure that defense spending is more accountable, transparent, and aligned with the nation's strategic security goals, ultimately leading to better resource management and force optimization.

40. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Defense economics involves several specialized terms that describe the intersection of finance and security. Defense inflation refers to the tendency for military costs to rise faster than general prices. A spin-off occurs when military research leads to beneficial civilian technologies. Opportunity cost represents the value of social programs sacrificed for military spending. Finally, the peace dividend is the economic benefit derived from reallocating defense funds to civilian sectors after a conflict, highlighting the potential for growth through the strategic redirection of national resources.

41. (C) Maintaining a large standing army for future conflicts.
The Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration process is designed to facilitate the transition from conflict to stability. Its goals include the formal discharge of combatants, the collection and destruction of weapons, and the social reintegration of former fighters into civilian life. These actions are essential for reducing the risk of renewed violence and fostering social cohesion. Maintaining a large standing army is contrary to the objectives of DDR, which seeks to downsize military forces and redirect resources toward reconstruction and sustainable development.

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toward the dynamic nations of Southeast and East Asia. This initiative aims to enhance regional connectivity, deepen trade relations with ASEAN members, and strengthen security cooperation in the Indo-Pacific. By prioritizing engagement with these regions, India seeks to foster regional stability, expand its economic influence, and counter-balance other major powers, reflecting its growing role as a significant player in the broader Asian geopolitical landscape.

56. (A) The goals of sustainable development.
Armed conflicts often result in catastrophic environmental damage that has long-term consequences for human health and economic prosperity. Oil spills, deforestation, and the contamination of soil and water with hazardous materials and unexploded ordnance directly undermine the goals of sustainable development. These environmental impacts deplete natural resources, disrupt ecosystems, and hinder the recovery of agricultural and industrial activities in post-conflict regions. Protecting the environment and remediating conflict-related damage are essential components of building a resilient and sustainable future for all nations.

57. (C) The GPS technology developed for military use and later made available for civilians.
A spin-off in defense economics refers to the transfer of technological innovations originally developed for military purposes to civilian applications. The Global Positioning System is one of the most prominent examples, as it was initially created for military navigation and has since become an essential tool for global commerce, transportation, and personal electronics. Other spin-offs include the internet and various advanced materials. These technological transfers demonstrate how defense research and development can yield significant long-term economic benefits and improve the quality of civilian life.

58. (A) a, b, and d
Several economic factors are recognized as primary drivers of armed conflict. Disputes over the control of valuable natural resources, such as oil and water, frequently lead to international and internal wars. Furthermore, extreme economic inequality and social injustice within a state can create grievances that fuel civil unrest and insurgencies. Additionally, the influence of a powerful military-industrial complex, which may benefit financially from conflict, can also contribute to more aggressive foreign policies and an increased likelihood of war as a national priority.

59. (D) There is often an immediate surplus of skilled labor and capital.
Post-war reconstruction is an arduous process characterized by significant shortages rather than surpluses. Conflict typically destroys a nation's physical infrastructure, depletes its financial capital, and causes a brain drain as highly skilled professionals flee the country. Rebuilding these resources is a slow and expensive task. Key priorities include restoring macroeconomic stability, managing the demobilization and reintegration of combatants, and re-establishing functioning institutions. Overcoming these challenges is essential for preventing a relapse into conflict and fostering long-term economic and social recovery.

60. (B) It can harm civilians more than elites and may fail to achieve strategic goals.
The effectiveness of economic warfare, particularly the use of comprehensive sanctions, is a subject of intense debate among policymakers and scholars. While sanctions are intended to pressure governments to change their behavior, they often have unintended and severe humanitarian consequences for the civilian population. Furthermore, targeted regimes may develop mechanisms to bypass sanctions, or the measures may inadvertently strengthen the government's control over the economy. Consequently, sanctions sometimes fail to achieve their strategic objectives while causing significant social and economic suffering.

61. (C) To align military capabilities and resources with national security objectives and strategies.
The core principle of defense planning is to ensure that a nation's military capabilities and resources are systematically aligned with its national security objectives. This process involves a comprehensive assessment of the strategic environment, threat perceptions, and available financial resources. Effective planning allows the state to prioritize the development of the most relevant forces and technologies, avoiding

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adaptive while managing the complex trade-offs between immediate operational needs and the development of future capabilities required for national security.

49. (B) Rebuilding trust in economic institutions and the national currency.
Re-establishing economic stability in a post-war environment is an immense challenge that goes beyond physical reconstruction. One of the most difficult tasks is rebuilding public and international trust in the nation's financial institutions and its currency. Conflict often leads to hyperinflation, capital flight, and the collapse of the banking system. Restoring confidence requires consistent fiscal discipline, the establishment of a credible central bank, and the implementation of transparent governance reforms to encourage domestic investment and attract the foreign capital necessary for recovery.

50. (A) The "Guns vs. Butter" debate.
The Guns versus Butter debate centers on the fundamental economic trade-off between military spending and investment in civilian social and economic programs. Critics of high defense expenditure argue that it can crowd out more productive investments in education, healthcare, and infrastructure, potentially hindering long-term economic growth. This dilemma highlights the opportunity cost of resources, as every dollar spent on national security is a dollar unavailable for other public goods. Finding the optimal balance between these competing needs is a core challenge for national policymakers.

51. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The process of defense budgeting is inherently political because it involves the allocation of scarce public resources among competing priorities. Different branches of the military, various government ministries, and diverse societal interest groups often have conflicting demands for funding. These political dynamics are further complicated by the need to balance immediate security requirements with long-term strategic goals and the overall health of the national economy. Consequently, final budget decisions are frequently the result of complex negotiations and compromises within the governing political structure.

52. (D) Alliance between a nation's military establishment and the industry that supplies it.
The term military-industrial complex describes the close relationship and shared interests between a nation's military leadership and the private defense companies that provide weapons and equipment. Proponents of this concept warn that this alliance can exert undue influence on government policy, potentially leading to excessive military spending and an aggressive foreign policy. By lobbying for increased defense budgets and new weapon programs, these entities can create a cycle of armament that serves their own interests, sometimes at the expense of broader social and economic needs.

53. (C) A country's declaration of neutrality in a global conflict.
Geo-economics involves the proactive use of economic tools to achieve specific geopolitical goals. Examples include large-scale infrastructure projects like China's Belt and Road Initiative, the use of energy supplies as a political lever, and the imposition of targeted sanctions to influence the behavior of other states. A declaration of neutrality, while a significant diplomatic and strategic choice, is a position of non-involvement in a conflict rather than an active application of economic power to shape geopolitical outcomes or exert national influence.

54. (B) Setting standards for the protection of intellectual property rights.
The Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights agreement is a cornerstone of the global trade system under the World Trade Organization. It establishes mandatory minimum standards for the protection of various forms of intellectual property, including patents, copyrights, and trademarks. For national security, TRIPS has significant implications, as it governs the legal framework for the development and acquisition of advanced defense technologies. Compliance with these standards is essential for participating in international trade but can also affect a nation's strategic technological autonomy.

55. (D) A strategic and economic pivot towards Southeast and East Asia.
India's Look East policy, and its subsequent evolution into the Act East policy, represents a comprehensive strategic and economic shift

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96. (B) Deep economic interdependencies and mutually beneficial trade.
While many economic factors can lead to conflict, deep economic interdependencies and mutually beneficial trade are generally seen as forces that promote peace. The high economic cost of disrupting these trade relations provides states with a powerful incentive to resolve disputes through diplomacy rather than force. In contrast, competition over scarce natural resources, the influence of a powerful military-industrial complex, and internal grievances driven by extreme inequality are all recognized economic causes of war that can destabilize regions and trigger violence.

97. (B) Play a more significant role in shaping global economic and political governance.
India's increasing engagement with major global forums like the G20, BRICS, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation reflects its aspiration to be a leading player in the international order. By participating in these groups, India seeks to influence global economic policy, contribute to regional security, and advocate for the interests of the developing world. This proactive approach allows India to shape the rules and institutions of global governance, ensuring they are more representative and aligned with its own national and strategic interests.

98. (A) Impose local content requirements on foreign firms in the defence sector.
The Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures is relevant to national security as it can restrict a government's ability to implement certain industrial policies. Specifically, TRIMS prohibits the use of local content requirements, which mandate that foreign firms use a certain percentage of domestic inputs in their production. For nations wishing to build a self-reliant defense industrial base, these restrictions can be a point of contention, as they limit the state's ability to force technology transfer and support local manufacturing firms.

99. (C) Creating equitable economic opportunities and employment, especially for ex-combatants.
A primary goal of post-war reconstruction is to prevent a relapse into conflict by fostering long-term stability and social cohesion. A key economic strategy is to create equitable economic opportunities and employment, particularly for demobilized combatants. By providing former fighters with vocational training and productive jobs, the state can reduce the risk of renewed insurgencies and encourage their peaceful reintegration into society. This focus on economic inclusion is essential for building a resilient nation and ensuring a sustainable and prosperous future.

100. (B) a, b, c, and e
Effective defense planning involves several critical stages to ensure national security. This process begins with a thorough assessment of external and internal security environments to identify potential threats. Subsequently, a national security strategy is formulated and capability gaps within the armed forces are identified. Finally, financial resources are allocated to address these gaps, ensuring that military capabilities remain aligned with strategic priorities. This comprehensive approach avoids focusing on non-essential factors and ensures that the nation is prepared to meet contemporary security challenges.

101. (C) Brundtland Commission Report.
The most widely recognized definition of sustainable development was introduced in the nineteen eighty-seven report of the Brundtland Commission, titled Our Common Future. The report defines it as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This holistic concept integrates economic growth with social equity and environmental protection, providing a foundational framework for modern global policy and challenging traditional paradigms in both economic development and national security planning.

102. (B) Prohibiting the sale and transfer of weapons and military equipment.
An arms embargo is a specific and potent tool of economic warfare designed to restrict a target country's military capabilities. It involves a formal prohibition on the sale and transfer of weapons, military equipment, and dual-use technologies to the targeted nation. By cutting off access to external military supplies, an embargo aims to weaken the target's ability to conduct armed conflict or suppress internal dissent.

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wasteful expenditure and ensuring that the armed forces are prepared to meet contemporary and future challenges to national sovereignty and regional stability.

62. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
International economic and security governance is managed through various specialized organizations and agreements. The World Trade Organization regulates global trade rules, while the North American Free Trade Agreement established a regional trade bloc. The Nuclear Suppliers Group focuses on preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons by controlling relevant exports. Finally, the TRIPS agreement provides an international legal framework for the protection of intellectual property rights. Understanding these different regimes is essential for navigating the complex intersection of global commerce and national security.

63. (A) Keynesian/Post-Keynesian Theory.
Keynesian economic theory posits that government spending is a vital tool for managing aggregate demand and mitigating economic downturns. While some might view military expenditure as a diversion of resources from social welfare, Keynesians argue that during periods of high unemployment or under-consumption, defense spending can provide a necessary stimulus. This injection of funds creates jobs and encourages industrial activity, potentially leading to increased national income through the mechanism of the macroeconomic multiplier effect, provided the spending is directed toward domestic production.

64. (B) Shared beliefs and norms that shape how a state understands and uses force.
Strategic culture is a critical determinant of a nation's defense expenditure and security policy. It consists of the long-term beliefs, norms, and historical experiences that shape how a state's political and military leadership perceives threats and understands the role of force in international relations. This cultural framework influences the level of resources allocated to the military and the types of capabilities prioritized. By understanding a country's strategic culture, one can gain valuable insights into its defense planning and long-term security behavior.

65. (B) Cyber-attacks targeting a nation's stock exchange and banking system.
In the modern era, the scope of economic warfare has expanded beyond traditional trade restrictions to include more sophisticated and non-conventional tools. Cyber-attacks targeting a nation's financial infrastructure, such as its stock exchanges and banking systems, are increasingly recognized as a potent form of economic coercion. These digital strikes can cause massive economic disruption, erode public trust in financial institutions, and weaken a country's overall national strength without the need for physical military engagement, reflecting the evolving nature of contemporary conflict.

66. (A) Creating economic interdependencies that can promote peace or create vulnerabilities.
Joining a regional Free Trade Area like SAPTA has significant implications for national security by fostering deeper economic interdependencies among member nations. These connections can promote regional stability and peace by increasing the economic cost of conflict. However, they can also create new vulnerabilities, as a nation may become dependent on its neighbors for essential goods or experience economic disruptions from instability within the region. Therefore, participation in trade agreements requires a careful balancing of economic opportunities and potential security risks.

67. (A) a, b, and c only
Defense budgeting is a complex process that is deeply integrated into a country's overall economic and political landscape. It typically requires legislative approval to ensure accountability and transparency. The budget is divided into revenue expenditure for recurring costs, such as personnel salaries and pensions, and capital expenditure for one-time, large-scale acquisitions of equipment and technology. Contrary to being insulated, the defense budget is heavily influenced by the nation's economic health, as the total resources available for security depend on GDP growth and government revenue.

68. (D) Geo-economics.
Geo-economics is the study of how states use economic tools and resources, such as trade policy, investment, and sanctions, to achieve their geopolitical goals and exert international

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framework of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. Its primary goal is to promote mutual trade and economic cooperation among member nations by reducing tariffs on a specific list of commodities. This arrangement serves as a foundational step toward deeper regional economic integration, aiming to enhance the collective economic strength and developmental prospects of the participating countries in the South Asian region through collaborative trade policies.

83. (C) To protect the society from violence and invasion from other societies.
From the classical economic perspective of Adam Smith, the state has a limited but essential role in society. One of its primary and legitimate functions is to provide for the common defense by protecting the community from violence and invasion by other societies. Smith recognized that while defense is an unproductive expenditure in terms of direct wealth creation, it is a necessary public good that provides the security and stability required for the market economy to function effectively and prosper.

84. (D) The Uruguay Round.
The World Trade Organization was established in nineteen ninety-five as a direct result of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. This extensive round, which began in nineteen eighty-six, significantly expanded the scope of the global trading system by incorporating new areas such as services and intellectual property rights. The creation of the WTO provided a formal and permanent institutional framework for managing international trade, settling disputes between member nations, and continuing the process of global trade liberalization.

85. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Various economic concepts play a critical role in shaping national security and international relations. Economic warfare involves the use of coercive measures like sanctions to achieve strategic goals. Geo-economics describes the use of economic instruments for geopolitical influence, such as large-scale infrastructure projects. Post-war reconstruction refers to the process of rebuilding societies after conflict, exemplified by the Marshall Plan. Finally, sustainable development incorporates environmental initiatives, like green defense, to ensure the long-term well-being and security of future generations.

86. (B) Defence expenditure is always a fixed percentage of GDP for all countries.
Defense expenditure is not a fixed percentage of GDP but varies widely among nations based on several factors. While a country's economic strength and total GDP influence its potential spending, actual allocations are shaped by geopolitical threat perceptions and regional security dynamics. Additionally, internal challenges like insurgencies and commitments to international alliances also play a significant role. Consequently, each state must balance its security needs with its available resources, leading to diverse levels of military spending across the global community.

87. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Nuclear Suppliers Group was formed in nineteen seventy-four as a direct response to India's first nuclear test. Its primary purpose is to regulate the export of nuclear-related materials and technology to prevent proliferation. However, the NSG is not a formal treaty-based organization under the United Nations. Instead, it is a multilateral export control regime that operates through a set of voluntary guidelines and consensus-based decisions among its members, reflecting a cooperative approach to enhancing global nuclear security.

88. (A) Geo-economics.
The term economic statecraft is closely associated with geo-economics, as both involve the strategic use of economic tools to achieve geopolitical and national security objectives. This approach recognizes that in a globalized world, economic power, including trade policy, investment, and financial levers, is a primary instrument of foreign policy. By using economic statecraft, nations can shape the international environment, influence the behavior of other states, and secure their own strategic interests without necessarily relying on conventional military force.

89. (C) Supply chain vulnerability.
A country that relies heavily on a single foreign source for critical minerals or components required for its defense industry faces a significant

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The evolution of India's strategic and economic policies follows a specific historical sequence. India first launched its Look East policy in the early nineteen nineties to engage with Southeast Asia. Shortly thereafter, in nineteen ninety-five, it became a founding member of the World Trade Organization. In twenty-fourteen, the Look East policy was significantly upgraded to the Act East policy. Finally, India became a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation in twenty-seventeen, further expanding its strategic engagement across Eurasia.

76. (B) More likely to experience conflict, corruption, and authoritarianism.
The resource curse theory suggests that countries with an abundance of valuable natural resources, such as oil or minerals, often face unique economic and political challenges. These nations are frequently more prone to internal conflict and civil war as different groups compete for control over resource wealth. Furthermore, the presence of easily accessible resource revenue can lead to systemic corruption and the rise of authoritarian regimes, as the state becomes less dependent on taxing its citizens and less accountable to their needs.

77. (C) Protect domestic defence industries and control sensitive technology exports.
The World Trade Organization's mission to promote free and open trade can sometimes clash with a nation's security requirements. Member states may feel the need to provide support to their domestic defense industries or implement strict controls on the export of sensitive technologies to protect their national interests. While WTO rules generally discourage such measures, national security concerns are often cited as exceptions. Balancing these competing priorities is a persistent challenge for the global trade regime as it seeks to maintain order and stability.

78. (D) Weaponized interdependence.
Weaponized interdependence describes a situation where a state exploits its central and dominant position in global economic networks to exert coercive pressure on other countries. By controlling critical nodes in financial, information, or production networks, a nation can deny access to its rivals, thereby inflicting significant economic or strategic costs. This concept highlights how globalization, while fostering cooperation, can also create new vulnerabilities that powerful actors can manipulate to achieve their own geopolitical goals and influence the behavior of other states.

79. (C) a, c, and e
India's economic diplomacy is characterized by its commitment to regional cooperation and the interests of the developing world. In the World Trade Organization, India consistently advocates for a fair trading system that addresses the needs of developing nations. Its active participation in BRICS aims to foster economic collaboration among major emerging economies. Furthermore, India plays a leading role in SAARC and its economic initiatives like SAPTA, seeking to enhance regional integration and development within the South Asian subcontinent.

80. (B) Strategic defence planning.
A long-term integrated perspective plan is a cornerstone of strategic defense planning. It provides a comprehensive and visionary roadmap for the development of military capabilities over a fifteen-year period. By identifying future security challenges and technological requirements, the LTIPP ensures that the armed forces are equipped to meet long-term national security objectives. This planning process guides the acquisition of advanced weapon systems and the modernization of force structures, providing a stable framework for the efficient allocation of defense resources.

81. (B) High levels of unemployment among demobilized soldiers and the general population.
Post-war reconstruction is often hindered by severe economic problems, with high unemployment being a primary concern. The transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy frequently leads to a surge in joblessness as defense production ceases and large numbers of demobilized soldiers return to civilian life. Addressing this challenge is essential for maintaining social stability and preventing a relapse into conflict. Governments must focus on job creation, vocational training, and economic diversification to provide productive opportunities for all citizens.

82. (A) SAARC.
The South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement is an economic initiative established within the

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influence. This field recognizes that economic power is a central component of national security and statecraft in a globalized world. By strategically leveraging economic strength, nations can shape the policies of other states, secure vital resources, and influence the global order to align with their own strategic interests, reflecting the integration of economics and foreign policy.

69. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
India's engagement with international security and economic regimes is varied and strategic. While India is a member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, which provides a platform for regional cooperation in Central Asia, it is not a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and is currently seeking membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group. This approach reflects India's pursuit of strategic autonomy and its commitment to contributing to regional and global stability while maintaining its own unique security interests and nuclear energy policies.

70. (C) A is true but R is false.
The reconstruction of a war-torn economy is an immensely complex and difficult task that goes beyond simply rebuilding physical infrastructure. It involves the challenging process of restoring macroeconomic stability, re-establishing financial institutions, and reintegrating demobilized combatants into the workforce. Contrary to being quick and inexpensive, post-war reconstruction is typically a prolonged and costly endeavor that requires sustained national effort and significant international support over many years to prevent a relapse into conflict and ensure a stable and prosperous future.

71. (D) The schools and hospitals that could have been built with the same funds.
The concept of opportunity cost is fundamental to understanding the economic implications of national defense spending. When a government chooses to allocate billions of dollars toward a major military project like an aircraft carrier, those same resources become unavailable for alternative investments. The true economic cost of the vessel is measured by the social goods and services, such as education and healthcare infrastructure, that could have been provided to the population with those funds, reflecting the constant trade-off in public expenditure.

72. (A) The promotion of renewable energy sources by defence research labs.
Military activities often have a significant and detrimental environmental footprint that complicates the goals of sustainable development. This footprint includes greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles and aircraft, land degradation from bases and training ranges, and the contamination of ecosystems with munitions and hazardous waste. While defense research labs may occasionally promote renewable energy as part of modernization or cost-reduction efforts, these initiatives are generally intended to mitigate the environmental impact of military operations rather than being a core challenge themselves.

73. (C) Revenue is for recurring expenses, capital is for new assets and modernization.
Defense budgets are typically structured into revenue and capital components to manage different types of expenditures. Revenue expenditure covers the day-to-day and recurring costs necessary for the military's ongoing operations, including personnel salaries, pensions, and the maintenance of existing equipment. In contrast, capital expenditure is dedicated to the acquisition of new and major assets, such as advanced weapon systems and naval vessels, and long-term modernization projects. This distinction is vital for ensuring both immediate operational readiness and future capability development.

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74. (A) Financial warfare.
Financial warfare involves the strategic use of monetary instruments and financial markets to weaken or destabilize the economy of an adversary. A prominent example is a massive speculative attack on a country's currency, which can cause its value to plummet, leading to severe inflation and capital flight. By targeting a nation's financial stability, an opponent can exert coercive pressure and achieve strategic goals without the need for conventional military force, reflecting the increasing importance of finance in modern international conflict.

75. (A) 1, 2, 4, 3

supply chain vulnerability. This dependency can be exploited by the supplier for geopolitical leverage or disrupted by conflict and instability. Ensuring the security of supply chains through diversification, domestic production, and strategic stockpiling is a vital concern for national security. Addressing these vulnerabilities is essential for maintaining the military readiness and strategic autonomy of the nation.

90. (C) a, b, and c only
Post-war reconstruction presents a multitude of significant challenges for any nation. Rebuilding destroyed physical infrastructure and establishing stable financial and governmental institutions are essential for restoring economic activity and public trust. Furthermore, managing the high expectations of a war-weary population is a critical social and political task. These challenges are often compounded by severe resource shortages and a lack of international investment, making the recovery process long and difficult. Success requires a sustained and coordinated effort across all sectors.

91. (D) Mandate minimum standards of IP protection that all WTO members must adhere to.
The primary purpose of the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights agreement is to establish mandatory minimum standards for the protection of intellectual property across all World Trade Organization members. By ensuring a consistent global framework for patents, copyrights, and trademarks, TRIPS aims to reduce trade distortions and encourage innovation. For national security, this agreement has significant implications, as it governs the legal environment for the development and acquisition of advanced defense technologies, impacting a nation's technological competitiveness and strategic autonomy.

92. (B) The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is growing rapidly.
The Guns versus Butter trade-off becomes less severe for a nation experiencing rapid economic growth and increasing GDP. A growing economy provides the government with a larger resource base and higher revenue, allowing for simultaneous investments in both national security and social welfare programs. In this scenario, the opportunity cost of defense spending is relatively lower, as the state can expand its military capabilities without necessarily making drastic cuts to education, healthcare, and other essential public goods and services.

93. (C) The 'crowding out' of private investment and social spending.
High defense spending can have significant negative consequences for a nation's long-term economic health. One primary concern is the crowding out effect, where excessive government borrowing for the military displaces private investment in more productive sectors. Furthermore, the diversion of public funds toward the armed forces often leaves fewer resources available for social spending in education and healthcare. These trade-offs can hinder economic diversification and innovation, potentially leading to lower overall growth and a less resilient national economy.

94. (D) Planning sets the goals, and budgeting provides the financial means.
The relationship between defense planning and budgeting is a fundamental aspect of national security management. Planning is the process of identifying long-term strategic goals, assessing threats, and determining the necessary military capabilities to ensure national sovereignty. Budgeting is the subsequent process of allocating the specific financial resources required to realize those plans. Effective security policy requires the close integration of these two functions, ensuring that strategic objectives are supported by adequate and efficiently managed funding over a defined period.

95. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Economic warfare tactics, such as the imposition of comprehensive sanctions, can have devastating humanitarian consequences for the population of a target nation. Sanctions often disrupt the supply of essential goods like food and medicine, disproportionately affecting vulnerable civilians rather than the political elite. This ethical challenge is a central point of debate in international relations, as states must balance their strategic objectives with the need to protect basic human rights and prevent widespread social and economic suffering in targeted societies.

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42. (A) Strategic Autonomy and Multi-alignment.
India's active participation in diverse international forums such as BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation exemplifies its commitment to a policy of strategic autonomy and multi-alignment. By engaging with multiple regional and global groups, India seeks to protect its national interests and enhance its influence without becoming dependent on any single power or alliance. This approach allows India to balance its relations with various major powers while contributing to the development of a more representative and multipolar global economic and political order.

43. (D) National security concerns are often cited as exceptions to rules, though this remains contentious.
The relationship between national security and international trade regimes is complex and frequently debated. Most trade agreements, including those under the World Trade Organization, contain security exceptions that allow member states to take necessary actions to protect their essential interests. However, the use of these exceptions is often a source of tension, as states must balance their security needs with their obligations to maintain a predictable and open trading environment. Resolving these disputes remains a significant challenge for the global trade governance system.

44. (B) Economic warfare.
Economic warfare involves the strategic use of financial and trade instruments to compel a target state to change its policies or behaviors. One of its central tools is the imposition of economic sanctions, which can range from targeted travel bans and asset freezes to comprehensive trade embargoes. These measures are designed to exert pressure by disrupting the target nation's economy and its access to global markets. By using economic coercion, states aim to achieve their strategic objectives without necessarily resorting to conventional military force.

45. (D) a, b, c, and d
A nation's defense expenditure is determined by a diverse set of economic, political, and security factors. Key determinants include the overall size of the GDP and available government revenue, which define the financial resource base. Additionally, the political ideology of the ruling party can influence the priority given to military spending. Perceived external threats from neighboring countries and obligations to international security alliances also play a significant role in shaping defense planning and the total amount of resources allocated to the armed forces.

46. (D) It can create new arenas for conflict and competition, potentially destabilizing regions.
While geo-economics offers a non-military means of exercising power, its impact on global stability is multifaceted. By using economic levers like trade and investment for geopolitical goals, states can create new areas of competition and rivalry. This can lead to the formation of competing economic blocs and the weaponization of supply chains, which may increase regional tensions and destabilize international relations. Furthermore, the use of economic coercion can provoke retaliatory measures, potentially escalating disputes into broader conflicts that threaten global peace and prosperity.

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47. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement was established to promote and sustain mutual trade and economic cooperation among the member states of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. It was designed to enhance regional integration through the reduction of trade barriers. However, SAPTA was not superseded by NAFTA, which is a trade agreement between Canada, Mexico, and the United States. Instead, SAPTA was later replaced by the South Asian Free Trade Area, a more ambitious regional trade agreement for South Asia.

48. (B) The long gestation period for developing and acquiring major weapon systems.
A major challenge in defense planning is the significant time required to design, develop, and deploy advanced weapon systems. These projects often have gestation periods lasting several decades, necessitating long-term strategic foresight and stable funding. During this time, the technological landscape and geopolitical environment can change drastically, potentially rendering current projects obsolete. This inherent uncertainty requires planners to be flexible and

These measures are often implemented through international organizations or by individual states to achieve strategic objectives.

103. (D) Instruments of strategic influence and potential geopolitical leverage.
In the field of geo-economics, infrastructure projects such as energy pipelines and transport corridors are viewed as more than just commercial ventures. They are considered strategic instruments that provide states with significant geopolitical leverage and influence. By controlling these critical nodes, a nation can shape regional economic activity, secure its own resource needs, and exert pressure on other countries that depend on these networks. This strategic use of infrastructure demonstrates the integration of economics and security in modern international relations.

104. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
India has been a participant in the global trade system since its inception, having been one of the original signatories of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in nineteen forty-seven. This early engagement reflects India's long-standing interest in international trade governance. Similarly, the North American Free Trade Agreement was a landmark regional accord established in the early nineteen nineties between Canada, Mexico, and the United States, aimed at creating a large free trade zone and enhancing economic integration across the continent.

105. (C) Misplaced power and undue influence by the defence industry and military on policy.
President Eisenhower famously warned of the military-industrial complex, highlighting the risks associated with the close alliance between a nation's military establishment and its defense industry. He cautioned that this symbiotic relationship could lead to misplaced power and undue influence on government policy, potentially encouraging excessive military spending and an aggressive foreign policy. This warning underscores the need for vigilant civilian oversight and accountability to ensure that national security decisions are made in the best interest of the entire population.

106. (A) Salaries and pensions (revenue expenditure).
A persistent challenge in defense budgeting is balancing the need for technological modernization with the increasing burden of recurring operational costs. In many countries, revenue expenditure, which includes the salaries and pensions of military personnel, consumes a significant portion of the total defense budget. This leaves limited financial resources for capital expenditure, which is essential for procuring advanced weapon systems and implementing modernization projects. Effective budget management requires a strategic approach to control rising personnel costs while ensuring the armed forces remain capable.

107. (D) SAPTA - Global Free Trade
International economic agreements and organizations have specific and defined focuses. TRIPS deals with intellectual property, while TRIMS addresses trade-related investment measures. The Nuclear Suppliers Group is a multilateral regime concerned with preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. However, the South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement is not a global free trade agreement. Instead, it is a regional initiative established within the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation to enhance commerce among its specific member nations through the reduction of trade barriers.

108. (C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Different economic theories offer diverse perspectives on national defense expenditure. Classical economists view defense as a necessary but unproductive state function. Keynesian theory suggests that military spending can stimulate aggregate demand in an underemployed economy. Marxist theory interprets defense expenditure as an instrument of the capitalist class to protect and expand their interests. Neoclassical and public choice theories often analyze defense budgets as the result of lobbying by special interest groups, which can lead to inefficiently high levels of national spending.

109. (C) In the immediate aftermath of a major war's conclusion.
The concept of the peace dividend is most relevant in the immediate aftermath of a significant conflict or the end of an arms race. It refers to the potential economic benefits and fiscal space created by a reduction in military

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and social foundations of stability alongside the long-term environmental consequences of military activities.

137. (C) It can create new vulnerabilities that states can exploit for strategic political gain.
Geo-economics has significant implications for global stability by transforming economic interdependencies into potential instruments of power politics. By using economic levers like trade and investment for geopolitical goals, states can create new vulnerabilities and dependencies that they may exploit for strategic gain. This can lead to the formation of competing economic blocs and the weaponization of global networks, potentially increasing tensions and regional instability. Understanding these new forms of competition is essential for navigating the complex and evolving international security landscape.

138. (A) Post-war reconstruction.
A country facing a severe balance of payments crisis and needing international financial assistance after a conflict is experiencing a classic problem of post-war reconstruction. Conflict often leads to the depletion of foreign exchange reserves, a collapse in exports, and massive debt obligations. Managing these financial challenges and restoring macroeconomic stability are essential for long-term recovery. This process requires coordinated national fiscal reforms and significant support from international institutions like the IMF to stabilize the economy and foster a secure and prosperous future.

139. (D) The risk that dispute rulings might weaken protections for strategic industries.
From a national security perspective, a major concern regarding the World Trade Organization is the risk that its dispute settlement rulings could weaken the protections a country maintains for its strategic defense industries. WTO rules generally discourage protectionist measures, but states often feel the need to support domestic firms to ensure strategic autonomy. If a WTO ruling challenges these supports, it could compromise the nation's military readiness and technological sovereignty, necessitating a careful balancing of trade obligations and essential security interests.

140. (B) a, b, and c only
Several complex economic factors are recognized as primary causes of armed conflict. The greed theory suggests that some wars are fought to capture valuable natural resources, while the grievance theory points to high inequality and social injustice as major drivers of violence. Additionally, the influence of a powerful military-industrial complex can lead to higher defense spending and an aggressive foreign policy. Understanding these diverse economic motivations is essential for developing effective conflict prevention strategies and fostering long-term regional and international stability.

141. (C) Managing aggregate demand and fighting unemployment.
The Keynesian view suggests that defense expenditure can be a potent tool for managing aggregate demand and fighting unemployment, particularly during economic downturns. By injecting funds into the economy through military spending, the government can stimulate industrial activity and create jobs, leading to increased national income through the multiplier effect. While some may debate the long-term efficiency of such spending, Keynesians emphasize its role in maintaining economic stability and ensuring that idle resources are mobilized to support the broader national prosperity.

142. (D) The value of public goods and services, like education and healthcare, that are foregone.
The opportunity cost of a nation's defense budget is best measured by the value of the alternative public goods and services that are foregone. Every resource allocated to national security is a resource that cannot be invested in social welfare programs like education, healthcare, and infrastructure. This fundamental economic trade-off highlights that the true cost of military readiness is the social progress and developmental opportunities that are sacrificed, reflecting the persistent challenge for governments in balancing security needs with broader national prosperity.

143. (A) The dominant literary trend in the country.
A nation's defense expenditure is determined by a diverse set of economic, geopolitical, and strategic factors. Key determinants include the overall size of the GDP, the level of perceived external threat, and commitments to

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In the field of modern economic warfare, financial markets and banking systems are considered soft targets that can have hard and devastating consequences. While they lack the physical defenses of military command centers, their disruption through cyber-attacks or currency manipulation can cause massive economic instability and erode public trust. By targeting these essential financial nodes, an adversary can weaken a nation's overall strength and strategic autonomy without resorting to conventional armed conflict, reflecting the increasing importance of finance in contemporary security.

117. (C) Ensure a level playing field for its own growth and for other developing nations.
India's advocacy for a rule-based and inclusive international order in global economic forums is a central part of its foreign policy. By participating in groups like the G20 and the World Trade Organization, India seeks to ensure a level playing field that supports its own economic growth and protects the interests of other developing nations. This approach aims to create a more equitable global governance system that fosters stability, encourages sustainable development, and provides opportunities for all countries to prosper in an increasingly interconnected world.

118. (B) It requires accounting for environmental and social costs of military activities.
Sustainable development introduces a comprehensive framework that challenges traditional defense economics by requiring an integration of environmental and social costs into national planning. This perspective necessitates a more holistic analysis of military activities, where the true cost of security includes ecological degradation and social impacts. Policymakers must now balance immediate defense requirements with the long-term preservation of natural resources and the well-being of future generations, ensuring that security measures are environmentally sustainable and socially responsible across all nations.

119. (D) Economic instruments to achieve political or strategic goals.
The key difference between conventional war and economic warfare lies in the primary instruments used to achieve strategic objectives. While traditional war relies on military force, economic warfare utilizes financial and trade tools, such as sanctions, embargoes, and currency manipulation, to compel a target state to change its policies. This approach recognizes that economic power can be a potent means of coercion in a globalized world, allowing nations to exert influence and achieve geopolitical ends without necessarily resorting to armed conflict.

120. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The definition of national security has significantly expanded beyond military threats to encompass economic, environmental, and energy concerns. In a globalized world, disruptions in international trade, the effects of climate change, and instabilities in energy supply can pose profound threats to a nation's well-being and sovereign stability. This broader perspective recognizes that true security depends on a resilient economy, a healthy environment, and a reliable energy base, necessitating a comprehensive and integrated approach to national security policy and strategic planning.

121. (C) Opportunity Cost.
The Guns versus Butter dilemma is a classic example of the fundamental economic principle of opportunity cost. It represents the inherent trade-off faced by a nation when allocating limited resources among competing priorities. When a government chooses to increase military spending, it must reduce investment in civilian social and economic programs like education and healthcare. This trade-off highlights that every resource used for national security carries a cost in terms of the alternative public goods and services that are foregone.

122. (A) The perception of threat from other nations.
The perception of threat from other nations is a primary determinant of a country's defense expenditure. This factor influences how political and military leaders assess security requirements and allocate resources to the armed forces. A high perceived threat level typically leads to increased spending on military modernization, personnel, and infrastructure to ensure a credible deterrent and protect national sovereignty. This dynamic demonstrates how the geopolitical environment and regional security relations directly shape the fiscal priorities of the state.

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123. (D) Control inflation and stabilize the currency.
A major task of economic policy during post-war reconstruction is to control inflation and stabilize the national currency. Conflict often leads to severe price instability and a collapse in public trust in financial institutions. Restoring macroeconomic stability is essential for encouraging domestic investment, attracting foreign aid, and fostering long-term recovery. By implementing consistent fiscal and monetary policies, governments can create a predictable economic environment that supports the rebuilding of infrastructure, the reintegration of combatants, and the overall prosperity of the nation.

124. (B) To control the export of nuclear-related technology to prevent proliferation.
The primary function of the Nuclear Suppliers Group is to regulate the international export of nuclear-related materials, equipment, and dual-use technologies to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. By implementing a set of voluntary guidelines and consensus-based decisions, the NSG ensures that nuclear exports are only used for peaceful purposes under international safeguards. This multilateral export control regime plays a vital role in global security, helping to maintain the integrity of the non-proliferation regime and enhance international cooperation.

125. (A) a, b, and d
Economic warfare involves the strategic use of financial and trade tools to achieve geopolitical objectives. It can include blocking a target country's access to international payment systems and the imposition of comprehensive trade embargoes. The primary goal is often to compel a change in the target state's policies without resorting to armed conflict. While these measures can be effective, they often have humanitarian consequences and can provoke retaliatory actions, reflecting the complex and coercive nature of economic statecraft in international relations.

126. (D) TRIMS
A government policy that requires foreign defense companies to produce a certain percentage of their product's value locally is an example of a trade-related investment measure. Such policies are scrutinized under the TRIMS agreement of the World Trade Organization, which prohibits measures that can create trade distortions. These regulations can be a point of contention for nations wishing to build a self-reliant domestic defense industrial base, as they limit the state's ability to mandate local manufacturing and force technology transfer from foreign firms.

127. (A) Geo-economics.
Geo-economics is the study and practice of using economic instruments like aid, trade preferences, and investment policies to achieve geopolitical goals and expand a nation's strategic influence. This approach recognizes that economic power is a central component of statecraft and national security in a globalized world. By strategically leveraging economic strength, nations can shape the international environment, influence the behavior of other states, and secure their own strategic interests without necessarily relying on conventional military force or armed conflict.

128. (B) Greater indigenous defence production and self-reliance.
The Make in India initiative in the defense sector is a strategic policy aimed at promoting greater indigenous production and self-reliance. By encouraging domestic manufacturing of advanced weapon systems and equipment, India seeks to enhance its strategic autonomy and reduce dependence on foreign suppliers. This initiative also aims to foster technological innovation, create high-skilled jobs, and build a resilient national defense industrial base. Achieving these goals is essential for ensuring long-term national security and contributing to India's overall economic growth and prosperity.

129. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Defense is widely recognized as a pure public good because it is non-rivalrous and non-excludable. Once provided, the security of a nation benefits all its citizens, and it is impossible to exclude specific individuals from this protection. Because of these characteristics, private markets cannot efficiently provide national defense, as individual citizens have no incentive to pay for it voluntarily. Therefore, the provision and funding of national security are essential responsibilities of the state, typically managed through public taxation and centralized government planning.

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130. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The timeline of major global trade and development initiatives follows a specific chronological order. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was first established in nineteen forty-seven to promote international trade. In nineteen eighty-six, the extensive Uruguay Round of negotiations began. Shortly thereafter, in nineteen eighty-seven, the Brundtland Commission published its landmark report on sustainable development. Finally, the World Trade Organization was established in nineteen ninety-five, succeeding the GATT and providing a new and permanent institutional framework for global trade governance.

131. (C) A shared commitment to free and fair trade between two nations.
While many economic factors can lead to war, a shared commitment to free and fair trade between nations is generally seen as a force for peace. Mutually beneficial economic relations increase the cost of conflict and provide states with a powerful incentive to resolve disputes through diplomacy. In contrast, competition over scarce resources like oil, trade disputes that escalate into broader conflicts, and internal strife driven by severe economic inequality are all recognized economic causes of war that can destabilize nations and trigger violence.

132. (D) Ensuring that future force structures and capabilities match strategic objectives.
Long-term defense planning is essential for ensuring that a nation's future military force structures and capabilities are aligned with its strategic security objectives. This process involves a comprehensive assessment of potential threats, technological trends, and available financial resources over a ten to fifteen-year period. By providing a stable and visionary roadmap, long-term planning guides the acquisition of advanced weaponry and the modernization of the armed forces, ensuring that the nation remains prepared to protect its sovereignty and national interests.

133. (C) Create alternative and parallel global governance structures.
India's active participation in forums like BRICS is motivated by a desire to create alternative and parallel global governance structures that are more representative of the interests of emerging economies. By collaborating with other major developing nations, India seeks to influence global economic policy, reform international financial institutions, and promote a more multipolar world order. This approach allows India to enhance its strategic influence and protect its national interests outside traditional Western-dominated forums, reflecting its growing role as a significant player in international relations.

134. (B) Purchase of a new fleet of fighter jets.
In the structure of a defense budget, capital expenditure refers to the funds dedicated to the acquisition of major and long-term assets. The purchase of a new fleet of fighter jets is a classic example, as it involves a significant one-time investment in advanced technology that will enhance national security for many years. In contrast, revenue expenditure covers the recurring costs of military operations, such as personnel salaries and the maintenance of existing equipment. Capital spending is essential for military modernization and capability development.

135. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Global economic and regional cooperation is managed through various specialized organizations and agreements. SAARC is a regional intergovernmental organization focused on South Asia, while the World Trade Organization regulates international trade rules. BRICS represents a bloc of major emerging economies seeking to influence global governance. Finally, the North American Free Trade Agreement established a trilateral free trade zone in North America. Understanding these diverse entities is essential for navigating the complex intersection of regional stability and global economic integration.

136. (A) Economic, Social, and Environmental.
Sustainable development is a holistic concept that integrates three core pillars to ensure the long-term well-being of societies. The economic pillar focuses on fostering growth and prosperity. The social pillar emphasizes equity, inclusion, and the protection of basic human rights. The environmental pillar seeks to preserve natural resources and ecosystems for future generations. For national security, this framework requires a balanced approach that considers the economic

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used as a primary instrument of foreign policy. In the post-Cold War era, with the decline of ideological confrontation, economic competition and influence have gained greater prominence in international relations. States increasingly use trade policy, investment, and financial levers to achieve their geopolitical goals and exert strategic influence. This transition reflects the increasing integration of economic strength and national security, as nations navigate an interconnected and competitive global landscape.

151. (D) Public good.
From a public finance perspective, national defense is a classic example of a pure public good because it is non-rivalrous and non-excludable. Once provided, the security of a nation benefits all its citizens, and it is impossible to exclude any individual from this protection. Because of these characteristics, private markets cannot efficiently supply national defense, as individual citizens have no incentive to pay for it voluntarily. Therefore, the provision and funding of national security remain essential responsibilities of the state through public taxation.

152. (A) The transfer of military technology to civilian applications.
The term spin-off in defense economics refers to the successful transfer of military technological innovations to civilian applications. Many groundbreaking technologies, such as the internet and GPS, were originally developed for national security purposes and have since transformed global commerce and communication. These spin-offs demonstrate how defense research and development can yield significant long-term economic benefits and improve the quality of civilian life. Promoting these technological transfers is an important strategy for maximizing the broader societal returns on military expenditure.

153. (C) More productive private investment and social expenditure.
One of the primary arguments against high defense spending is that it can crowd out more productive private investment and essential social expenditure. Excessive government borrowing for the military can lead to higher interest rates, displacing private capital in other sectors of the economy. Furthermore, the diversion of public funds toward the armed forces often leaves fewer resources available for education and healthcare. These trade-offs can hinder economic diversification and long-term growth, necessitating a careful balance between security needs and social development.

154. (A) To create a coherent roadmap for capability development over 10-15 years.
A key objective of long-term defense planning is to create a coherent and visionary roadmap for the development of military capabilities over a ten to fifteen-year period. By identifying future security challenges and technological requirements, this process ensures that the armed forces are equipped to meet long-term national security objectives. Long-term planning provides a stable framework for the efficient allocation of resources and guides the acquisition of advanced weaponry, ensuring that the nation remains prepared to protect its sovereignty and national interests.

155. (C) a, b, and c
Ongoing armed conflict, high military expenditure, and environmental degradation from military activities are all significant challenges to the principles of sustainable development. The diversion of resources from social welfare to arms spending creates long-term vulnerabilities, while conflict directly destroys infrastructure and disrupts economic life. Furthermore, ecological damage from military operations depletes natural resources and ecosystems. Overcoming these obstacles requires a comprehensive approach that prioritizes peacebuilding alongside economic recovery and the protection of environmental health for future generations and societies.

156. (B) Economic Warfare.
The use of sanctions, embargoes, and the manipulation of financial markets to weaken or coerce a rival state are primary tools of economic warfare. In the modern era, these economic instruments are strategically applied to achieve geopolitical and security goals without necessarily resorting to armed conflict. By disrupting an adversary's economy and access to global markets, a nation can exert significant pressure and influence the target's behavior. Understanding these forms of coercion

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international security alliances. These factors directly shape the resources allocated to national security. In contrast, the dominant literary trend in a country has no significant impact on defense planning or the total amount of funding provided to the armed forces, reflecting the pragmatic and resource-based nature of military budgeting.

144. (B) The day-to-day running costs, such as salaries and maintenance.
Revenue expenditure in a defense budget primarily covers the day-to-day and recurring costs necessary for the ongoing operations of the armed forces. This category includes essential expenses such as the salaries of military and civilian personnel, pensions for retirees, and the routine maintenance of existing equipment and facilities. These continuous costs ensure the immediate readiness and operational status of the military. Managing revenue expenditure effectively is a core challenge for defense planners, as it often consumes a large portion of total national security funding.

145. (B) The economic causes of civil wars.
The greed versus grievance debate is central to understanding the complex economic causes of civil wars. The greed theory suggests that conflicts are often motivated by the desire of rebel groups to control lucrative natural resources for financial gain. In contrast, the grievance theory points to high inequality, political repression, and social injustice as the primary drivers of internal violence. Analyzing these competing perspectives is essential for developing effective peacebuilding strategies and addressing the underlying economic and social factors that trigger armed conflict.

146. (A) Economic warfare.
A cyber-attack that targets and disrupts a nation's stock market is a clear act of economic warfare. In the modern era, economic instruments are increasingly used as tools of coercion and conflict. By targeting a country's financial infrastructure, an adversary can cause massive economic instability and erode public trust without resorting to conventional military force. This form of warfare reflects the increasing importance of digital networks and financial stability in national security, necessitating new strategies for defense and regional stability.

147. (C) Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration.
The Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration process is a crucial and complex component of post-war reconstruction. It involves the formal discharge of combatants from military service, the collection and destruction of their weapons, and their long-term social and economic reintegration into civilian life. Successfully managing DDR is essential for preventing a relapse into conflict and fostering social cohesion. By providing former fighters with vocational training and productive job opportunities, the state can build a foundation for sustainable peace and national recovery.

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148. (D) The intellectual property rights for defence technology.
The Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights agreement is most relevant to the management of intellectual property rights for advanced defense technology. TRIPS establishes global standards for patent protection, which directly affects a nation's ability to indigenously develop or affordably acquire modern military hardware. Compliance with these international rules is a significant concern for defense economics, as it influences technological competitiveness and the strategic autonomy of states. Navigating these legal frameworks is essential for maintaining a technologically capable and secure armed force.

149. (C) Southeast Asia.
India's Act East policy is a comprehensive geo-economic and strategic initiative aimed at strengthening ties with the dynamic nations of Southeast Asia. This policy seeks to enhance regional connectivity, deepen trade relations with ASEAN members, and bolster security cooperation in the Indo-Pacific. By prioritizing engagement with this region, India aims to foster stability, expand its economic influence, and counter-balance other major powers. Achieving these goals is central to India's foreign policy and its aspiration to play a leading role in the broader Asian landscape.

150. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Geo-economics represents a significant shift in modern statecraft, where economic power is

interconnected and essential for effective national security management, ensuring that strategic vision is supported by adequate and efficiently managed funding.

164. (D) Peace dividend.
The peace dividend refers to the potential economic growth and fiscal benefit derived from redirecting military spending to more productive civilian sectors of the economy after a conflict or arms race ends. These resources can be strategically reallocated toward education, healthcare, and infrastructure development to enhance social welfare and long-term prosperity. This concept highlights the opportunity cost of defense expenditure and the potential for a nation to achieve a more balanced and sustainable developmental path by reducing its commitment to armed forces.

165. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Various economic concepts provide essential insights into national security. The Guns versus Butter dilemma represents the inherent trade-off between military and civilian spending. The concept of public good highlights the non-rivalrous and non-excludable nature of defense. Spin-off effects occur when military research leads to beneficial technologies like GPS for civilian use. Finally, the military-industrial complex describes the powerful alliance between defense contractors and the military, which can significantly influence government policy and the allocation of national resources for security purposes.

166. (B) The application of geo-economic power in statecraft.
A country's reliance on a foreign supplier for essential resources, such as natural gas, which can then be used as a political lever, is a clear application of geo-economic power in modern statecraft. This strategy demonstrates how economic interdependencies can be weaponized to exert pressure and influence the behavior of other nations for strategic gain. Understanding these vulnerabilities is essential for national security, as states must develop strategies to ensure energy security and strategic autonomy in an increasingly interconnected and competitive global landscape.

167. (D) A stable and highly valued currency.
Post-war reconstruction is an arduous process characterized by severe challenges, including destroyed infrastructure, high unemployment among demobilized combatants, and the need to re-establish law and order. These obstacles hinder long-term recovery and social stability. Contrary to these difficulties, having a stable and highly valued currency is not a typical challenge but rather a goal of reconstruction efforts. Restoring macroeconomic stability and public trust in financial institutions is essential for attracting the investment and aid necessary to rebuild the nation after conflict.

168. (A) SAARC
The South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement is an economic initiative established within the framework of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. Its primary goal is to enhance trade and economic cooperation among member nations through the reduction of trade barriers on a specific list of commodities. SAPTA serves as a foundation for deeper regional integration, aiming to foster growth and stability across the South Asian subcontinent by encouraging mutually beneficial commercial relations and collective development strategies among the participating regional member countries.

169. (C) It always involves the use of military force.
Economic warfare involves the strategic application of financial and trade instruments, such as sanctions and embargoes, to achieve strategic objectives or influence the behavior of target nations. While it is a form of conflict, economic warfare does not always involve the use of military force. Instead, it leverages economic power to exert pressure and coercion without necessarily resorting to conventional armed engagement. Understanding this distinction is essential for analyzing contemporary international relations and the diverse ways that states pursue their national security interests.

170. (D) a, b, c, and d
A nation's defense expenditure is shaped by a diverse set of geopolitical, economic, and strategic determinants. These include the state of relations with neighboring countries, the overall health of the national economy and GDP, and

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is essential for navigating the complex and competitive landscape of international relations.

157. (C) TRIMS
The Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures specifically addresses rules regarding domestic content requirements that a country might want to impose on manufacturers. TRIMS prohibits measures that mandate the use of local inputs, which are often intended to support domestic industrial growth. For nations wishing to build a self-reliant defense industry, these restrictions can be a point of contention, as they limit the state's ability to force technology transfer and encourage local manufacturing by foreign defense firms, affecting national strategic autonomy.

158. (D) A geo-economic strategy.
China's Belt and Road Initiative is a prominent contemporary example of a geo-economic strategy. By investing in large-scale infrastructure projects across multiple continents, China aims to enhance regional connectivity, secure its resource needs, and expand its strategic influence. This initiative demonstrates how a state can use economic levers like investment and trade networks to achieve long-term geopolitical goals and shape the international order. Understanding the BRI is essential for analyzing the intersection of economics and power in modern international relations.

159. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
India's role in global forums is characterized by its strategic interests and commitment to regional cooperation. While India is a key member of BRICS, an association of major emerging economies seeking to influence global governance, it is not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This approach reflects India's policy of strategic autonomy and its focus on fostering economic collaboration outside traditional Western-dominated alliances. India's participation in diverse forums allows it to balanced relations with major powers while contributing to global stability.

160. (B) Finding jobs for a large number of demobilized soldiers.
A key economic problem in post-war reconstruction is the challenge of providing productive employment for a large number of demobilized soldiers. The transition from conflict to peace often leads to a surge in joblessness, which can threaten social stability and increase the risk of renewed violence. Addressing this challenge through vocational training, job creation programs, and economic diversification is essential for fostering a resilient recovery. Ensuring that former fighters are successfully reintegrated into civilian life is a core priority for national and international peacebuilding efforts.

161. (B) Article XXI of the GATT/WTO.
The security exception clause, which allows member states to bypass their trade obligations for national security reasons, is found in Article twenty-one of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade under the World Trade Organization. This provision recognizes that protecting essential security interests is a paramount concern for sovereign nations. While it provides vital flexibility, the use of the security exception is often contentious, as it must be balanced against the need to maintain a predictable and open international trading system and prevent protectionist abuses.

162. (A) Greed theory.
The greed theory of conflict suggests that wars are often fought over the control of valuable natural resources such as oil, diamonds, or water for financial gain. Under this perspective, rational economic calculations rather than ideological or historical grievances drive the initiation and sustainment of violence. Rebel groups or states may initiate conflict to seize lucrative resource wealth, which can be used to fund their activities and enrich their leaders. This theory highlights the significant role that economic incentives play in modern armed conflict.

163. (C) strategy; money
The fundamental difference between defense planning and defense budgeting lies in their respective focuses. Planning is about strategy, involving the identification of long-term goals, threat assessments, and the determination of required military capabilities. Budgeting is about money, focusing on the allocation of specific financial resources to fund the personnel, equipment, and operations necessary to achieve those strategic objectives. Both processes are

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spending. These newly available resources can be strategically reallocated toward more productive civilian sectors such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure. This shift aims to foster long-term economic growth and enhance social welfare, highlighting the opportunity for national development through the redirection of funds.

110. (D) Reduce or eliminate tariffs and other trade barriers with member countries.
The primary objective of participating in a Free Trade Agreement is to enhance economic growth and prosperity by reducing or eliminating tariffs and other trade barriers among member nations. By fostering a more open and predictable trading environment, these agreements encourage increased commerce, investment, and economic integration. While FTAs can have significant national security implications, their fundamental purpose is to create economic opportunities and improve the standard of living for all participating countries through the liberalization of regional or international trade.

111. (A) A sudden and sustained decrease in the price of all goods.
Post-war reconstruction is a difficult process characterized by severe economic problems, including massive unemployment, destroyed infrastructure, and heavy national debt. These challenges hinder recovery and can lead to long-term social instability. Contrary to having a decrease in prices, many post-war economies experience high inflation or hyperinflation due to resource shortages and the government's need to print money. Overcoming these obstacles requires a coordinated national effort and significant international support to rebuild institutions and foster stable and sustainable economic growth.

112. (B) Geo-economics or economic statecraft.
Geo-economics, also known as economic statecraft, is the strategic application of economic instruments to achieve geopolitical and national security objectives. This approach recognizes that in a globalized world, economic power, including trade policy, investment, and financial levers, is a primary tool of foreign policy. By using economic statecraft, nations can shape the international environment, influence the behavior of other states, and secure their own strategic interests without necessarily relying on conventional military force, reflecting the integration of economics and international relations.

113. (B) It can make acquiring advanced defence technologies expensive due to patents.
The Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights agreement presents a fundamental security challenge by establishing global standards for the protection of patents. These regulations can significantly increase the cost of acquiring advanced defense technologies for many nations. By restricting the unauthorized replication and use of protected systems, TRIPS can hinder the strategic technological autonomy of states and their ability to indigenously develop or affordably procure modern military hardware, necessitating careful navigation of international intellectual property laws and national industrial policies.

114. (A) The geo-strategic factor.
The geo-strategic factor is a primary determinant of a country's defense expenditure, as it relates directly to its geographical location and regional environment. A nation's proximity to conflict zones, the nature of its borders, and its relations with neighboring countries significantly shape its perception of threat and its security requirements. These geographic realities necessitate investments in specific military capabilities and influence the total amount of resources allocated to national security to ensure the protection of the state's territory and its sovereign interests.

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115. (C) a, b, and d
Defense expenditure often generates significant positive spillover effects, commonly known as spin-offs, that benefit the civilian economy. These include the development of groundbreaking technologies like GPS and the internet, which have transformed global commerce and communication. Additionally, the military provides valuable training to a skilled workforce that can later transition to civilian industries. Furthermore, the construction of physical infrastructure in remote areas for military use often provides new transportation and communication links that support regional social and economic development.

116. (D) A country's financial markets and banking system.

commitments to international security alliances. Additionally, the rising cost of advanced military technology also plays a significant role in determining total funding. Each of these factors influences how policymakers assess threat levels and allocate resources, ensuring that the armed forces are equipped to protect national sovereignty and security.

171. (D) The production possibilities frontier.
The Guns versus Butter model is a simple but powerful representation of the production possibilities frontier in economics. It illustrates the fundamental trade-off a nation faces when choosing between two categories of goods: military defense and civilian social welfare. By moving along the frontier, the state can only increase its commitment to one sector by reducing investment in the other. This model highlights the core concept of opportunity cost and the necessity of making difficult choices in the allocation of scarce national resources.

172. (B) A necessary but unproductive expenditure.
From the classical economic perspective of Adam Smith, national defense was viewed as a necessary but unproductive expenditure. Smith recognized that while the military is essential for protecting society from violence and invasion, it does not directly contribute to the creation of wealth or economic value in the way that private industry does. However, he emphasized that providing security is a primary responsibility of the state, as it creates the stable environment required for market forces to function effectively and for nations to prosper.

173. (C) High defence spending can undermine sustainable development by diverting resources.
The relationship between sustainable development and defense is characterized by the potential for conflict over scarce national resources. High military spending can undermine the goals of sustainable development by diverting funds from essential social welfare programs and environmental protection initiatives. Furthermore, military activities often have a significant ecological footprint. Achieving long-term security requires a balanced approach that considers the economic and environmental foundations of stability alongside immediate defense needs, ensuring that current security measures do not compromise the well-being of future generations.

174. (D) Defence planning.
Defense planning is the systematic process of translating a nation's security strategy into specific force structures and capabilities over a long period. This involves a comprehensive assessment of potential threats, technological trends, and available financial resources to identify the military requirements of the state. By providing a visionary roadmap for capability development, defense planning ensures that the armed forces are equipped to protect national sovereignty and security. This process is essential for the efficient allocation of defense resources and for maintaining a credible deterrent.

175. (A) Revenue expenditure.
In the structure of a defense budget, the salaries of military personnel fall under the category of revenue expenditure. This head covers the recurring and day-to-day costs necessary for the ongoing operations of the armed forces. Along with salaries, revenue expenditure includes pensions and the routine maintenance of existing equipment and facilities. Effectively managing these continuous costs is a core challenge for defense finance, as they often consume a large portion of the total budget, potentially limiting the funds available for modernization and capital investments.

176. (B) "Greed" theory of war.
The greed theory of conflict suggests that many wars are motivated by the rational desire of rebel groups or states to control valuable natural resources such as oil, diamonds, or minerals for financial gain. Under this perspective, the potential for immense profit from resource extraction provides a powerful incentive for initiating and sustaining violence. This theory emphasizes that economic calculations can be a primary driver of armed conflict, particularly in regions with abundant resources and weak institutions, where different groups compete for control.

177. (B) Embargo.
A complete and formal ban on trade with a particular country is known as an embargo. This is a potent tool of economic warfare used by

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economic advantages to achieve geopolitical goals and exert international influence. By leveraging its position in global commerce, a nation can shape regional power dynamics and secure its own strategic interests. Understanding these forms of economic statecraft is essential for analyzing the intersection of power, geography, and commerce in contemporary international relations and the pursuit of national security.

230. (B) b, c, and d
Several economic factors are recognized as primary causes of armed conflict. Competition for scarce natural resources often leads to international and internal wars as different groups seek control for financial gain. Furthermore, the influence of a powerful military-industrial complex can lead to higher defense spending and an aggressive foreign policy. Deep-seated economic grievances and extreme inequality also drive violence and civil unrest. Addressing these underlying economic and social factors is essential for developing effective conflict prevention strategies and fostering long-term regional and international stability and peace.

231. (D) One person's consumption does not diminish another's ability to consume it.
The non-rivalrous nature of national defense means that one person's consumption of security does not diminish another's ability to enjoy the same level of protection. This is a fundamental characteristic of a public good, along with non-excludability. Once provided, the benefits of defense are available to all citizens simultaneously. This nature leads to the free-rider problem, where private markets cannot efficiently supply the service because consumers have no incentive to pay for it voluntarily. Therefore, the provision and funding of defense remain essential responsibilities of the state through public taxation.

232. (A) The peaceful resolution of international disputes through diplomacy.
While many factors can hinder sustainable development, the peaceful resolution of international disputes through diplomacy is not a challenge but rather a prerequisite for its success. Peace and stability are essential for fostering economic growth and protecting environmental health. In contrast, the ecological footprint of military exercises, the diversion of public funds to arms spending, and the long-term contamination of land from conflict are all significant obstacles to sustainability. Achieving a balanced approach that prioritizes peace alongside environmental protection is essential for ensuring the well-being of future generations.

233. (C) The specific skills and equipment needed to perform military tasks.
Capability requirements in defense planning refer to the specific skills, equipment, and resources needed for the armed forces to effectively perform their assigned military tasks and ensure national security. This process involves identifying capability gaps and determining the most relevant technologies and force structures required to meet contemporary and future threats. Developing these requirements is essential for the efficient allocation of defense resources and ensures that the nation's military remains prepared and capable of protecting its sovereignty and national interests in an increasingly complex and unpredictable global landscape.

234. (A) Domestic capital expenditure.
The Make in India initiative in the defense sector is a strategic attempt to shift more of the defense budget toward domestic capital expenditure. By encouraging the indigenous production of advanced weapon systems and equipment, the state aims to enhance national self-reliance and technological autonomy. This policy also seeks to foster domestic innovation, create high-skilled jobs, and build a resilient national defense industrial base. Achieving these goals is essential for ensuring long-term national security and contributes to India's overall economic growth and development by reducing dependence on foreign military imports.

235. (D) Wars are profitable for a powerful elite group of arms manufacturers and military leaders.
The concept of a military-industrial complex as an economic cause of war suggests that conflict can be profitable for a powerful elite group of arms manufacturers and military leaders. This alliance may exert undue influence on government policy, potentially encouraging excessive military spending and an aggressive foreign policy to serve its own financial and professional interests. Understanding these

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184. (A) Capital Expenditure.
The purchase of major military assets, such as new submarines for the navy, is accounted for in the defense budget under the category of capital expenditure. This head is dedicated to the acquisition of long-term strategic assets and technological systems that enhance the capabilities of the armed forces over many years. Capital spending is essential for military modernization and ensures that the nation remains prepared to protect its interests. It is distinct from revenue expenditure, which covers the recurring and daily costs of military operations.

185. (B) b, c, and e
Post-war reconstruction involves several immense economic challenges that go beyond simple rebuilding. These include the necessity of restoring destroyed infrastructure like roads and hospitals, addressing high unemployment among demobilized combatants, and re-establishing stable and functioning financial and governmental institutions. Conflict often results in severe resource shortages and a loss of public trust in economic systems. Overcoming these obstacles requires a coordinated national effort and sustained international support to foster stability and ensure a successful recovery for the nation and its people.

186. (A) The World Trade Organization (WTO).
The World Trade Organization is the international body whose rules might be invoked if a country claims its national security is threatened by another nation's trade practices. While the WTO aims to promote free trade, its agreements contain security exceptions, such as GATT Article twenty-one, that allow member states to take necessary actions to protect their essential interests. However, the use of these exceptions is often contentious, as states must balance their security needs with their obligations to maintain a stable and predictable international trading environment.

187. (D) Both civilian and military applications.
Dual-use technology refers to materials, equipment, and information that have both legitimate civilian and potential military applications. Controlling the export of such technology is a primary concern for international regimes like the Nuclear Suppliers Group, as it can be used to develop advanced weaponry or nuclear capabilities. Balancing the need for legitimate technological cooperation in civilian sectors with the requirement to prevent military proliferation is a central challenge for global security. States must implement effective export controls to manage the risks associated with these versatile technologies.

188. (B) A geo-economic and strategic initiative.
India's Look East policy and its successor, the Act East policy, are comprehensive geo-economic and strategic initiatives aimed at strengthening ties with the nations of Southeast and East Asia. These policies seek to enhance regional connectivity, deepen trade relations, and bolster security cooperation in the Indo-Pacific. By prioritizing engagement with this dynamic region, India aims to foster stability, expand its economic influence, and counter-balance other major powers. Achieving these goals is central to India's foreign policy and its aspiration to play a significant role.

189. (C) Weaponized interdependence.
Weaponized interdependence is the strategic use of a country's dominant position in global financial, information, or technological networks to exert coercive pressure on other states. By controlling critical nodes in these interconnected systems, a nation can deny access or impose significant costs on its rivals to achieve geopolitical goals. This concept highlights how globalization, while fostering cooperation, also creates new vulnerabilities that powerful actors can manipulate. Understanding these new forms of power and coercion is essential for analyzing contemporary national security and international relations.

190. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The historical development of economic thought regarding defense follows a specific timeline. First, classical economists like Adam Smith viewed defense as a necessary but unproductive state function. Later, Marxist theory interpreted military spending as a tool of capitalist expansion. In the twentieth century, Keynesian ideas emerged, suggesting that government spending on defense could manage aggregate demand. Finally, the Guns versus Butter trade-off was

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efforts to stabilize societies after armed conflict and ensure long-term stability.

217. (C) The World Trade Organization (WTO).
The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was the historical predecessor to the World Trade Organization. Established in nineteen forty-seven to promote international trade after World War II, GATT provided a framework for periodic multilateral negotiations to reduce trade barriers. In nineteen ninety-five, it was succeeded by the WTO, which provided a formal and permanent institutional structure for global trade governance, including a more effective dispute settlement mechanism. The creation of the WTO significantly expanded the scope of international trade rules to include services and intellectual property rights.

218. (A) South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement.
In the context of India's regional role and the SAARC framework, SAPTA stands for the South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement. This economic initiative was established to promote and sustain mutual trade and cooperation among the member states of South Asia through the reduction of tariffs on a specific list of commodities. While SAPTA was later replaced by a more ambitious free trade agreement, it served as a foundational step toward deeper regional economic integration and the fostering of mutually beneficial commercial relations across the diverse nations of the South Asian subcontinent.

219. (D) Geo-economics.
The construction of large-scale infrastructure projects in foreign countries to gain strategic influence and expand national power is a hallmark of geo-economics. This approach recognizes that in a globalized world, economic instruments like investment and connectivity can be used to achieve geopolitical goals and shape regional power dynamics. By strategically leveraging economic strength, nations can secure vital resources, influence the policies of other states, and build long-term influence. Understanding these geo-economic strategies is essential for analyzing the complex intersection of economics and national security in contemporary international relations.

220. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The term military-industrial complex describes the symbiotic relationship and shared interests between a nation's military leadership, its defense industry, and political figures. Proponents of this concept warn that this powerful alliance can exert undue influence on government policy, potentially leading to excessive military spending and a more aggressive foreign policy. By lobbying for increased defense budgets and new weapon programs, these entities can create a cycle of armament that serves their own interests. Understanding these dynamics is essential for ensuring vigilant civilian oversight and accountability in national security decision-making.

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221. (C) Indicates the resource base from which funds are drawn.
A country's Gross Domestic Product is a key determinant of its defense expenditure because it indicates the total economic resource base from which funds for national security are drawn. A larger and more robust economy provides the government with higher revenue and greater fiscal space to invest in the armed forces. While threat perception shapes security requirements, GDP growth defines the financial limits and feasibility of defense planning. Consequently, a nation's economic health and its ability to maintain its military capabilities are deeply interconnected in the pursuit of national security.

222. (D) War and its aftermath.
The significant destruction of capital stock, including factories, transport networks, and public utilities, is a major and devastating economic problem associated with war and its aftermath. Conflict causes the physical depletion of a nation's productive assets, which severely hinders industrial activity and long-term economic growth. Rebuilding these resources is an arduous and expensive task that is central to post-war reconstruction efforts. Restoring the national capital stock is essential for fostering recovery, creating employment, and building a foundation for sustainable development and social stability after armed conflict.

223. (A) Trade-Related Investment Measures.
In the framework of the World Trade Organization, TRIMS stands for the Agreement

of the most direct economic causes of armed conflict. Competition for control over lucrative commodities provides a powerful incentive for states or rebel groups to initiate violence. This type of conflict is often driven by rational economic calculations and can destabilize entire regions. Addressing these resource-based disputes through diplomacy and international cooperation is essential for maintaining peace and preventing the catastrophic social and economic consequences of war.

198. (B) Economic warfare.
The freezing of a target country's financial assets held in foreign banks is a potent tool of modern economic warfare. By cutting off an adversary's access to its international wealth, a nation or coalition can exert significant coercive pressure and achieve strategic objectives without necessarily resorting to conventional military force. This form of financial coercion aims to weaken the target's economy and influence its behavior. Understanding these instruments of economic statecraft is essential for analyzing the complex and competitive nature of contemporary international relations and security.

199. (D) Critical equipment supplies can be cut off during a geopolitical crisis.
From a security perspective, a nation that becomes heavily reliant on imports for its defense needs faces the significant risk that critical equipment supplies could be cut off during a geopolitical crisis. This dependency creates a strategic vulnerability, as suppliers may use access to technology and spares as a political lever or conflict could disrupt international supply chains. Ensuring the security of military supplies through domestic production and strategic partnerships is essential for maintaining military readiness and the strategic autonomy of the sovereign state.

200. (A) a, b, and c
India's economic diplomacy is characterized by its commitment to regional cooperation and its role as a leading emerging economy. India is a key member of the BRICS forum and actively pursues the Act East policy to enhance its engagement with ASEAN nations. Furthermore, India consistently advocates for the interests of developing countries at the World Trade Organization. These initiatives allow India to influence global economic governance, foster regional stability, and expand its strategic influence, reflecting its growing role as a significant player in international relations.

201. (C) Keynesian
The Keynesian school of economic thought is the most likely to support increased defense spending during a recession as a means to boost employment and national income. Keynesians argue that government expenditure can stimulate aggregate demand and mitigate economic downturns through the multiplier effect. By injecting funds into the economy through military programs, the state can create jobs and encourage industrial activity. While other schools may view such spending as inefficient, Keynesians emphasize its role in maintaining economic stability and mobilizing idle national resources.

202. (A) The principle of non-excludability in public consumption.
The concept that national defense protects everyone within a country regardless of their contribution relates to the principle of non-excludability. This is a fundamental characteristic of a public good, as it is impossible to exclude specific individuals from the benefits of security once it is provided. This nature leads to the free-rider problem, where private markets cannot efficiently supply the service because consumers have no incentive to pay for it voluntarily. Consequently, the provision and funding of defense remain essential responsibilities of the state.

203. (D) Uncertainty about future threats.
A primary objective of defense planning is to mitigate uncertainty about future security threats and technological challenges. This process involves a comprehensive assessment of the strategic environment and the identification of potential vulnerabilities. By developing flexible force structures and investing in advanced capabilities over the long term, defense planning ensures that the nation is prepared to meet a range of future contingencies. This proactive approach allows the state to maintain a credible deterrent and protect its sovereignty in an increasingly complex and unpredictable global landscape.

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204. (B) Procuring weapon systems and equipment for the armed forces.
Defense acquisition is the complex process of procuring weapon systems, equipment, and technology for the national armed forces. This involves everything from identifying capability requirements and research and development to contracting, production, and long-term sustainment. Effective acquisition is essential for military modernization and ensures that the nation's forces are equipped with the most advanced and reliable systems to meet security challenges. Managing this process requires a strategic approach to balance performance, cost, and the need for technological strategic autonomy.

205. (C) Political oppression and social injustice.
In the greed versus grievance debate, grievance refers to factors like political oppression, social injustice, and extreme economic inequality that can drive armed conflict. When specific groups feel marginalized or deprived of their basic rights and opportunities, they may be more inclined to join insurgencies as a means to seek redress. Addressing these underlying social and political frustrations is a core component of effective conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Ensuring equitable development and inclusive governance is essential for fostering long-term national and regional stability.

206. (D) Economic warfare.
Boycotting goods from a specific country as a form of protest is an instrument primarily associated with economic warfare and non-conventional conflict. This collective action aims to exert pressure on a target state by causing economic disruption and influencing public opinion. While often initiated by civil society, boycotts can be encouraged or supported by governments to achieve strategic and diplomatic goals. This form of economic coercion highlights the increasing importance of commercial and consumer power in contemporary international relations and the pursuit of national security.

207. (A) Post-war reconstruction.
A massive international effort to provide the funds, technical expertise, and support needed to rebuild a nation devastated by conflict is a central activity of post-war reconstruction. This process involves rebuilding physical infrastructure, re-establishing stable financial and governmental institutions, and fostering social reconciliation. Successful reconstruction is essential for preventing a relapse into conflict and ensuring a stable and prosperous future. It requires coordinated national effort and sustained international cooperation to address the immense challenges of recovery and build a resilient society after war.

208. (B) Ensure that global trade flows smoothly, predictably, and freely.
The primary purpose of the World Trade Organization is to manage the international trading system and ensure that commerce flows smoothly, predictably, and freely among member nations. By establishing a formal institutional framework for global trade rules and the settlement of disputes, the WTO aims to reduce barriers and foster economic growth. While it addresses complex issues like intellectual property and investment, its fundamental mission is to provide a stable and open environment for international trade, benefiting all participating countries and promoting global stability.

209. (B) Terrorism, separatism, and extremism.
India's engagement with the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation allows it to address regional security issues related to terrorism, separatism, and extremism, often referred to as the three evils. By collaborating with other member nations across Eurasia, India seeks to enhance regional stability, share intelligence, and develop collective strategies to counter these threats. This participation is a central part of India's strategic engagement in Central Asia and reflects its commitment to promoting peace and security in an increasingly complex and interconnected regional environment.

210. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures can be a significant point of contention for nations wishing to build a domestic defense industrial base. TRIMS prohibits the use of local content requirements, which mandate that foreign firms use a certain percentage of domestic inputs in their production. While intended to reduce trade distortions, these restrictions

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limit a government's ability to force technology transfer and support local manufacturing firms. Balancing these international trade obligations with the need for strategic autonomy is a core challenge for national industrial policy.

211. (C) Exploits its central position in economic networks to coerce others.
Weaponized interdependence describes a situation where a state exploits its dominant position in global financial, information, or technological networks to exert coercive pressure on other countries. By controlling critical nodes in these interconnected systems, a nation can deny access or impose significant costs on its rivals to achieve geopolitical goals. This concept highlights how globalization, while fostering cooperation, also creates new vulnerabilities that powerful actors can manipulate. Understanding these forms of power and coercion is essential for analyzing contemporary national security and international relations.

212. (D) The opportunity cost of not spending that money on other sectors like health or education.
The most significant economic trade-off a government faces when increasing its defense budget is the opportunity cost of not spending those resources on other essential sectors like healthcare or education. This fundamental principle of economics highlights that every resource allocated to national security is a resource unavailable for other social and economic programs. Balancing these competing national needs is a core challenge for policymakers, as they must ensure the safety of the nation while also fostering the broader social welfare and long-term prosperity of the population.

213. (C) The carbon footprint of military bases and operations.
The environmental pillar of sustainable development is directly concerned with the ecological footprint of military activities, including the greenhouse gas emissions from bases and operations. Conflict and large-scale military exercises can lead to significant environmental degradation, resource depletion, and long-term contamination. Addressing these impacts is essential for ensuring that security measures are environmentally sustainable and do not compromise the well-being of future generations. Promoting green defense initiatives and remediating environmental damage are important strategies for integrating ecological health with the requirements of national security.

214. (B) The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Finance.
The process of defense budgeting typically involves a complex and critical negotiation between the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Finance. The defense ministry identifies the security requirements and funding needed for the armed forces, while the finance ministry must balance these demands with available resources and other national priorities. This fiscal process ensures that military spending is aligned with the overall health of the national economy and is subject to rigorous financial oversight. The final budget reflects the government's strategic security priorities and its commitment to economic stability.

215. (C) b, c, and e
Modern economic warfare involves the strategic use of diverse financial and technological instruments to achieve geopolitical goals. This can include denying an adversary access to critical technologies, imposing targeted sanctions against specific individuals and companies, and launching cyber-attacks against economic infrastructure. Unlike conventional war, these coercive measures do not always lead to a declaration of armed conflict but can have severe and destabilizing impacts. Understanding these forms of economic statecraft is essential for navigating the complex and competitive landscape of contemporary international relations and maintaining national security.

216. (A) The DDR process in post-war reconstruction.
Reintegrating ex-combatants into civilian society by providing them with vocational training and productive job opportunities is a crucial component of the DDR process in post-war reconstruction. Successfully managing the transition of former fighters is essential for preventing a relapse into conflict and fostering social cohesion. By supporting their social and economic reintegration, the state can build a foundation for sustainable peace and national recovery. This focus on inclusion and opportunity is a core priority for national and international

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states or international organizations to coerce a target nation to change its policies or behavior. By cutting off access to essential goods and global markets, an embargo aims to weaken the target's economy and its overall national strength. While these measures can be effective strategic instruments, they often have severe humanitarian consequences for the civilian population in the targeted nation.

178. (A) Post-war reconstruction aid.
The Marshall Plan is a classic historical example of a large-scale international post-war reconstruction aid program. Following World War II, the United States provided massive financial and technical assistance to help rebuild the devastated economies of Western Europe. By restoring industrial activity and fostering economic stability, the Marshall Plan aimed to prevent social unrest and ensure the long-term prosperity and security of the region. This initiative demonstrates the significant role that international cooperation and support can play in successful post-conflict recovery efforts.

179. (C) TRIPS
The Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights agreement is the World Trade Organization accord that deals with the international protection of intellectual property, including patents on advanced defense technologies. TRIPS establishes mandatory minimum standards that all member nations must adhere to, influencing the legal framework for the development and acquisition of modern military hardware. Compliance with these international rules is essential for participating in global trade but also presents challenges for nations seeking to maintain their technological strategic autonomy and domestic defense manufacturing.

180. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India's active participation in multilateral forums like BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a central part of its foreign policy strategy. By engaging with multiple regional and global groups, India seeks to enhance its strategic influence and pursue a multi-aligned approach that protects its national interests. This participation allows India to contribute to global governance and regional stability while maintaining its autonomy and balancing its relations with various major powers, reflecting its growing role as a significant and independent actor.

181. (C) Economic instruments to achieve geopolitical goals.
Geo-economics is the study and practice of using economic instruments, such as trade policy, investment, and financial levers, to achieve specific geopolitical and national security goals. This field recognizes that economic power is a primary tool of statecraft in a globalized world, often used as a supplement or alternative to military force. By strategically leveraging economic strength, nations can shape the international environment, influence the behavior of other states, and secure their own strategic interests, reflecting the integration of economics and power.

182. (B) A geo-strategic and security determinant.
A country's decision to increase its defense spending in response to an arms buildup by a neighboring rival is a clear example of a geo-strategic and security determinant. This action is driven by a shift in the perceived level of external threat and the need to maintain a credible deterrent and protect national sovereignty. Such security-related factors directly influence defense planning and resource allocation, demonstrating how regional dynamics and the behavior of potential adversaries shape the fiscal priorities and military preparedness of the state.

183. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The peace dividend refers to the potential economic benefits gained from reducing military spending and reallocating those resources to civilian sectors after a conflict ends, rather than money saved during wartime. However, it is true that a major challenge for sustainable development is the significant environmental footprint of military activities. Conflict and large-scale military exercises can lead to ecological degradation, resource depletion, and long-term contamination, necessitating a balanced approach that considers environmental health alongside national security needs to protect future generations.

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on Trade-Related Investment Measures. This accord specifically addresses investment policies that can create trade distortions, such as local content requirements or trade balancing rules. For national security, TRIMS can limit a government's ability to implement certain industrial policies aimed at building a self-reliant domestic defense industry. Balancing these international trade obligations with the need for strategic autonomy and the protection of essential security interests is a persistent challenge for policymakers in an increasingly interconnected global economy.

224. (B) A country providing development aid to a smaller nation to secure its vote in the UN.
A country providing development aid to a smaller nation to secure political support or influence is a clear example of a geo-economic action. This strategy demonstrates the use of economic instruments like financial assistance to achieve specific geopolitical goals and expand a nation's strategic influence. By leveraging its economic strength, a state can shape the policies of other nations and influence the international order to align with its own national security interests. Understanding these forms of economic statecraft is essential for analyzing the intersection of power and commerce in contemporary international relations.

225. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Various economic and strategic concepts are exemplified by specific international initiatives. China's Belt and Road Initiative is a prominent example of geo-economics, while US sanctions on a target country represent economic warfare. Post-war reconstruction is historically illustrated by the Marshall Plan for European recovery after World War II. Finally, India's Act East policy represents its geo-economic strategy for enhanced engagement with Southeast Asian and ASEAN nations. Understanding these diverse examples is essential for analyzing how nations use economic power to shape geopolitical outcomes and pursue their national security objectives.

226. (A) The "positive externalities" or Keynesian perspective.
The argument that defense spending creates jobs and stimulates technological innovation is closely aligned with the positive externalities or Keynesian economic perspective. This view suggests that military expenditure can provide a significant stimulus to the broader economy by creating industrial demand and fostering research and development breakthroughs that have civilian applications. While some may debate the long-term efficiency of such spending, proponents emphasize its role in promoting economic activity, enhancing technological competitiveness, and providing essential public goods that contribute to national prosperity and long-term growth.

227. (C) A severely eroded tax base and massive national debt.
The most significant challenge to financing post-war reconstruction is often a severely eroded tax base combined with a massive national debt. Conflict often leads to a collapse in economic activity and public revenue, while simultaneously necessitating massive expenditures for recovery. Managing these fiscal challenges and restoring macroeconomic stability are essential for long-term national recovery. This process requires coordinated national effort and significant support from international institutions and donors to stabilize the economy, rebuild infrastructure, and build a foundation for sustainable peace and prosperity after armed conflict.

228. (D) Achieve strategic autonomy and reduce dependence on foreign suppliers.
From a national security standpoint, the primary purpose of building a strong domestic defense industrial base is to achieve strategic autonomy and reduce dependence on foreign suppliers for critical military technology and equipment. This policy of self-reliance ensures that the nation can maintain its defense capabilities even during periods of geopolitical tension or supply chain disruptions. Furthermore, building a robust indigenous industrial base fosters technological innovation, creates high-skilled jobs, and contributes to both national security and long-term economic development within the sovereign borders of the nation.

229. (C) Geo-economics.
If a country uses its control over a crucial waterway to influence the trade and security policies of other nations, it is practicing geo-economics. This strategy demonstrates the strategic application of geographical and

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formalized through the production possibility frontier model, illustrating the inherent resource allocation challenges and opportunity costs faced by all modern sovereign nations.

191. (A) The theory of relativity as applied to military strategy.
Various established economic perspectives analyze the role of national defense spending. Keynesian theory suggests it can stimulate aggregate demand, the classical view sees it as a necessary state function, and Marxist theory interprets it as an instrument of the ruling class. In contrast, the theory of relativity is a fundamental principle of physics and is not an economic theory of defense. Understanding the diverse economic interpretations of military expenditure is essential for analyzing national budgeting, resource allocation, and the broader societal impacts of security policy.

192. (B) Sustainable development.
Sustainable development is the core principle of meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own requirements. This holistic framework integrates economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection. For national security, sustainable development challenges traditional paradigms by requiring an assessment of the long-term ecological and social consequences of military activities. Achieving true stability necessitates a balanced approach that preserves resources and ensures the well-being of societies across time, moving beyond simple immediate defense needs.

193. (B) The "Guns vs. Butter" trade-off.
A government's decision on how to allocate its limited budget among competing priorities like military defense and social welfare is a real-world example of the Guns versus Butter trade-off. This model illustrates the inherent resource scarcity and the fundamental principle of opportunity cost in public finance. By choosing to invest more in national security, the state must necessarily reduce its spending on other essential services like education or healthcare, reflecting the constant challenge of balancing security requirements with the broader social prosperity.

194. (A) FTAs aim for zero tariffs, while PTAs involve reducing tariffs for a specific list.
The key difference between a Free Trade Agreement and a Preferential Trade Arrangement lies in the depth and scope of trade liberalization. FTAs typically aim for the total elimination of tariffs on a wide range of goods between member nations. In contrast, PTAs involve the reduction of trade barriers for a more limited and specific list of commodities. While both types of agreements seek to enhance regional economic cooperation, FTAs represent a more ambitious form of integration with significant implications for commerce and national security interdependencies.

195. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Various economic and strategic concepts play essential roles in international relations. Geo-economics involves using economic tools for geopolitical influence, while economic warfare describes the use of coercive measures to weaken another state. Defense planning is the process of formulating long-term military capability goals to ensure national security. Post-war reconstruction refers to the difficult task of rebuilding societies after conflict. Understanding these distinct but interconnected processes is vital for analyzing how nations manage their security, prosper economically, and engage with the broader global community.

196. (D) The displacement of civilian investment by government borrowing for military purposes.
The crowding out effect of defense spending refers to the displacement of private civilian investment by increased government borrowing to fund the military. When the state enters financial markets to finance its security needs, it can lead to higher interest rates, making it more expensive for private firms to invest in productive economic activities. This trade-off suggests that high levels of defense expenditure can hinder long-term economic diversification and growth, necessitating a careful balance between national security requirements and the overall prosperity of the civilian economy.

197. (C) A dispute between two countries over the ownership of oil-rich border territory.
A dispute over the ownership of valuable natural resources, such as oil-rich border territory, is one

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dynamics is essential for ensuring vigilant civilian oversight and accountability in national security decision-making, as the state must balance its security needs with the broader social and economic interests of the entire population.

236. (B) Economic warfare.
The imposition of high tariffs on a specific country's exports to damage its economy and influence its behavior is a classic form of economic warfare. In the modern era, these trade instruments are strategically applied to achieve geopolitical goals without necessarily resorting to conventional military force. By disrupting an adversary's access to global markets and increasing its economic costs, a nation or coalition can exert significant coercive pressure and influence the target's behavior. Understanding these forms of economic statecraft is essential for analyzing the complex and competitive landscape of contemporary international relations.

237. (C) The government printing vast amounts of money to finance its spending.
Hyperinflation in a post-war economy is frequently caused by the government printing vast amounts of money to finance its reconstruction spending and debt obligations. When the state lacks a stable tax base but faces massive recovery costs, it may resort to monetary expansion. This rapid increase in the money supply, without a corresponding increase in the production of goods and services, leads to a precipitous decline in purchasing power and the destabilization of the economy. Restoring macroeconomic stability requires consistent fiscal discipline and the establishment of credible financial and governmental institutions.

238. (D) It can be potentially misused to justify various protectionist measures.
Article twenty-one of the GATT, known as the national security exception, is a controversial provision of the World Trade Organization because it can be potentially misused to justify diversas protectionist measures. While it recognizes that protecting essential security interests is a paramount concern for sovereign nations, its broad language provides states with significant flexibility. This can lead to trade disputes where countries claim security reasons for implementing trade barriers that are primarily intended to support domestic industries. Balancing security needs with international trade obligations remains a persistent challenge for the global system.

239. (A) Influence global economic policy and financial stability.
India's active role in the G20 forum is primarily motivated by its desire to influence global economic policy and contribute to international financial stability. By participating in this leading forum for economic cooperation, India can advocate for the interests of emerging economies and shape the rules of global governance. This proactive approach allows India to enhance its strategic influence and ensure that global economic policies are more representative and supportive of its own national development goals. India's leadership in the G20 reflects its growing role as a significant player.

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240. (A) a, b, and c
Geo-economics has significant implications for global stability by transforming economic interdependencies into potential instruments of power politics. This can lead to the formation of competing economic blocs and the weaponization of global trade and financial networks. Furthermore, the strategic use of economic levers can create new vulnerabilities and dependencies that states may exploit for strategic gain. Understanding these new forms of competition is essential for navigating the complex international security landscape and for developing strategies to promote regional stability and maintain national autonomy in an increasingly interconnected and competitive world.

241. (B) Usually provided by the government and funded through taxes.
The economic theory of public goods helps explain why national defense is usually provided by the government and funded through public taxation. Because defense is non-rivalrous and non-excludable, it is impossible to exclude any individual from its benefits once it is provided. This nature leads to the free-rider problem, where private markets cannot efficiently supply the service as consumers have no incentive to pay for it voluntarily. Therefore, the state must take responsibility for ensuring national security,

modernization and strategic autonomy could be significantly hindered or delayed.

288. (B) TRIMS
The Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures prohibits policies that provide preferential treatment to domestic companies over foreign investors. This rule can clash with a nation's desire to nurture its indigenous defence industrial base. When a government attempts to support local manufacturers through subsidies or restrictive investment rules to ensure security of supply, it may find itself in violation of these international trade requirements.

289. (D) To control the export of nuclear materials and technology for non-proliferation.
The Nuclear Suppliers Group is a specialized international body focused on preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. It achieves this by regulating the export of nuclear materials, equipment, and technology. By ensuring that such trade is conducted only for peaceful purposes, the NSG plays a vital role in global security and non-proliferation efforts, creating a direct link between trade controls and safety.

290. (A) Both civilian and military applications.
Dual-use technologies refer to specialized items, materials, or software that can be utilized for both peaceful civilian purposes and military applications. Examples include advanced electronics, chemical compounds, and navigation systems. Because these technologies contribute to both commercial innovation and military strength, they are often subject to strict international trade regulations and export controls to prevent their diversion into weapon programs.

291. (C) To act as a leader for the developing world.
Within the World Trade Organization, India has historically functioned as a prominent advocate for the interests of developing nations. Its stance focuses on creating a more equitable global trading system that protects domestic agricultural sectors and food security programs. This leadership role reflects India's commitment to ensuring that international trade rules do not unfairly disadvantage countries with significant developmental and social challenges.

292. (A) ASEAN
India's "Act East" policy represents a significant strategic and economic shift toward the Southeast Asian region. This proactive engagement identifies the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as a central pillar for regional stability and economic growth. By deepening its ties with this bloc, India aims to enhance its trade flows, integrate into regional supply chains, and strengthen its overall strategic influence.

293. (D) To boost its economy and shape the regional security environment.
India participates in global and regional forums with two primary goals in mind. Firstly, it seeks to enhance its national prosperity by increasing international trade and investment flows. Secondly, it aims to influence the regional security architecture. By engaging with various organizations, India strives to foster a multipolar order and counter-balance other major powers, securing its rise as a global player.

294. (B) It has achieved only limited success.
The South Asian Free Trade Area was established to promote regional economic integration among South Asian nations. However, the progress of this initiative has been hindered by various political and economic obstacles. As a result, its overall effectiveness in significantly boosting intra-regional trade and creating a unified market has been limited, leading India to seek more dynamic partnerships through other regional frameworks.

295. (C) A multipolar order with multiple centers of power.
Through its active engagement in international economic and security forums, India seeks to promote a multipolar international order. This vision entails a global system characterized by several major centers of power rather than dominance by a single or dual superpower. By fostering such an environment, India aims to create a stable and balanced geopolitical landscape that is conducive to its own growth.

296. (D) The use of economic instruments to achieve geopolitical objectives.
Geo-economics is defined as the strategic application of economic tools by states to advance their broader geopolitical goals. Instead of relying on traditional military force, nations utilize

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addressing the challenges posed by the resource curse.

248. (A) Economic and financial warfare.
Cutting off a rival nation's access to the SWIFT international payment system is a potent and sophisticated tool of modern economic and financial warfare. By disrupting an adversary's ability to conduct international transactions, a state or coalition can cause massive economic instability and exert significant coercive pressure without resorting to conventional military force. This form of financial coercion aims to weaken the target's overall national strength and influence its behavior. Understanding these digital and financial instruments is essential for analyzing contemporary international relations and the diverse ways that nations pursue their security interests.

249. (C) They can limit a country's ability to protect its strategic defence industries.
A primary concern for national security that arises from international trade regimes like the World Trade Organization is that they can limit a country's ability to protect its strategic defense industries. WTO rules generally discourage protectionist measures and subsidies, which states often use to support domestic firms and ensure strategic autonomy. If these rules challenge a nation's industrial policy, it could compromise its military readiness and technological sovereignty. Balancing international trade obligations with the need to protect essential security interests is a core challenge for modern states in an interconnected economy.

250. (A) Geo-economics.
The concept that economic interconnectedness can be used as a coercive tool for strategic gain is central to the study of geo-economics. This field recognizes that economic power is a primary instrument of statecraft and national security in a globalized world. By strategically leveraging economic strength, nations can shape the international environment, influence the behavior of other states, and secure their own strategic interests. Understanding these forms of economic statecraft is essential for analyzing the intersection of power and commerce in contemporary international relations and the pursuit of national sovereignty and security.

251. (B) Non-excludability and non-rivalry
Defence is characterized by non-excludability, meaning citizens cannot be prevented from benefiting once it is provided. It also features non-rivalry, ensuring that one individual's consumption does not reduce the availability of security for others. These dual traits differentiate public goods from private goods, necessitating state-led provision through public funding mechanisms such as national taxation.

252. (A) Opportunity cost
The dilemma illustrates the fundamental economic principle of opportunity cost in national planning. When a government allocates finite resources toward military capabilities, it inevitably sacrifices potential investments in civilian sectors such as education or healthcare. This trade-off reflects the reality that resources used for one purpose cannot be simultaneously utilized for another alternative social benefit.

253. (C) Because the public good nature of defence makes market-based provision unfeasible.
National security functions as a public good, making it difficult for private markets to provide it efficiently. Because individuals cannot be excluded from its benefits, a free-rider problem arises where private entities lack the incentive to produce defence services for profit. Consequently, the state must intervene to ensure provision through collective funding and centralized government administration.

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254. (D) To aid in making efficient and strategic resource allocation choices.
Economic analysis provides a framework for evaluating the efficiency of military expenditures. It helps policymakers navigate the trade-offs between various security needs and broader developmental goals. By applying economic logic, governments can make informed decisions regarding the optimal size and composition of armed forces, ensuring that national security objectives are met within the country's financial constraints.

255. (C) Prevailing public opinion on military conscription.
Decisions regarding military resource allocation are primarily driven by objective strategic and economic considerations. Factors such as the

distracting the populace from domestic economic crises such as high unemployment or inequality. This strategy seeks to consolidate political power and legitimacy.

272. (B) Intense competition for the same export markets.
Severe commercial rivalry between nations can serve as a catalyst for armed conflict. When countries compete aggressively for the same export markets or essential investment sources, trade tensions can escalate into protective measures and eventually military confrontation. Such conflicts are often driven by the desire to eliminate economic competitors or to secure exclusive access to lucrative international trading zones and resources.

273. (D) Secure access to scarce natural resources.
As industrial economies expand, their demand for essential raw materials like oil, minerals, and water increases significantly. The need to ensure a stable supply of these scarce resources can become a paramount security objective. Consequently, a nation may utilize military force to gain control over resource-rich territories or to protect vital supply lines from disruption by rival powers.

274. (A) A state of severe economic inequality.
Internal economic distress, characterized by factors such as severe inequality or mass unemployment, can undermine a government's domestic stability. In response, a regime might seek to externalize these tensions by provoking a conflict with another state. This tactic aims to shift public attention away from systemic domestic failures and toward a common external threat, thereby preserving the regime's authority.

275. (C) Economic factors are often fundamental, underlying drivers of conflict.
The passage argues that while political or ideological reasons are often cited, economic motivations are frequently the primary drivers of war. Competition for scarce natural resources, intense commercial rivalries, and internal economic instability create conditions that lead to international aggression. Understanding these economic underpinnings is essential for identifying the true causes of conflict and developing effective strategies for long-term global peace.

276. (A) To use economic power to coerce or weaken a target state.
Modern economic warfare focuses on utilizing a nation's financial and commercial strength as a tool of statecraft. The primary goal is to coerce, destabilize, or weaken a rival state without necessarily engaging in direct military combat. By exerting economic pressure, a nation can force its adversary to make strategic concessions or undermine its ability to sustain its own national security.

277. (D) The imposition of economic sanctions.
Economic sanctions serve as a versatile and widely used instrument of modern economic warfare. These measures involve restricting trade, financial transactions, or investment with a target nation to inflict economic hardship. By isolating a rival from global markets, a state can degrade the adversary's industrial capacity and military readiness, serving as a powerful alternative or precursor to traditional kinetic warfare.

278. (B) By targeting and disrupting a nation's financial infrastructure.
Cyber-attacks are considered a highly disruptive form of economic warfare when they target critical financial systems. By disabling stock exchanges, banking networks, or payment infrastructures, an adversary can cause widespread economic paralysis and public panic. This type of non-kinetic aggression allows a state to undermine the economic stability of a rival, potentially achieving strategic objectives without the use of traditional weaponry.

279. (C) Cripple a rival's key industries, including defence.
Restricted access to advanced technologies and essential components can severely hamper a nation's industrial development. In the context of economic warfare, controlling these technologies allows a state to cripple a rival's key sectors, particularly the defence industry. Depriving an adversary of critical innovations ensures they remain technologically disadvantaged, thereby weakening their military capabilities and overall strategic power in international relations.

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is severely diminished. This fiscal pressure often results in tangible setbacks, such as the postponement of acquiring advanced weapon systems or the reduction of personnel. Financial constraints force planners to prioritize immediate needs over long-term modernization, leading to delays in procurement schedules and reduced operational training activities.

264. (D) It suggests that planning is constantly adjusting to changing factors.
Characterizing defence planning as a dynamic process indicates that it is not a fixed or one-time activity. Instead, it involves continuous adaptation to shifting geopolitical threats, evolving economic conditions, and rapid technological breakthroughs. Planners must constantly re-evaluate their strategies to ensure that the nation's defence posture remains relevant and effective in an ever-changing global and domestic environment.

265. (A) To avoid the military becoming outdated and ineffective.
Rapid advancements in domains like cyber, space, and artificial intelligence necessitate constant vigilance from defence planners. Failure to integrate these new technologies can lead to technological obsolescence, making traditional military forces vulnerable and ineffective against modern adversaries. Therefore, investing in cutting-edge capabilities is essential for maintaining a credible defence posture and ensuring that the armed forces remain competitively capable.

266. (B) To convert defence policy into a tangible financial plan.
The defence budget serves as the essential mechanism for translating abstract national security objectives into a concrete financial program. It moves beyond theoretical planning by allocating specific funds to various military requirements, reflecting the state's strategic priorities. Through this process, the government ensures that the resources necessary to implement its chosen security policies are systematically identified and officially authorized.

267. (B) Capital expenditure.
Capital expenditure in a defence budget is specifically designated for the acquisition of new assets and the modernization of military capabilities. Purchases of high-value weapon systems, such as fighter jets or naval vessels, represent long-term investments in the nation's security infrastructure. These funds are distinct from revenue expenditure, which covers the recurring costs associated with maintaining and operating existing forces.

268. (A) Balancing the costs of day-to-day operations with modernization investments.
A critical difficulty in military financial planning is achieving a sustainable balance between revenue and capital spending. Planners must ensure sufficient funding for immediate readiness, such as personnel salaries and equipment maintenance, while simultaneously investing in future modernization. Focusing exclusively on one area risks creating a force that is either technologically obsolete or too poorly maintained to operate effectively.

269. (C) The military may be large in number but equipped with outdated technology.
If a defence budget prioritizes revenue expenditure excessively, the military may sustain a high number of personnel but lack the funds necessary for modernization. This leads to a situation where the armed forces are large in size yet rely on obsolete or aging equipment. Such a force may lack the technological edge required to face contemporary threats effectively in modern warfare.

270. (D) Revenue Expenditure.
Revenue expenditure encompasses the recurring daily costs required to run the armed forces. This includes the payment of salaries, allowances, and pensions for military personnel, as well as the procurement of consumable stores and ammunition. These expenditures are essential for maintaining the operational readiness of the existing force structure and are distinct from the capital funds used for asset acquisition.

271. (C) That governments may start external conflicts to distract from domestic economic problems.
The diversionary theory of war proposes that internal instability can motivate a regime to engage in external aggression. By initiating a conflict with a foreign adversary, a government aims to create a "rally 'round the flag" effect,

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CHAPTER 10

Science & Technology and National Security

1. Which historical period is most associated with the mechanization of production and the rise of the factory system, profoundly changing the nature of warfare with mass-produced weapons?
(A) The Information Revolution
(B) The Industrial Revolution
(C) The Agrarian Revolution
(D) The Scientific Revolution

2. What is the most accurate definition of the "Information Revolution" in the context of national security?
(A) The period characterized by the widespread use of computers, microelectronics, and the internet.
(B) The era marked by the invention of the printing press and the spread of mass literacy.
(C) The historical transition from hunting and gathering to settled forms of agriculture.
(D) The development of steam power and its widespread application in transport and industry.

3. Identify the correct statement regarding the impact of the Industrial Revolution on national security.
(A) It decreased the overall speed and scale of military mobilization.
(B) It led to a sharp decline in the importance of modern naval power.
(C) It enabled the mass production of standardized weaponry and equipment.
(D) It prioritized artisanal, custom-made weapons for elite military units.

4. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: India's civil nuclear program is solely focused on generating electricity for domestic consumption.
Statement II: The capabilities developed in the civil nuclear program can have implications for national security and strategic autonomy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

5. Consider the following statements about India's energy scenario and its link to national security:
a. India is completely self-sufficient in all forms of energy, eliminating any external vulnerabilities.
b. A heavy dependence on imported oil and gas creates strategic vulnerabilities for India.
c. The push for renewable energy sources is partly driven by a desire to enhance energy security.
d. India's energy policy has no bearing on its foreign policy and international relations.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (d)
(B) (b) and (c)
(C) (a) and (c)
(D) (b) and (d)

6. How does the development of a domestic space program contribute to national security?
(A) By exclusively focusing on the potential for interstellar travel and colonization.
(B) By providing capabilities for reconnaissance, surveillance, and secure communications.
(C) By reducing the total national budget allocated to conventional ground military forces.
(D) By ensuring the nation remains in complete isolation from global technological trends.

7. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the relevance of science and technology in modern national security?

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280. (D) Modern economic warfare relies on economic instruments rather than armed force.
The fundamental difference lies in the means employed to achieve strategic goals. Traditional warfare depends on the use of kinetic military force and armed combat. Conversely, modern economic warfare utilizes economic instruments such as trade tariffs, sanctions, currency manipulation, and supply chain control. This approach allows states to exert power and achieve geopolitical objectives by manipulating global financial and commercial systems.

281. (A) The rebuilding of destroyed infrastructure.
After a major conflict, the physical restoration of devastated infrastructure is the most urgent economic task. This involves rebuilding essential systems such as transportation networks, power grids, factories, and residential areas that were damaged or destroyed. Massive capital investment is required to restore these facilities, which are vital for restarting economic activity and providing basic services to the war-weary civilian population.

282. (B) A sudden increase in the rate of unemployment.
Demobilization involves the transition of a large number of soldiers from military service back into the civilian workforce. This process becomes a critical economic problem if the post-war economy cannot generate enough jobs to absorb these individuals. A sudden surge in unemployment among former combatants can lead to significant social unrest and instability, complicating the broader efforts toward national reconstruction.

283. (B) The management of large amounts of war debt.
Nations often emerge from major conflicts with immense financial burdens due to the accumulation of war debt used to fund military operations. Managing this debt while simultaneously financing the rebuilding of the country creates severe fiscal strain. Governments may be forced to implement tax increases or reduce spending on public services, which can hinder economic recovery and overall societal well-being.

284. (A) De-controlling prices and managing potential hyperinflation.
Shifting away from a war economy requires dismantling state controls and redirecting production toward civilian needs. This transition involves de-controlling prices that were frozen during the conflict and managing the risk of hyperinflation. Inflation often occurs as pent-up consumer demand is released while the industrial sector is still reorganizing, requiring careful monetary and fiscal policies to maintain economic stability during recovery.

285. (C) It can create conditions that may lead to future conflict.
Addressing the multifaceted economic challenges of the post-war period is essential for establishing lasting peace. If a nation fails to rebuild its infrastructure, manage its debt, or reintegrate its soldiers, the resulting economic distress and social inequality can foster deep resentment. These unresolved grievances and structural instabilities often sow the seeds for renewed tensions, potentially leading to future armed conflicts.

286. (D) The conflict between the principle of open markets and the need to protect strategic industries.
The primary friction arises because WTO principles promote non-discrimination and open trade, whereas national security necessitates the protection of strategic industries. Nations often seek to shield sectors like defence production and critical technology from foreign competition to ensure self-reliance during crises. This protective stance directly contradicts the WTO's mandate for trade liberalization, creating a persistent challenge for modern policymakers.

287. (C) By restricting a nation's ability to develop defence capabilities through strict patent enforcement.
The TRIPS agreement enforces strict international standards for intellectual property protection, which can impact national security. Specifically, rigid patent enforcement on dual-use technologies may prevent a country from developing its own domestic defence capabilities. If a nation cannot access or replicate essential technological innovations due to legal restrictions, its military

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intensity of perceived external threats, the nation's overall economic capacity, and broad societal priorities are central to this planning process. While public sentiment may exist, the source specifically highlights threat perception, economic health, and national priorities as the determining influences.

256. (B) By identifying environmental issues like climate change as potential 'threat multipliers'.
Sustainable development expands the traditional security paradigm by integrating environmental and resource concerns. Factors such as climate change, water scarcity, and food insecurity are viewed as threat multipliers that can destabilize entire regions. This perspective shifts security focus from purely military threats to include non-traditional ecological challenges that have the potential to trigger or exacerbate violent international conflicts.

257. (D) The potential for military operations to have a significant negative environmental impact.
A primary conflict exists between traditional military activities and environmental preservation goals. Large-scale operations often involve high fossil fuel consumption, land contamination at training sites, and severe ecological damage during armed conflicts. Balancing the immediate imperatives of national security with the long-term necessity of protecting natural resources and maintaining ecological health represents a significant policy challenge.

258. (A) Investing in energy-efficient technologies for military use.
Green defence initiatives represent strategic efforts to reduce the environmental footprint of military organizations. Investing in energy-efficient technologies, such as advanced propulsion systems or sustainable power sources, helps mitigate the ecological impact of defence activities. These measures align security operations with sustainability goals by promoting resource conservation and reducing the overall carbon emissions associated with modern military hardware.

259. (C) Maintaining a long-term perspective in resource management and policy-making.
The principle of meeting current needs without compromising future generations necessitates a long-term perspective in national policy-making. This approach requires careful resource management to ensure that immediate security or economic requirements do not deplete the environmental or financial assets needed by successors. It emphasizes intergenerational equity, forcing governments to consider the enduring consequences of their current strategic decisions.

260. (A) Integrate responses to environment-related security threats.
A contemporary approach to national security must incorporate responses to non-traditional threats emerging from environmental degradation. Recognizing that climate change and resource scarcity can trigger instability, modern strategies align military planning with global sustainability goals. This integration ensures that the defence sector addresses both conventional military challenges and the broader ecological factors that can undermine regional and international peace.

261. (D) The nation's overall economic capacity.
A nation's total economic capacity, encompassing its Gross Domestic Product and the health of its public finances, dictates the maximum amount available for military spending. While strategic threats influence the desire for defence, the actual fiscal reality establishes the practical limits. A strong economy enables higher investment in modernization, whereas economic constraints inevitably restrict the scope of military procurement.

262. (B) The influence of domestic political ideologies.
Defence planning is shaped by various objective external and internal factors. The strategic environment, encompassing perceived threats and alliance commitments, provides the primary motivation. Simultaneously, economic capacity and the rapid pace of technological innovation dictate the feasibility and direction of military development. While various factors exist, the passage specifically focuses on threats, alliances, economic strength, and technological advancements as key determinants.

263. (C) Delays in the procurement of new equipment.
When a nation experiences economic stagnation, its ability to fund intensive military programs

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instruments such as trade policies, investments, and financial sanctions to enhance their relative power. This paradigm shift reflects an increasing trend where international competition is conducted through economic means to achieve long-term national security objectives.

297. (A) Military invasion
Geo-economics specifically relies on non-military tools to exert influence and achieve strategic results. Key instruments mentioned in the text include trade policy, large-scale investments, economic sanctions, and currency manipulation. While military force is a traditional tool of statecraft, it is the opposite of the economic methods that define the geo-economic approach, which seeks to achieve objectives through financial and commercial power.

298. (B) It can turn economic interdependence into a tool for coercion.
The rise of geo-economics significantly alters the nature of international relations. While economic interdependence was once viewed as a pathway to peace, it can now be weaponized to coerce or destabilize rival nations. This transformation creates new vulnerabilities for states dependent on foreign trade and technology, as economic ties are increasingly used as leverage in geopolitical contests rather than for mutual benefit.

299. (B) To secure political allegiance and strategic access.
Nations often employ massive infrastructure investments in smaller countries as a strategic geo-economic tool. By funding critical projects like ports or transportation networks, a larger state can secure the political allegiance of the recipient nation. This approach also provides the investing country with strategic access to important locations, thereby expanding its regional influence and enhancing its relative power without using military force.

300. (A) It can lead to the fragmentation of the global economy into rival blocs.
The competition inherent in geo-economics can lead to the fragmentation of the global, rules-based economic order. As states prioritize strategic goals over open markets, they may form rival economic blocs and disrupt global supply chains. This process erodes multilateral cooperation, making regional stability increasingly dependent on the outcome of economic contests rather than on traditional military balances or shared international norms.

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using centralized planning and public resources to protect the entire society.

242. (A) Officially discharging active soldiers from military service.
In the context of post-war reconstruction, demobilization refers to the formal process of officially discharging active soldiers and combatants from military service. This is a crucial initial phase of the DDR process, as it marks the transition from conflict to stability. Successfully managing demobilization is essential for reducing the size of the armed forces and preparing former fighters for their reintegration into civilian life. This process requires coordinated national effort to ensure that discharged personnel are provided with the support and opportunities needed to foster a sustainable and peaceful recovery.

243. (C) The protection of patents, copyrights, and trademarks.
The Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights agreement under the World Trade Organization sets mandatory minimum standards for the protection of various forms of intellectual property, including patents, copyrights, and trademarks. Compliance with these international rules is essential for participating in global trade but also presents significant challenges for national security. TRIPS influences the legal framework for the development and acquisition of advanced defense technologies, impacting a nation's technological competitiveness and strategic autonomy. Navigating these rules is a core priority for national industrial policy and technological development in the modern era.

244. (D) Lower long-run economic growth due to crowding out of investment.
A significant long-term consequence of high defense spending is the potential for lower long-run economic growth due to the crowding out of investment. Excessive government borrowing for the military can displace private capital in more productive sectors of the economy, while the diversion of public funds from social programs like education can hinder human capital development. These trade-offs suggest that while military spending may provide a short-term stimulus, it can also lead to economic imbalances that undermine national prosperity over the long term. Balancing security needs with sustainable development is essential.

245. (C) 4, 3, 1, 2
The inception of these major trade agreements and organizations follows a specific historical chronological order. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was first established in nineteen forty-seven to promote international trade. In nineteen ninety-three, the South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement was established to enhance regional cooperation. Shortly thereafter, in nineteen ninety-four, the North American Free Trade Agreement came into effect. Finally, the World Trade Organization was established in nineteen ninety-five, succeeding the GATT and providing a new institutional framework for global trade governance and international dispute settlement.

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246. (B) Allocate financial resources efficiently and effectively to meet national security objectives.
The main objective of defense budgeting is to ensure that a nation's limited financial resources are allocated efficiently and effectively to meet its national security objectives. This process involves a comprehensive assessment of strategic priorities, potential threats, and the cost of military capabilities. Effective budgeting ensures that the armed forces are equipped with the most relevant technologies and personnel while maintaining fiscal responsibility. This pragmatic approach is essential for protecting national sovereignty and for fostering long-term stability and prosperity by balancing security requirements with other essential social and economic national needs.

247. (D) Why some resource-rich countries are prone to conflict and poverty.
The resource curse is an economic theory that helps explain why some resource-rich countries are more prone to conflict, corruption, and poverty. The presence of easily accessible resource wealth can lead to internal strife as different groups compete for control, while simultaneously reducing the state's accountability to its citizens. This theory highlights the complex relationship between natural resources and governance, and it is essential for developing effective conflict prevention and development strategies in resource-rich regions. Promoting transparency and inclusive economic growth is central to

(A) S&T is crucial for developing advanced intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities.
(B) Technological superiority is often a decisive factor in conventional and unconventional conflicts.
(C) Advances in S&T drive the development of new weapon systems and defensive measures.
(D) The role of science and technology in national security has diminished with the end of the Cold War.

8. The rapid advancement of information technology in the late 20th century led to what significant shift in military thought?
(A) The development of the "Revolution in Military Affairs" (RMA).
(B) A strategic return to the use of trench warfare tactics.
(C) A complete abandonment of expensive naval platforms.
(D) A significant reduction in the importance of logistics.

9. What is the most appropriate description of the "Revolution in Military Affairs" (RMA)?
(A) A major political upheaval led by high-ranking military leaders.
(B) The mass-conscription of citizens during a period of major war.
(C) A technology-driven transformation in military doctrines and organization.
(D) An exclusive strategic focus on developing sophisticated nuclear weapons.

10. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The choice of weapon systems is influenced by a nation's strategic objectives, threat perceptions, and technological capabilities.
Reason (R): A nation with a primarily defensive military posture would invest heavily in long-range offensive ballistic missiles.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. What is the primary role of Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) in India?
(A) To conduct foreign policy and manage formal diplomatic negotiations.
(B) To regulate private sector participation within the defence industry.
(C) To provide healthcare services for all active military personnel.
(D) To produce and develop equipment for the armed forces.

12. The "Defence and Development Dichotomy" primarily explores the tension between:
(A) The tactical need for offensive weapon systems versus defensive weapon systems.
(B) The allocation of resources to military versus social and economic needs.
(C) The choice between indigenous arms production and foreign procurement of assets.
(D) The persistent conflict between army and navy budget allocations and priorities.

13. Consider the following statements related to the impact of economic liberalization on India's defence production:
a. Economic liberalization led to the immediate and complete privatization of all Ordnance Factories.
b. It created opportunities for private sector participation in the defence manufacturing ecosystem.
c. It aimed to increase competition and efficiency within the defence industry.
d. It facilitated easier access to foreign technology and joint ventures.
e. It resulted in a significant decrease in India's overall defence budget.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (c) and (e)
(B) (b), (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (b) and (d)
(D) (c), (d) and (e)

14. Identify the correct pair representing an institution and its primary function within India's defence production ecosystem.
(A) DRDO : The mass manufacturing of advanced fighter jets
(B) Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) : Policy formulation for global exports

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(B) Guerilla Tactics
(C) Attrition Warfare
(D) Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA)

31. Consider the following items:
a. Global Positioning System (GPS)
b. High-performance computers
c. Nuclear fission materials
d. Certain advanced composite materials
e. Basic agricultural tools
Which of these are commonly cited examples of "dual-use" technologies?
(A) (a), (b), and (e)
(B) (c), (d), and (e)
(C) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
(D) (e) only

32. The "choice of weapon systems" for a country is LEAST likely to be influenced by which of the following factors?
(A) The geographical terrain of its borders.
(B) The prevailing global fashion trends.
(C) The technological level of its adversaries.
(D) The country's available defence budget.

33. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The impact of economic liberalization in India was to completely shut down all Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs).
Statement II: Liberalization policies aimed to enhance efficiency by introducing competition, including from the private sector, into the defence production domain.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

34. What is the primary purpose of "cyber security" measures?
(A) To protect systems, networks, and data from unauthorized access or damage.
(B) To increase the overall speed of residential internet connections.
(C) To promote the use of social media for corporate marketing.
(D) To ensure all citizens have free access to high-speed internet.

35. The term "vulnerabilities of information technology" in the context of national security refers to:
(A) The high financial cost of purchasing new corporate software.
(B) The relatively slow speed of various government websites.
(C) Weaknesses in configurations that can be exploited by an adversary.
(D) The inherent complexity of learning new programming languages.

36. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option.
List I: (Cyber Security Term)
P. Phishing
Q. Malware
R. Denial-of-Service (DoS) Attack
S. Firewall
List II: (Description)
1. Malicious software designed to disrupt or damage a computer system.
2. A network security system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic.
3. An attempt to make a machine or network resource unavailable to its intended users.
4. A fraudulent attempt to obtain sensitive information by disguising as a trustworthy entity in electronic communication.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

37. A "cyber war" could involve all of the following activities EXCEPT:
(A) Disrupting a nation's critical infrastructure like power grids and financial systems.
(B) Spreading disinformation and propaganda to destabilize a society.
(C) Conducting large-scale physical invasions with tanks and infantry.
(D) Stealing sensitive state secrets and military plans through network intrusion.

38. How does social media contribute to national security threats?
(A) By providing a platform for governments to announce public welfare schemes.
(B) By enabling rapid, global dissemination of

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(C) A vested interest in maintaining high levels of military expenditure.
(D) A possible incentive to advocate for military solutions to foreign policy problems.

23. What does the term "dual-use technology" refer to in the context of national security?
(A) Technology that can be used by both the army and the navy.
(B) Technology that requires two users to operate simultaneously.
(C) Technology that has been declassified for use in the public domain.
(D) Technology that has both civilian and military applications.

24. Consider the following statements about technology transfer:
a. It can strengthen the recipient nation's indigenous technological and industrial base.
b. The transfer of critical technologies is often subject to strict controls by the supplier nation.
c. It can enhance interoperability between the armed forces of allied nations.
d. It always results in the recipient nation becoming completely independent of the supplier.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c)
(B) (b), (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (c) and (d)
(D) (a), (b) and (d)

25. Why are "critical technologies" often a point of contention in international relations?
(A) Because they are exclusively used for peaceful, humanitarian purposes.
(B) Because they are inexpensive and widely available to all nations.
(C) Because their possession can significantly alter the strategic balance of power.
(D) Because they have no impact on a nation's economic competitiveness.

26. The transition from the Industrial Revolution to the Information Revolution is best characterized by a shift from:
(A) Manufacturing of goods to the processing and distribution of information.
(B) Manual labor to machine-based manufacturing in factory settings.
(C) An economy based on agriculture to one based on heavy industry.
(D) Ancient barter systems to modern currency-based global economies.

27. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): India's space program, including its satellite capabilities, is a vital asset for national security.
Reason (R): Satellites are used for communication, navigation, and earth observation for intelligence gathering, which are critical for modern military operations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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28. In the context of India's energy scenario, what is a primary national security concern related to its nuclear energy program?
(A) The high cost of renewable energy sources.
(B) The security of nuclear materials and facilities from theft or sabotage.
(C) The lack of trained manpower to operate nuclear power plants.
(D) The international treaties prohibiting the use of nuclear energy for any purpose.

29. Which of the following represents a form of interdependence and cooperation at a regional level for security?
(A) A nation unilaterally deciding its defence budget.
(B) A bilateral trade agreement for agricultural products.
(C) Joint military exercises between neighboring countries.
(D) A domestic policy for promoting indigenous technology.

30. Which concept explains the phenomenon where military operations are increasingly reliant on interconnected sensors, command systems, and precision-guided munitions?
(A) Asymmetric Warfare

47. What is a key vulnerability of a highly networked and information-dependent military?
(A) It is highly susceptible to cyber attacks and electronic warfare.
(B) It is less reliant on logistics and supply chains.
(C) It requires a larger number of frontline combat soldiers.
(D) It is unable to operate in adverse weather conditions.

48. Arrange the following events related to India's technological and strategic programs in chronological order.
1. First successful satellite launch (Aryabhata).
2. First peaceful nuclear explosion (Smiling Buddha).
3. Establishment of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).
4. Launch of the Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan).

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

49. "Propaganda" in the context of cyber and social media warfare is best defined as:
(A) The unbiased reporting of facts and events.
(B) Disseminating biased information to influence opinion and promote an agenda.
(C) The legal process of classifying government documents.
(D) The technical process of encrypting communications.

50. Consider the following statements about cyber security measures:
a. Technological measures involve tools like firewalls, antivirus software, and encryption.
b. Laws and regulations are irrelevant to cyber security, which is a purely technical problem.
c. Global cooperation is important for tackling transnational cybercrime and cyber warfare.
d. Promoting user awareness and digital hygiene is a crucial part of cyber security.
e. Once a system is secured, it remains secure forever without any need for updates.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (c) and (d)
(B) (b), (d) and (e)
(C) (a), (b) and (c)
(D) (c), (d) and (e)

51. The "global reach with rapid speed" of social media platforms poses a national security challenge primarily because it:
(A) Allows for instant verification and fact-checking of all information.
(B) Enables state actors to perfectly control the narrative within their borders.
(C) Allows misinformation to spread faster than it can be countered.
(D) Has made traditional media outlets like newspapers and television obsolete.

52. The concept of "mobilizing public opinion" using social media for national security purposes could involve:
(A) Censoring all forms of public expression.
(B) Ignoring public sentiment and focusing only on military actions.
(C) Banning the use of all social networking sites by citizens.
(D) Using platforms to build national unity and resilience during a crisis.

53. Which of the following is an example of a "global issue in cyber security"?
(A) An individual forgetting their social media password.
(B) A small business dealing with a local internet service provider outage.
(C) The lack of international consensus on norms of behavior in cyberspace.
(D) A school updating its computer lab with new desktops.

54. The term "indoctrination" facilitated by social media in a security context refers to the process of:
(A) Teaching individuals critical thinking and media literacy skills.
(B) Forcing individuals to accept a set of extremist beliefs uncritically.
(C) Providing a wide range of diverse and balanced viewpoints on a topic.
(D) Training government employees in a new software suite.

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propaganda and misinformation.
(C) By promoting online educational courses and technical skill development.
(D) By facilitating e-commerce and contributing to economic growth.

39. The use of social networking sites for "cadre recruitment" by terrorist organizations is an example of its impact on:
(A) Economic development
(B) Environmental protection
(C) Cultural exchange
(D) National security

40. What does the term "rumour mongering" on social media entail in a national security context?
(A) The spread of false information to create panic, discord, or chaos.
(B) Sharing verified and vetted news from official government sources.
(C) Engaging in academic debates regarding contemporary political issues.
(D) Posting personal updates and holiday pictures for friends and family.

41. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of technology on warfare:
a. The Information Revolution has made geography and distance irrelevant in strategic planning.
b. Technological changes from the Industrial Revolution onwards have consistently increased the lethality and scale of conflict.
c. The primary impact of the Information Revolution is the enhanced speed and accuracy of command and control.
d. Modern technology has eliminated the 'fog of war'.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (d)
(B) (b) and (c)
(C) (a) and (c)
(D) (c) and (d)

42. What is the fundamental principle behind "interdependence and cooperation at the global level" for enhancing security?
(A) Shared threats like terrorism require collaborative transnational solutions.
(B) That all nations should possess identical domestic military capabilities.
(C) That national interests should always be subordinated to global governance.
(D) That military alliances have become obsolete in the 21st century.

43. Which of the following best exemplifies a "dual-use" dilemma in a domestic space program?
(A) The choice between launching a commercial or a scientific satellite.
(B) The debate over whether to use a government agency or a private company for a launch.
(C) The decision on the colour scheme for a satellite's exterior.
(D) The fact that launch vehicle technology is similar to ballistic missile technology.

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44. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The rise of the Information Revolution has led to the emergence of the "Revolution in Military Affairs" (RMA).
Reason (R): RMA is characterized by the integration of advanced information technology, data networking, and precision guidance to create a network-centric approach to warfare.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

45. The mobilization of financial resources during a major war would most likely involve:
(A) Decreasing tax rates and increasing public subsidies.
(B) Investing heavily in the stock market to generate quick returns.
(C) Issuing war bonds, increasing taxes, and reallocating the national budget.
(D) Shutting down the central bank to prevent inflation.

46. An example of a "critical technology" whose transfer is highly regulated is:
(A) Water purification technology.
(B) Basic software for word processing.
(C) Solar panel manufacturing techniques.
(D) Stealth technology for military aircraft.

(B) It makes the economy vulnerable to supply disruptions and price shocks.
(C) It encourages the rapid development of domestic renewable energy.
(D) It has no significant impact on national security.

81. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option.
List I: (Concept)
P. Military-Industrial Complex
Q. Dual-use Technology
R. Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA)
S. Defence-Development Dichotomy
List II: (Example/Implication)
1. A national debate on allocating funds for a new aircraft carrier versus a nationwide healthcare program.
2. The use of GPS for both civilian taxi services and guiding military missiles.
3. The shift to network-centric warfare and precision strikes.
4. The close lobbying relationship between defence contractors and government officials.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

82. The rapid and wide dissemination of "rumour mongering" via social media can directly threaten national security by:
(A) Causing public panic, social unrest, and communal clashes.
(B) Promoting scientific literacy among the population.
(C) Increasing the government's tax revenue from tech companies.
(D) Improving the critical thinking skills of citizens.

83. Which of the following is NOT an example of interdependence and cooperation at a regional or global level?
(A) The Five Eyes intelligence-sharing alliance.
(B) Joint naval patrols in the Indian Ocean to combat piracy.
(C) A country's unilateral decision to increase its military budget by 20%.
(D) International treaties on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

84. The choice of a particular fighter jet for an air force would be a decision related to:
(A) India's civil nuclear program.
(B) The national energy scenario.
(C) Regulations for cyber security.
(D) The choice of weapon systems.

85. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Industrial Revolution had a minimal impact on military logistics and mobilization.
Statement II: The development of railways and steamships during the Industrial Revolution allowed for the faster movement of larger armies and their supplies over greater distances.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

86. What is meant by "vulnerabilities of the internet" in a national security context?
(A) The internet's capacity to host educational content.
(B) Architectural weaknesses that can be exploited for espionage or disruption.
(C) The requirement for a physical connection or wireless signal to access it.
(D) The diversity of content available online.

87. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of a "cyber war" scenario between two nations?
(A) Open declaration of war followed by conventional military engagement.
(B) A formal peace treaty signed by both heads of state.
(C) A competition to see which nation can build a faster supercomputer.
(D) Attacks on critical infrastructure (e.g., power, finance) through digital means.

88. The role of Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) and Ordnance Factories is central to the concept of:
(A) Defence Production in India.
(B) Cyber warfare.
(C) India's Space Program.
(D) Social media regulation.

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55. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option.
List I: (Entity)
P. Ordnance Factories
Q. ISRO
R. DRDO
S. NCIIPC
List II: (Primary Domain)
1. Defence Research and Development
2. Space Program
3. Ammunition and Military Hardware Production
4. Critical Information Infrastructure Protection
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

56. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The primary purpose of a Military-Industrial Complex is to promote peace and disarmament globally.
Statement II: The Military-Industrial Complex describes the close, mutually beneficial relationship between a nation's military, defence industry, and political figures, which may favor high military spending.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

57. Why is a nation's "energy scenario" a critical component of its national security?
(A) Because energy prices are always stable and predictable.
(B) Because all forms of energy production have zero environmental impact.
(C) Because dependence on foreign energy can be used as a political lever.
(D) Because the military does not consume any energy.

58. Which technological shift most directly enabled the "Revolution in Military Affairs" (RMA)?
(A) The advent of microprocessors and satellite communications.
(B) The historical invention of the stirrup for cavalry.
(C) The development of the Bessemer process for high-quality steel.
(D) The early domestication of the horse for military use.

59. The "Defence and Development Dichotomy" forces policymakers to consider the opportunity cost of:
(A) Choosing between air power and sea power.
(B) Recruiting from urban areas versus rural areas.
(C) Exporting weapons versus using them domestically.
(D) Investing in a new tank versus funding schools and hospitals.

60. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Regional and global cooperation is increasingly vital for addressing modern national security threats.
Reason (R): Threats such as cyber warfare, international terrorism, and pandemics do not respect national borders and require a coordinated international response.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of India's civil nuclear program as it relates to the nation's broader goals?
(A) Generating electricity to meet growing energy demands.
(B) Supporting research in nuclear science and medicine.
(C) Exporting nuclear weapons to allied countries.
(D) Enhancing energy security and reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

62. The impact of economic liberalization on India's defence sector included:
(A) A complete ban on all defence imports.
(B) The dismantling of all Defence Public Sector Undertakings.
(C) A mandatory reduction in the size of the armed forces.

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(C) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) : Production of small arms and ammunition
(D) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) : Aircraft manufacturing and maintenance

15. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Globalization has no impact on a nation's defence production as it is a purely sovereign activity.
Statement II: Globalization has led to complex global supply chains for defence components and increased opportunities for co-development and co-production.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

16. What is the concept of "mobilization of resources" during wartime?
(A) The exclusive process of recruiting new soldiers for the active military.
(B) The allocation of national industrial, economic, and human resources for war.
(C) The diplomatic effort to build new international security alliances.
(D) The process of moving existing troops and equipment to the frontline.

17. Which of the following statements about resource mobilization in peacetime is incorrect?
(A) It involves long-term planning for potential future conflicts.
(B) It is solely focused on increasing the size of the active military.
(C) It includes investing in defence R&D and building a robust industrial base.
(D) It involves creating stockpiles of critical materials and equipment.

18. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option.
List I: (Technological Era)
P. Pre-Industrial Era
Q. Industrial Revolution Era
R. Early Information Age
S. Contemporary RMA Era
List II: (Key Military Feature)
1. Mass production of rifles and artillery
2. Network-centric warfare and precision strikes
3. Swords, spears, and limited use of early firearms
4. Emergence of guided missiles and early computers
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

19. How does the "Peace and Development Dichotomy" relate to national security?
(A) It suggests that perpetual peace is necessary for any form of development.
(B) It posits that development can only be achieved through military expansion.
(C) Excessive military spending may divert funds from development, causing instability.
(D) It is a specific military doctrine focused strictly on peacekeeping operations.

20. A "Military-Industrial Complex" is best described as:
(A) A specific type of military base dedicated to heavy industrial repairs.
(B) A formal government department that includes both military and industry.
(C) A multilateral treaty for the joint production of advanced weapons.
(D) An alliance between a nation's military, industry, and political figures.

21. Arrange the following technological developments in the chronological order of their significant impact on military affairs.
1. The Internet and GPS
2. The Longbow
3. The Steam Engine and Railroads
4. The Atomic Bomb
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1

22. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a primary concern associated with the Military-Industrial Complex?
(A) Potential for undue influence on public policy and government spending.
(B) Fostering of public debate and transparency in defence procurement.

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Which of the above are examples of social media's negative impact on national security?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (c), (d), and (e)
(C) (a), (d), and (e)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

72. The "Defence and Development Dichotomy" highlights a trade-off in the allocation of which scarce resource?
(A) National budget
(B) Geographic territory
(C) Time
(D) International prestige

73. Which of the following is a legal/regulatory measure for ensuring cyber security?
(A) Installing a new and more powerful server.
(B) Training employees on how to spot phishing emails.
(C) Enacting laws like the IT Act that define crimes and punishments.
(D) Developing a more complex encryption algorithm.

74. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): A Military-Industrial Complex can pose a challenge to democratic governance.
Reason (R): The close relationship between the defence industry and government can lead to policy decisions that favor military spending and intervention, potentially without sufficient public debate or oversight.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

75. In the context of the "Revolution in Military Affairs," what does network-centric warfare emphasize?
(A) The number of tanks and soldiers deployed on the battlefield.
(B) The use of fortifications and trench systems.
(C) The reliance on cavalry charges.
(D) Linking sensors, decision-makers, and shooters in a seamless network.

76. Arrange the following historical periods based on their dominant military technology, from earliest to latest.
1. Precision-Guided Munitions and Network-Centric Warfare
2. Massed Infantry with Muskets
3. Iron-clad Warships and Breech-loading Artillery
4. Bronze Swords and Chariots
(A) 4, 2, 3, 1
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

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77. A key objective of India's defence production policy, influenced by economic liberalization, is to:
(A) Increase reliance on imports to get the best technology.
(B) Phase out the role of Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs).
(C) Achieve self-reliance and reduce the import bill for defence equipment.
(D) Limit defence production to only small arms and ammunition.

78. Which of the following best defines a "cyber security vulnerability"?
(A) A strong and complex password that is difficult for hackers to guess.
(B) A specific feature in a system that performs exactly as originally intended.
(C) A fully updated and patched software application with the latest security fixes.
(D) A flaw in a system's design or operation that could be exploited by an adversary.

79. The term "misinformation" on social media refers to:
(A) False information that is spread, regardless of the intent to mislead.
(B) Information that is accurate but presented in a biased way.
(C) True information shared by an unreliable source.
(D) Opinions that differ from one's own.

80. What is the primary security implication of India's reliance on imported energy?
(A) It strengthens diplomatic ties with all supplier countries.

(D) The opening up of the sector to private Indian companies.

63. The term "propaganda" as a tool in cyber wars refers to:
(A) Deliberately spreading false information to influence an enemy population.
(B) The use of encrypted messages for secure military communication.
(C) The development of new antivirus software.
(D) The physical act of sabotaging enemy communication lines.

64. Which statement best describes a key vulnerability of Information Technology that impacts national security?
(A) The rapid obsolescence of hardware requires frequent and costly upgrades.
(B) Software code can contain hidden flaws or 'backdoors' that allow for unauthorized access.
(C) The reliance on electricity makes systems useless during a power outage.
(D) The user interface of complex systems can be difficult for soldiers to learn.

65. Consider the following characteristics:
a. Mass production of goods
b. Dominance of information-based economy
c. Rise of steam power and factories
d. Proliferation of computers and the internet
Which characteristics are associated with the Information Revolution?
(A) (a) and (c)
(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a) and (d)
(D) (b) and (c)

66. What is the role of Ordnance Factories in India's defence ecosystem?
(A) To produce a wide range of arms, ammunition, and equipment for the armed forces.
(B) To formulate national defence strategy.
(C) To conduct fundamental scientific research.
(D) To regulate the import of foreign military hardware.

67. "Mobilization of resources during peace" for national security would include activities like:
(A) Conscripting all able-bodied citizens into the military.
(B) Implementing wartime rationing and price controls.
(C) Building a robust defence industrial base and investing in R&D.
(D) Seizing control of all private industries for military production.

68. An example of the "transfer of dual-use technology" would be:
(A) The sale of rifles from one country to another.
(B) A country providing humanitarian aid in the form of food and medicine.
(C) A cultural exchange program for university students.
(D) Exporting advanced GPS which can be used for civil or missile guidance.

69. What is the fundamental reason for the need for "cyber security"?
(A) To ensure that all online content is politically correct.
(B) Because digital assets are valuable and susceptible to various threats.
(C) To increase the profits of antivirus software companies.
(D) To slow down the growth of the internet.

70. How does social media facilitate the "mobilization of public opinion"?
(A) By restricting access to information and promoting a single government-approved viewpoint.
(B) By enabling groups to quickly share info and rally support for a cause.
(C) By replacing the need for elections and referendums.
(D) By automatically deleting any content that is critical of government policies.

71. Consider the following:
a. Spreading fake news about communal violence to incite riots.
b. Using bot accounts to artificially amplify a political hashtag.
c. Terrorist groups using encrypted messaging apps for planning attacks.
d. A government using its official account to provide disaster relief information.
e. A celebrity sharing their vacation photos.

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89. Consider the following statements about the "Revolution in Military Affairs" (RMA):
a. It is a concept that originated in the 19th century with the invention of the machine gun.
b. It is primarily driven by advances in information technology, surveillance, and precision-weaponry.
c. It tends to decrease the importance of well-trained personnel, focusing only on technology.
d. It involves a fundamental change in military doctrine and organization, not just the acquisition of new weapons.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (c)
(B) (c) and (d)
(C) (b) and (d)
(D) (a) and (b)

90. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Social media platforms have become a potent tool for propaganda and indoctrination by state and non-state actors.
Reason (R): The architecture of social media, with its global reach, rapid speed, and algorithm-driven content delivery, allows for targeted and widespread dissemination of messages designed to influence and radicalize.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. The issue of "mobilization of resources" during peacetime is concerned with:
(A) Immediate conversion of all civilian factories to military production.
(B) Reducing the defence budget to zero to focus on economic development.
(C) Disbanding the standing army to save on personnel costs.
(D) Creating the capacity to rapidly mobilize national resources during a crisis.

92. What is the most significant national security concern arising from the transfer of "critical technologies"?
(A) The high financial cost of acquiring such technologies.
(B) The possibility that technology could be used against the supplier nation.
(C) The long training time required for personnel to use the new technology.
(D) The lack of spare parts and maintenance support.

93. The primary reason for establishing a robust domestic "Defence Production" capability in India is to:
(A) Create jobs in the manufacturing sector.
(B) Compete with the United States and Russia in global arms exports.
(C) Reduce strategic vulnerability from reliance on foreign suppliers.
(D) Fulfill a condition for membership in the United Nations Security Council.

94. The "Peace and Development Dichotomy" suggests that a nation's leadership must make strategic choices about:
(A) Which country to form an alliance with.
(B) The type of weapons to develop.
(C) The deployment of troops in different geographical regions.
(D) The balance between military preparedness and socio-economic progress.

95. Consider the following actions:
a. A terrorist group uses a social networking site to claim responsibility for an attack.
b. A foreign intelligence agency creates thousands of fake social media profiles to spread divisive political messages before an election.
c. An extremist preacher uses a video platform to post sermons encouraging violence.
d. A group of friends uses a messaging app to organize a birthday party.
e. A political party uses social media to announce its election manifesto.
Which of the above actions represent a direct use of social media that impacts national security?
(A) (d) and (e)
(B) (a), (b), and (c)
(C) (a), (d), and (e)
(D) (b), (c), and (d)

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96. A key feature of the "Information Revolution" compared to the "Industrial Revolution" is the:
(A) Primacy of physical raw materials.
(B) Centrality of data and knowledge as resources.
(C) Tangibility of the primary economic product.
(D) Importance of manual labor.

97. Which of these best illustrates a "global issue in cyber security"?
(A) A company policy on employee password changes.
(B) The need for a multilateral treaty on the rules for state-sponsored cyber attacks.
(C) The installation of antivirus software on a personal laptop.
(D) A local government's website being temporarily down for maintenance.

98. The term "cadre recruitment" via social media refers to:
(A) Extremist groups identifying and enlisting new members online.
(B) Companies using LinkedIn to hire new employees.
(C) Universities advertising their courses to prospective students.
(D) Political parties seeking volunteers for election campaigning.

99. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: A domestic space program is exclusively for civilian and scientific purposes with no military applications.
Statement II: Satellite imagery, communication, and navigation systems developed by space programs are critical dual-use assets for the armed forces' surveillance, communication, and targeting capabilities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

100. The concept of a "Military-Industrial Complex" was famously warned about due to its potential to:
(A) Promote global peace and reduce arms sales.
(B) Weaken the nation's military by producing low-quality weapons.
(C) Encourage excessive spending on social welfare programs.
(D) Acquire unwarranted influence and push for perpetual war for profit.

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101. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their historical emergence.
1. Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA)
2. Industrial Revolution
3. Information Revolution
4. Development of organized warfare with bronze weapons
(A) 4, 2, 3, 1
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

102. Which of the following is a technological measure for cyber security?
(A) The Information Technology Act, 2000.
(B) The use of encryption to protect data in transit.
(C) A public awareness campaign about strong passwords.
(D) An international agreement on cybercrime.

103. The primary risk associated with "dual-use technologies" is that:
(A) They are always more expensive than single-use technologies.
(B) They are difficult to manufacture.
(C) They quickly become obsolete.
(D) Technology for civilian use can be repurposed for military applications.

104. In the context of national security, "interdependence" at the global level means that:
(A) The security of one nation is linked to the actions and conditions of other nations.
(B) Nations are completely self-sufficient and do not need to interact.
(C) A single global government controls all national security decisions.
(D) Military alliances have become irrelevant.

105. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option.
List I: (Social Media Impact)
P. Propaganda

Q. Rumour Mongering
R. Cadre Recruitment
S. Mobilizing Public Opinion

List II: (Description)

1. Using social networks to identify and enlist individuals into an extremist group.
2. Spreading unverified and often inflammatory information to cause panic or unrest.
3. A large number of users coordinating online to support or protest a specific policy.
4. Systematically disseminating biased information to promote a specific political cause.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

106. A "broad survey of technological changes" from the Industrial to the Information Revolution highlights a general trend in warfare towards:
(A) Increased speed, range, precision, and information intensity.
(B) Decreased reliance on technology.
(C) Smaller-scale conflicts with fewer casualties.
(D) A focus on primitive and simple weaponry.

107. A nation's pursuit of nuclear energy is often viewed with international suspicion due to the inherent link between civil nuclear programs and:
(A) The ability to create solar power.
(B) The reduction of carbon emissions.
(C) The generation of cheap electricity.
(D) The potential for weaponization of nuclear materials and technology.

108. Which body in India is primarily responsible for carrying out research and development for defence technologies?
(A) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
(B) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)
(C) NITI Aayog
(D) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)

109. Consider the following statements regarding defence production in India:
a. The sector was historically dominated by Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) and Ordnance Factories.
b. Economic liberalization policies of the 1990s introduced measures to allow private sector participation.
c. The goal of indigenous manufacturing aims to promote self-reliance and reduce imports.
d. India is currently the world's largest exporter of defence equipment.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c)
(B) (b), (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (c) and (d)
(D) (a), (b) and (d)

110. A state-sponsored "propaganda" campaign during a "cyber war" would most likely involve:
(A) Launching a denial-of-service attack on an enemy's stock exchange.
(B) Stealing the personal data of millions of the adversary's citizens.
(C) Encrypting one's own military communications.
(D) Using social media to create division and distrust in an adversary country.

111. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The mobilization of industrial resources during wartime is a critical factor for a nation's success in a prolonged conflict.
Reason (R): The ability to convert civilian industries to produce military goods, such as tanks, aircraft, and ammunition, sustains the war effort and replaces battlefield losses.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

112. The term "critical technologies" in national security refers to technologies that are:
(A) Inexpensive and easy to develop.
(B) Essential for maintaining military and economic competitiveness.
(C) Primarily used for entertainment and leisure.
(D) Obsolete and no longer in use.

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digital systems.
(D) The declining relevance of the internet in daily life.

150. Consider the following types of cyber security vulnerabilities:
a. Software bugs (e.g., buffer overflow)
b. Weak or non-existent encryption
c. Social engineering (tricking users into revealing credentials)
d. Outdated operating systems without security patches
e. Using a strong, unique password for each service
Which of the above are considered vulnerabilities?
(A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
(B) (e) only
(C) (a), (b), and (e)
(D) (c), (d), and (e)

151. A hostile state actor using fake social media accounts to spread fake news about an impending banking collapse to cause a run on the banks is an act of:
(A) Legitimate public discourse.
(B) Cadre recruitment.
(C) Mobilizing positive public opinion.
(D) Cyber war and propaganda.

152. The "global reach with rapid speed" of social media is a double-edged sword for national security because it can be used for:
(A) Both rapid dissemination of info and the spread of rumours.
(B) Only for harmful propaganda and misinformation.
(C) Only for official government communication and disaster relief.
(D) Neither, as social media has no real-world impact.

153. A terrorist organization using a popular social networking site to post videos and messages that attract and enlist new members is an example of:
(A) Rumour mongering.
(B) Mobilizing public opinion.
(C) Cadre recruitment.
(D) Indoctrination.

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154. Which technological development was a hallmark of the Industrial Revolution and had a transformative impact on military logistics?
(A) The railway system.
(B) The microprocessor.
(C) The Global Positioning System (GPS).
(D) The Internet.

155. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: India's civil nuclear program is completely disconnected from its national security considerations.
Statement II: The development of indigenous nuclear technology, even for civilian purposes, provides a nation with strategic depth, technical expertise, and a potential deterrent capability.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

156. The "Revolution in Military Affairs" (RMA) is most closely associated with which kind of warfare?
(A) Attrition warfare
(B) Network-centric warfare
(C) Siege warfare
(D) Guerrilla warfare

157. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option.
List I: (Indian Organisation)
P. HAL (Hindustan Aeronautics Limited)
Q. BEL (Bharat Electronics Limited)
R. DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organisation)
S. OFB (Ordnance Factory Board)
List II: (Primary Role)
1. Defence Electronics
2. Defence R&D
3. Aerospace and Aviation
4. Arms and Ammunition Production
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

158. The "Defence and Development Dichotomy" highlights the opportunity cost of military spending. What is opportunity cost?

(B) A shipment of winter coats.
(C) An export of coffee beans.
(D) A treaty allowing for student exchange programs.

123. Why is international cooperation essential for effective cyber security?
(A) Because cyber attacks are always launched and contained within a single country's borders.
(B) Because a single nation's laws are enforceable globally.
(C) Because no country has any experts in cyber security.
(D) Because attackers route attacks through multiple countries, making attribution difficult.

124. When social media is used for "mobilizing public opinion" in a way that threatens national security, it often involves:
(A) Encouraging citizens to participate in government-led cleanliness drives.
(B) Inciting a mob to attack a critical government installation.
(C) Organizing peaceful and lawful protests with prior permission.
(D) Sharing information about a local cultural festival.

125. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): India's space program, managed by ISRO, enhances its national security capabilities.
Reason (R): ISRO is primarily a weapons manufacturing organization that builds missiles for the Indian Army.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

126. The shift from the Industrial Revolution's focus on mass and energy to the Information Revolution's focus on data and networks is a core concept in:
(A) India's energy scenario.
(B) The role of Ordnance factories.
(C) Issues of mobilization during peace.
(D) The broad survey of technological changes.

127. Which of the following is a direct consequence of the "Revolution in Military Affairs" (RMA)?
(A) A greater emphasis on information dominance and precision strikes.
(B) An increase in the use of cavalry in modern armies.
(C) A reduction in the importance of logistics and supply chains.
(D) A return to trench warfare and attrition-based strategies.

128. What does "defence and development" being a "dichotomy" imply?
(A) That defence spending and development spending are mutually exclusive.
(B) That a choice or trade-off often has to be made between the two.
(C) That the two are always perfectly balanced and complementary.
(D) That only developed countries need a defence budget.

129. Consider the following:
a. Manufacturing of artillery shells
b. Production of military uniforms
c. Assembly of main battle tanks
d. Development of space launch vehicles
Which of the above are typical activities of Ordnance Factories and Defence Public Sector Undertakings in India?
(A) (d) only
(B) (a), (b), and (c)
(C) (b) and (d)
(D) (a) and (d)

130. The mobilization of a nation's economy for war typically involves all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Increased production of luxury items and services.
(B) Government direction of key industries.
(C) Rationing of consumer goods.
(D) Imposition of price controls to manage inflation.

131. A "Military-Industrial Complex" thrives on the close relationship between which three groups?
(A) The military, the education sector, and the judiciary.

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(B) The agricultural sector, the healthcare industry, and environmental groups.
(C) The defence industry, senior military leaders, and key politicians.
(D) Foreign diplomats, international journalists, and human rights activists.

132. Consider the following means through which "transfer of technology" in the defence sector can occur:
a. Licensed production of foreign equipment in the recipient country.
b. Joint ventures between a foreign and a domestic company to co-develop a new system.
c. Reverse engineering of captured enemy equipment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (b) and (c) only
(C) (a) and (c) only
(D) (a), (b), and (c)

133. The term "critical technologies" is best exemplified by which of the following?
(A) Technology for manufacturing everyday textiles.
(B) Techniques for artisanal pottery.
(C) Advanced semiconductor manufacturing capabilities.
(D) Basic food preservation methods.

134. "Interdependence and cooperation at a regional level" is demonstrated by:
(A) A country sealing its borders to all neighbors.
(B) A bloc of nations conducting joint disaster relief exercises.
(C) A nation imposing high tariffs on all imported goods from its region.
(D) Each country in a region developing its own separate satellite navigation system.

135. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Cyber security is solely the responsibility of the government's military and intelligence agencies.
Statement II: Effective cyber security requires a multi-stakeholder approach, involving government, private industry, academia, and individual users.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

136. What is the primary reason that "cyber wars" are a growing concern for national security?
(A) The potential to disrupt a nation's economy with deniability.
(B) They are very expensive to initiate.
(C) They require large numbers of soldiers to be fought.
(D) The effects of a cyber attack are always temporary and minor.

137. Which of the following is a law or regulation aimed at improving cyber security in India?
(A) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(B) The Constitution of India
(C) The Information Technology Act, 2000
(D) The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

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138. The use of social media for "indoctrinate misinformation" means:
(A) Spreading false info to make people adopt a harmful belief system.
(B) Accidentally sharing a factually incorrect news article.
(C) Providing educational content about how to spot misinformation.
(D) A government publishing its daily press briefings online.

139. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option.
List I: (Term)
P. DPSU
Q. RMA
R. Dual-use
S. Cyber vulnerability
List II: (Associated Concept)
1. Network-centric Warfare
2. Unpatched Software
3. Defence Production
4. Technology Transfer Control
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

140. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The proliferation of dual-use technologies complicates international efforts to control the spread of weapons of mass destruction.
Reason (R): Many technologies, equipment, and materials required for peaceful nuclear energy or chemical industries can also be used to develop nuclear or chemical weapons.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The Information Revolution facilitated the Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA) by providing the technological means for:
(A) Mass production of standardized iron parts.
(B) Rapid deployment of cavalry units.
(C) Real-time data sharing and precision guidance.
(D) Building fortified castles and moats.

142. The "choice of weapon systems" by a landlocked country would likely prioritize investments in:
(A) Aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines.
(B) A large coast guard and naval fleet.
(C) Amphibious assault ships.
(D) A powerful army and air force.

143. How did economic liberalization and globalization affect India's defence production?
(A) It created a pathway for private sector entry and efficiency.
(B) It isolated India's defence industry from the rest of the world.
(C) It led to the complete and immediate shutdown of all Ordnance Factories.
(D) It mandated that India only purchase fully-built weapon systems from foreign countries.

144. The "Peace & Development Dichotomy" explores the argument that:
(A) Lasting peace is a prerequisite for sustained development.
(B) Both A and C are facets of the dichotomy.
(C) High military spending may come at the cost of development.
(D) Military conquest is the only path to national development.

145. A key issue in the "mobilization of resources" during a national crisis is:
(A) Ensuring that the civilian population experiences no disruption or hardship.
(B) The speed with which a nation can redirect assets to the effort.
(C) The complete disregard for economic consequences.
(D) Focusing mobilization efforts only on the capital city.

146. A defining characteristic of a "Military-Industrial Complex" is:
(A) The symbiotic relationship between contractors and the military.
(B) Its complete transparency and public accountability.
(C) Its focus on promoting disarmament and peaceful conflict resolution.
(D) Its formal status as a branch of the United Nations.

147. A primary challenge in managing the "transfer of technology," especially "critical technologies," is:
(A) Ensuring the technology is not copied or stolen.
(B) The high cost of shipping and handling.
(C) Preventing technology from being used for unintended purposes.
(D) Finding enough people who can read the instruction manual.

148. Which of these is an example of "cooperation at the global level" to enhance security?
(A) A bilateral trade dispute.
(B) A domestic tax law.
(C) A nation building a border wall.
(D) The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

149. The "need and importance of cyber security" stems from:
(A) The desire of governments to read every citizen's email.
(B) The need to create jobs for IT professionals.
(C) Dependence of modern infrastructure on

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113. Which of the following is a defining feature of the "Information Revolution's" impact on society?
(A) The mechanization of agriculture.
(B) The exponential growth in the generation and processing of data.
(C) The mass migration of populations to urban centers to work in factories.
(D) The discovery of fire.

114. The development of indigenous fighter jets, tanks, and submarines through DRDO and DPSUs is a direct application of which policy?
(A) Promoting defence production in India.
(B) India's civil nuclear program.
(C) The national cyber security policy.
(D) Social media regulation.

115. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The "Defence and Development Dichotomy" posits that spending on defence always and automatically leads to economic development.
Statement II: The concept actually highlights the difficult trade-off a government faces when allocating limited national funds between military security and socio-economic needs like health and education.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

116. Which of the following is NOT a form of cyber security vulnerability?
(A) An unpatched software application.
(B) A weak or default administrator password.
(C) An employee susceptible to phishing attacks.
(D) A regularly updated firewall rule set.

117. The use of social media by terrorist groups for "indoctrination" involves:
(A) Providing balanced and objective educational materials.
(B) Openly debating different religious and political philosophies.
(C) Gradually exposing potential recruits to an extremist ideology.
(D) Helping users improve their digital literacy skills.

118. The "global reach" of social media is a national security concern because:
(A) It allows governments to easily control information flowing into their countries.
(B) A message can be disseminated worldwide in minutes from anywhere.
(C) It is a very slow and inefficient means of communication.
(D) It is only accessible in a few developed countries.

119. A key difference in resource mobilization during "war" and "peace" is that:
(A) Resource mobilization only happens during war.
(B) Peacetime mobilization is more expensive than wartime mobilization.
(C) There is no difference; the process is identical in both situations.
(D) Peacetime is about building capacity, while war is about immediate application.

120. Consider the following pairs:
a. Industrial Revolution : Steam Engine
b. Information Revolution : Microprocessor
c. RMA : Network-centric warfare
d. Cyber Security : Pen and Paper
Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (b), (c), and (d)
(C) (a), (c), and (d)
(D) (a), (b), and (d)

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121. The main argument against the unchecked influence of a "Military-Industrial Complex" is that it may:
(A) Lead to a dangerously under-funded military.
(B) Cause a rapid decline in the quality of military technology.
(C) Create an environment favoring militarism over diplomacy.
(D) Promote international cooperation and disarmament.

122. The transfer of which of the following would be considered a transfer of "dual-use" technology?
(A) Advanced carbon fiber used in bicycles or uranium enrichment rotors.

(A) The direct financial cost of purchasing a weapon system.
(B) The total budget allocated to the Ministry of Defence.
(C) The added cost due to inflation and currency fluctuation.
(D) The value of the next-best alternative that is foregone.

159. The concept of "mobilization of resources during war" includes:
(A) The use of national industrial and human capital for the war effort.
(B) Only the conscription of soldiers.
(C) The signing of peace treaties.
(D) Reducing the production of all goods to save resources.

160. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The transfer of dual-use technologies is subject to international control regimes like the Wassenaar Arrangement.
Reason (R): These regimes aim to prevent the proliferation of technologies that could contribute to the development of advanced conventional weapons and capabilities that may destabilize regional and international security.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. A global pandemic that disrupts international supply chains and a nation's access to critical medical supplies is an example of security challenges that highlight the need for:
(A) Military-Industrial Complexes.
(B) Interdependence and cooperation at global levels.
(C) Cyber warfare capabilities.
(D) Social media indoctrination.

162. Phishing, malware, and ransomware are all examples of:
(A) Different kinds of cyber security vulnerabilities or attacks.
(B) Types of social media platforms.
(C) Sub-committees within the United Nations.
(D) Public Sector Defence Undertakings.

163. Consider the following as measures for cyber security:
a. Technology (e.g., Firewalls)
b. Laws and Regulations (e.g., IT Act)
c. Public Awareness and Training
d. International Cooperation
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
(D) (a) only

164. What is the primary method through which social media enables "rumour mongering" on a mass scale?
(A) The chronological sorting of feeds, which shows older posts first.
(B) The requirement for users to verify their identity with government-issued ID.
(C) The limited number of characters allowed in a post.
(D) The "share" function, which allows info to spread exponentially.

165. The term "Information Revolution" is distinct from the "Industrial Revolution" because its primary driver was:
(A) The steam engine.
(B) The factory system.
(C) The microprocessor and telecommunications.
(D) The printing press.

166. A nation's pursuit of a "triad" of nuclear delivery systems (land, air, and sea) is an aspect of its:
(A) Energy scenario.
(B) Strategic and national security policy.
(C) Space program's commercial wing.
(D) Cyber security regulations.

167. The relevance of "Science and Technology in National Security" is best illustrated by:
(A) The development of new crop varieties.
(B) The study of ancient history and archaeology.
(C) The promotion of traditional arts and crafts.
(D) The development of stealth aircraft and cyber-warfare capabilities.

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168. The "choice of weapon systems" for a navy is heavily influenced by its country's:
(A) Maritime interests, coastline length, and strategic choke points.
(B) Mountainous terrain.
(C) Desert warfare doctrine.
(D) Number of land borders with other countries.

169. Economic globalization affects defence planning by:
(A) Forcing all countries to have identical defence budgets.
(B) Eliminating all international conflicts.
(C) Creating global supply chains, making nations interdependent.
(D) Making technology transfer impossible.

170. Which statement best defines the "Defence and Development" dichotomy?
(A) The trade-off a government faces between defence and development.
(B) A nation must choose one and completely abandon the other.
(C) It's a term describing the perpetual conflict between the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Finance.
(D) It suggests that high defence spending automatically leads to high development.

171. A hypothetical scenario where a nation converts its car manufacturing plants to produce military trucks during a conflict is an example of:
(A) The Peace and Development Dichotomy.
(B) The transfer of critical technology.
(C) A Military-Industrial Complex.
(D) The mobilization of industrial resources during war.

172. Which of the following is the best example of a "critical technology" with "dual-use" implications?
(A) A basic word processing software.
(B) Advanced nuclear enrichment centrifuge technology.
(C) A recipe for baking bread.
(D) A simple water pump.

173. Arrange the following actions in a logical sequence of a social media-driven radicalization process.
1. Cadre recruitment into a closed, private group.
2. Initial exposure to propaganda on a public platform.
3. Indoctrination with extremist ideology.
4. Mobilization for a violent or illegal act.
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

174. The problem of "misinformation" on social media impacts national security because:
(A) It encourages healthy and informed debate.
(B) It is always easily identifiable and can be ignored.
(C) It only affects personal relationships and has no wider societal impact.
(D) It erodes trust and can be weaponized by adversaries.

175. Consider the following statements about the impact of the Information Revolution on military affairs:
a. It has led to the development of network-centric warfare.
b. It has increased the importance of information as a battlefield resource.
c. It has created new vulnerabilities in the form of cyber attacks.
d. It has made warfare less complex and easier to manage.
e. It has completely eliminated the "fog of war."
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (c), (d), and (e)
(C) (a), (d), and (e)
(D) (a), (b), and (e)

176. What is a key motivation for countries to seek "cooperation at regional and global levels" on security issues?
(A) To increase their isolation from the world.
(B) Recognition that threats like terrorism are transnational.
(C) To surrender their national sovereignty to a higher authority.
(D) Because international law mandates it for all trade agreements.

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177. A cyber attack that specifically targets a country's air traffic control systems, power grid, and banking networks is best described as an attack on its:
(A) Social media infrastructure.
(B) Critical information infrastructure.
(C) Defence production facilities.
(D) Space program.

178. What is the difference between misinformation and disinformation in the context of propaganda?
(A) Misinformation is unintentional; disinformation is deliberate deceit.
(B) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.
(C) Misinformation is textual, while disinformation is visual.
(D) Misinformation is spread by individuals, while disinformation is spread by governments.

179. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The primary role of Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) in India is to provide humanitarian aid.
Statement II: DPSUs like HAL, BEL, and BDL are crucial for the indigenous production of aircraft, electronics, and missiles, contributing to India's defence self-reliance.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

180. The potential for a "Military-Industrial Complex" to exist is a concern in democracies because:
(A) It encourages global pacifism and significantly reduces annual defence spending.
(B) It promotes a culture of complete transparency in all government-industry dealings.
(C) It weakens the armed forces by providing them with technologically inferior equipment.
(D) It may lead to policy decisions being driven by profit motives instead of national interest.

181. A nation investing in satellite reconnaissance, cyber espionage capabilities, and drone technology reflects the growing relevance of:
(A) The Defence and Development Dichotomy.
(B) Peace and Development Dichotomy.
(C) Science and Technology in National Security.
(D) Social Media regulations.

182. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The impact of Information Technology has fundamentally altered the character of modern warfare.
Reason (R): The "Revolution in Military Affairs" (RMA) is a direct result of harnessing IT for network-centric operations, precision targeting, and information dominance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

183. The impact of economic liberalization on India's defence industry is best characterized by:
(A) The complete nationalization of all private industries.
(B) A ban on all defence-related research and development.
(C) The exclusive reliance on imported weapons systems.
(D) A shift from a state-monopoly to a model allowing private participation.

184. The establishment of entities like the National Cyber Security Coordinator and CERT-In in India signifies:
(A) Recognition of the need for institutional frameworks for cyber threats.
(B) A declining interest in cyber security issues.
(C) The outsourcing of all cyber security functions to private companies.
(D) The successful elimination of all cyber threats to the nation.

185. The use of social media by state-sponsored actors to "mobilize public opinion" in a foreign country's election is an example of:
(A) A new form of international cooperation.

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243. The "Broad Survey of Technological Changes" reveals that as technology advances, warfare tends to become:
(A) Less lethal and slower.
(B) Less dependent on economic and industrial capacity.
(C) More precise, faster-paced, and more information-intensive.
(D) Easier for non-state actors to dominate.

244. The establishment of Ordnance Factories and DPSUs in post-independence India was a state-led effort to build a:
(A) Social media network.
(B) Civil nuclear program.
(C) National space program.
(D) Domestic defence production base.

245. The "mobilization of resources during peace" is different from wartime mobilization because it focuses on:
(A) Immediate combat operations.
(B) Total state control over the economy.
(C) Long-term preparedness, R&D, and building industrial capacity.
(D) The conscription of the entire population.

246. Which of the following is the best example of a "global issue in cyber security" requiring international cooperation?
(A) A person forgetting their email password.
(B) Establishing international norms for what constitutes an act of war in cyberspace.
(C) A company upgrading its internal server hardware.
(D) A school teaching students how to use a word processor.

247. A foreign intelligence service creating a network of fake social media accounts to spread disinformation and amplify social divisions in another country is a clear example of:
(A) A cooperative global security initiative.
(B) A positive impact of social media on national security.
(C) A commercial advertising campaign.
(D) The weaponization of social media for information warfare.

248. The dilemma of whether to fund a new aircraft carrier or build thousands of new primary schools is a classic example of:
(A) The Defence and Development Dichotomy.
(B) A cyber security vulnerability.
(C) The transfer of technology.
(D) A Military-Industrial Complex.

249. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option.
List I: (Security Challenge)
P. National nuclear programs
Q. National military budgets and their effect on development spending
R. Foreign interference in elections via social media
S. Development of the advanced fighter jets
List II: (Relevant Concept)
1. Military-Industrial Complex
2. Defence and Development Dichotomy
3. Dual-use Technology and Proliferation
4. Propaganda and Mobilizing Public Opinion
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

250. The core idea behind the "Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA)" is that a technological shift, especially in information technology, enables:
(A) A small but technologically advanced force can defeat a larger military.
(B) A full-scale return to older forms of conventional attritional warfare.
(C) The total replacement of human soldiers with fully autonomous robots.
(D) The permanent elimination of all civilian casualties in conflict.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The historical trajectory of technological change, from the Industrial Revolution to the contemporary Information Revolution, marks a profound transformation in human society and the nature of state power. The Industrial Revolution, commencing in the late 18th century, was characterized by the shift from agrarian economies to industrial and manufacturing-based systems, driven by innovations like the steam engine and mechanization. This era established

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(B) A form of cyber propaganda.
(C) Dual-use technologies.
(D) Part of the Revolution in Military Affairs.

196. International collaboration on sharing information about cyber threats and attack signatures is an example of:
(A) The mobilization of resources during war.
(B) The Defence and Development Dichotomy.
(C) A domestic Civil Nuclear Program.
(D) Interdependence and Cooperation at the Global level.

197. A key technological measure for ensuring cyber security is:
(A) Passing a law against hacking.
(B) Educating users about phishing.
(C) Implementing strong encryption for storage and transmission.
(D) Signing a global treaty on cyber norms.

198. The rapid spread of a viral video containing false information intended to incite communal violence is an example of the national security impact of:
(A) A Space Program.
(B) Social Media.
(C) Defence Production.
(D) The Military-Industrial Complex.

199. Using a popular messaging app to identify, groom, and persuade an individual to join a terrorist organization is a direct example of:
(A) Rumour mongering.
(B) Mobilizing public opinion for a positive cause.
(C) A cyber security vulnerability.
(D) Cadre recruitment.

200. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Industrial Revolution was characterized by the decentralization of production into small, artisanal workshops.
Statement II: The Industrial Revolution led to the rise of the factory system, mass production, and urbanization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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201. The strategic importance of a domestic space program for national security lies in its ability to provide:
(A) Tourist trips to the moon.
(B) Weather forecasts for farmers.
(C) ISR and secure communication capabilities.
(D) Platforms for broadcasting television shows.

202. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The choice of a nation's weapon systems is independent of its foreign policy and strategic goals.
Reason (R): A nation's decision to acquire long-range bombers or an aircraft carrier is a purely technical decision, uninfluenced by its desire to project power or defend its interests abroad.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) Both A and R are false.

203. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option.
List I: (Term)
P. DPSU in India
Q. Social Media Platform
R. Cyber Security Threat
S. Dual-Use Technology
List II: (Example)
1. Ransomware
2. GPS
3. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)
4. Facebook
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

204. The term "propaganda" in the context of cyber warfare involves using information to:
(A) Ensure a fair and balanced debate.
(B) Manipulate perceptions to achieve a strategic objective.
(C) Encrypt and protect sensitive data.
(D) Test the vulnerabilities of a network.

diverse viewpoints.
(B) The reinforcement of biases and acceleration of radicalization.
(C) The promotion of critical thinking and media literacy.
(D) The easy identification of fake news by all users.

225. Which statement accurately reflects the use of social media for "cadre recruitment"?
(A) It is an inefficient and rarely used method by extremist groups.
(B) It involves using online platforms to identify and enlist individuals.
(C) It is a legal and transparent process for hiring government employees.
(D) It is limited to posting job advertisements on public forums.

226. The transition from sail-powered wooden ships to steam-powered ironclad ships is a classic example of a technological change from which era?
(A) The Industrial Revolution
(B) The Information Revolution
(C) The Pre-historic Era
(D) The Cyber Era

227. A national "No First Use" policy is a key component of which area of national security?
(A) Defence production strategy.
(B) Policy on social media.
(C) Civil nuclear doctrine and security posture.
(D) Economic liberalization plan.

228. The development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its application in autonomous weapon systems is a contemporary example of:
(A) The final stage of the Industrial Revolution.
(B) The decline of technology's importance in warfare.
(C) A policy of complete disarmament.
(D) The continued relevance of science and technology in national security.

229. Consider the following factors:
a. The doctrine of the armed forces (e.g., defensive vs. offensive)
b. The terrain of likely conflict zones (e.g., mountains, desert, ocean)
c. The national budget and industrial capacity
d. The capabilities of potential adversaries
All of the above are critical inputs for which process?
(A) The choice of weapon systems
(B) The regulation of social media
(C) The management of the civil nuclear program
(D) The promotion of peace and development

230. The term "spin-off" in the context of the Defence and Development Dichotomy refers to:
(A) The negative economic impact of defence spending.
(B) Civilian benefits from investment in military R&D (e.g., GPS).
(C) The process of decommissioning old military equipment.
(D) A political scandal related to defence procurement.

231. A government passing a law that allows for the conscription of citizens and the requisition of private factories in the event of a foreign invasion is planning for:
(A) The transfer of technology.
(B) A Military-Industrial Complex.
(C) Cyber propaganda.
(D) The mobilization of resources during war.

232. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The existence of a powerful Military-Industrial Complex can make it more difficult for a country to reduce its defence budget, even in times of peace.
Reason (R): The complex, involving defence industries, lobbyists, and politicians from districts with military bases or factories, creates a strong political and economic constituency with a vested interest in maintaining high levels of defence spending.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

233. The Wassenaar Arrangement is an example of international cooperation aimed at controlling the:

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(C) Energy has no connection to the economy.
(D) International energy markets are completely free of political influence.

215. The concept of "Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA)" suggests that:
(A) Quantitative superiority in soldiers and weapons is the only factor that matters in war.
(B) Warfare has not changed in any significant way for the last 500 years.
(C) Military revolutions are always led by political leaders, not generals.
(D) Technology can lead to fundamental changes in doctrine and outcomes.

216. The policy decision to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in certain segments of the defence sector is a direct consequence of:
(A) The impact of economic liberalization and globalization.
(B) A domestic civil nuclear program.
(C) A global agreement on cyber security.
(D) The mobilization of resources for war.

217. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The "Defence and Development Dichotomy" presents a zero-sum game where a gain for one is always a loss for the other.
Reason (R): Some analysts argue that a strong defence is a prerequisite for stable development, and defence spending can have positive "spin-off" effects on the civilian economy, suggesting a more complex relationship.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

218. The stockpiling of critical raw materials (like titanium or rare earth elements) during peacetime is an act of:
(A) Mobilization of resources for potential conflict.
(B) Cyber warfare.
(C) Social media propaganda.
(D) Technology transfer.

219. The "Iron Triangle" is another term for:
(A) A nuclear triad.
(B) A type of cyber security formation.
(C) A regional cooperation agreement.
(D) The Military-Industrial Complex.

220. A nation that exports civilian-grade nuclear reactors must be concerned about the recipient nation potentially using the technology and expertise to pursue a weapons program. This concern is rooted in the problem of:
(A) The Peace and Development Dichotomy.
(B) Dual-use technology.
(C) The Revolution in Military Affairs.
(D) Social media rumour mongering.

221. An international treaty establishing rules for the responsible use of space and preventing its weaponization is an example of:
(A) A unilateral security measure.
(B) A Military-Industrial Complex agreement.
(C) Interdependence and cooperation at the global level.
(D) Mobilization of resources during war.

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222. Which of the following is a definition of "cyber propaganda"?
(A) The technical act of hacking into a computer system.
(B) The development of new encryption algorithms.
(C) The legal framework governing internet use.
(D) Digital platforms used to spread biased info to influence attitudes.

223. What is the most significant challenge to creating effective "global issues in cyber security" governance?
(A) Differing views on sovereignty, surveillance, and information flow.
(B) The lack of computers in most parts of the world.
(C) The complete absence of any cyber threats.
(D) The fact that technology changes too slowly.

224. A key feature of social media that magnifies its impact on national security is its ability to create "echo chambers" and "filter bubbles," which can lead to:
(A) Users being exposed to a wide variety of

205. The global nature of the internet poses a major challenge for national cyber security regulation because:
(A) The internet is very slow.
(B) All countries have identical cyber laws, making coordination unnecessary.
(C) Actors can operate from jurisdictions beyond national laws.
(D) The internet is owned and operated by a single country.

206. A key difference in the mobilization of resources in "war" versus "peace" is the:
(A) Lack of any resource mobilization in peacetime.
(B) Complete halt of all civilian economic activity in peacetime.
(C) Fact that peacetime mobilization is always voluntary.
(D) Degree of state control and urgency, which is far higher in war.

207. A primary concern about an overly powerful Military-Industrial Complex is its potential to:
(A) Lobby for a state of perpetual military preparedness or conflict.
(B) Reduce taxes for the general population.
(C) Promote diplomatic solutions and reduce the military's budget.
(D) Shift all manufacturing jobs overseas.

208. Consider the following technologies:
a. High-performance computing clusters
b. Advanced materials like carbon fiber
c. Nuclear fuel reprocessing techniques
d. Satellite navigation systems
e. Simple hand tools like hammers
Which of these are often considered "dual-use" and subject to transfer controls?
(A) (e) only
(B) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
(C) (a) and (e) only
(D) (c) and (d) only

209. The establishment of joint working groups on counter-terrorism between different countries is a clear example of:
(A) Mobilization of resources during war.
(B) Interdependence and cooperation at the global level.
(C) The Peace and Development Dichotomy.
(D) The choice of weapon systems.

210. Which statement most accurately describes the need for cyber security?
(A) It is a permanent requirement to protect national assets from digital threats.
(B) It is only needed by military organizations.
(C) It is a temporary fad that will soon be replaced by a new technology.
(D) It is important only for preventing the spread of social media rumours.

211. Which of the following is a legislative/regulatory measure for cyber security, as opposed to a technical one?
(A) Deploying an intrusion detection system.
(B) Encrypting a hard drive.
(C) Laws that criminalize denial-of-service attacks.
(D) Installing antivirus software.

212. The rapid spread of a hashtag calling for public disorder, amplified by thousands of automated bot accounts, is an example of social media being used for:
(A) Cadre recruitment.
(B) Spreading educational content.
(C) A legitimate e-commerce campaign.
(D) Mobilizing public opinion in a disruptive manner.

213. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Industrial Revolution and the Information Revolution are identical in their nature and impact.
Statement II: The Industrial Revolution was based on mechanizing physical labor, while the Information Revolution is based on automating and augmenting mental labor and information processing.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

214. The "energy scenario" of a nation is a national security issue primarily because:
(A) All energy sources are free and abundant.
(B) Disruption in supply can cripple military readiness.

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(A) Spread of social media rumours.
(B) Global price of oil.
(C) Transfer of conventional arms and dual-use technologies.
(D) Illicit drug trade.

234. A ransomware attack on a nation's hospital system during a pandemic is an example of a threat to:
(A) National security through a cyber attack on critical infrastructure.
(B) The military-industrial complex.
(C) The transfer of technology.
(D) The peace and development dichotomy.

235. The "global reach" and "rapid speed" of social media directly enables which of the following security threats?
(A) Slow, deliberate, and thoughtful public debate.
(B) The easy verification of all sources of information.
(C) The containment of information within national borders.
(D) The instantaneous dissemination of propaganda and disinformation.

236. The Information Revolution has impacted national security by:
(A) Reducing the speed of military decision-making.
(B) Making networks both critical assets and critical vulnerabilities.
(C) Eliminating the need for traditional military forces.
(D) Making warfare less reliant on technology.

237. A national "Energy Scenario" poses a security challenge due to:
(A) Its complete self-sufficiency in all forms of energy.
(B) The fact that renewable energy is not technologically feasible.
(C) Heavy dependence on imports for crude oil and gas needs.
(D) The lack of energy consumption by its industrial sector.

238. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The "Revolution in Military Affairs" (RMA) is a political term with no basis in actual technological or doctrinal change.
Statement II: RMA describes a radical transformation in warfare brought about by the application of new technologies, leading to new doctrines and organizational structures, such as the shift to network-centric warfare.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

239. The main goal of promoting indigenous "Defence Production" is to enhance:
(A) The country's strategic autonomy and reduce its import bill.
(B) The country's dependence on foreign suppliers.
(C) The influence of the Military-Industrial Complex.
(D) The cultural exchange with other nations.

240. The concept of "dual-use technology" is a major challenge for:
(A) Social media platforms.
(B) International arms control and non-proliferation regimes.
(C) The Defence and Development Dichotomy.
(D) Military-Industrial Complexes.

241. A DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) attack, which floods a target's servers with traffic to make them unavailable, is a common tactic in:
(A) The transfer of technology.
(B) Cyber wars.
(C) Defence production.
(D) The mobilization of resources.

242. The use of targeted advertising and psychographic profiling on social media for political purposes, including foreign interference, highlights its role in:
(A) Influencing public opinion and potentially undermining democratic processes.
(B) Promoting global peace.
(C) Cadre recruitment for peaceful NGOs.
(D) Enhancing cyber security through transparency.

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(B) A healthy exercise in global democracy.
(C) An act of information warfare and an infringement of sovereignty.
(D) A successful business model for social media companies.

186. Which revolution is associated with the rise of network-centric warfare and information dominance?
(A) The Information Revolution
(B) The Industrial Revolution
(C) The Green Revolution
(D) The French Revolution

187. The security of nuclear power plants from sabotage or theft is a key aspect of which program's security dimension?
(A) Space Program.
(B) Defence Production policy.
(C) Social Media policy.
(D) Civil Nuclear Program.

188. Which of the following is NOT a primary role of technology in enhancing national security?
(A) Improving intelligence gathering and analysis.
(B) Promoting social inequality and internal divisions.
(C) Developing more precise and effective weapon systems.
(D) Strengthening the security of critical infrastructure.

189. What is a defining characteristic of the "Revolution in Military Affairs" (RMA)?
(A) A focus on mass infantry charges.
(B) A reliance on horse-drawn artillery.
(C) The integration of sensor, command, and engagement systems.
(D) The abandonment of air power.

190. The "choice of weapon systems" is a strategic decision based on all the following factors EXCEPT:
(A) A nation's security doctrine and threat perceptions.
(B) The geographical environment in which the military expects to operate.
(C) The available budget and technological-industrial base.
(D) The personal preferences of celebrities.

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191. The policy of encouraging private sector participation in defence production in India is an "impact of":
(A) Economic Liberalization and Globalization.
(B) The Cold War.
(C) The Non-Aligned Movement.
(D) The Quit India Movement.

192. Consider the following statements about the "Defence and Development Dichotomy":
a. It suggests that funds spent on defence could have been used for development projects like schools and hospitals.
b. Some argue that defence spending can stimulate technological development and create jobs, thus contributing to development (spin-offs).
c. It is a universally resolved issue with a single correct answer for all countries.
d. The appropriate balance is a political and strategic choice that varies from country to country.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (d)
(B) (a), (c), and (d)
(C) (b) and (c) only
(D) (a) and (c) only

193. Converting civilian airlines for troop transport during a crisis is an example of:
(A) A Military-Industrial Complex.
(B) The mobilization of resources.
(C) Cyber warfare.
(D) The transfer of dual-use technology.

194. Which of these is a potential negative consequence of the functioning of a "Military-Industrial Complex"?
(A) A policy bias towards military solutions over diplomatic ones.
(B) Reduced military budget.
(C) Increased competition and lower prices for weapons.
(D) A decline in defence-related research and development.

195. The export of high-speed computers, which can be used for scientific research or for complex calculations in weapons design, is controlled because they are:
(A) Military-Industrial Complexes.

the foundational link between industrial capacity and military strength. Subsequently, the second industrial wave introduced mass production, electricity, and the internal combustion engine, further amplifying a nation's ability to project power. The mid-20th century witnessed the dawn of the Information Revolution, distinguished by the development of the transistor, the microprocessor, and ultimately, the internet. This revolution fundamentally altered economies, governance, and warfare by prioritizing information as a critical resource. Unlike previous revolutions that focused on augmenting physical power, the Information Revolution emphasizes the processing, distribution, and control of data, creating new domains of competition and conflict and redefining the very architecture of national security. The speed and scope of this transformation have compressed the cycles of change, demanding constant adaptation from state and non-state actors alike.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. What is the primary distinction highlighted between the Industrial Revolution and the Information Revolution regarding their impact on state power?
(A) The Industrial Revolution focused on agricultural output, whereas the Information Revolution focuses on service economies.
(B) The Industrial Revolution augmented physical and manufacturing power, whereas the Information Revolution prioritizes the control of information.
(C) The Industrial Revolution was confined to Europe, while the Information Revolution is a global phenomenon.
(D) The Industrial Revolution relied on state funding, whereas the Information Revolution is driven by private enterprise.

252. According to the paragraph, what innovation was central to the first wave of the Industrial Revolution?
(A) The steam engine and mechanization.
(B) The microprocessor and the internet.
(C) The internal combustion engine and electricity.
(D) The transistor and mass production.

253. The paragraph suggests that the Information Revolution has had which of the following effects on national security?
(A) It has reduced the importance of traditional military capabilities.
(B) It has simplified the architecture of national security by centralizing information.
(C) It has created new domains of competition and conflict centered on data.
(D) It has eliminated the role of non-state actors in international conflict.

254. Which concept is implied by the statement that the Information Revolution's speed has "compressed the cycles of change"?
(A) States now have more time to strategize and respond to technological threats.
(B) Technological advancements have become less frequent but more impactful.
(C) The economic benefits of new technologies are realized almost instantaneously.
(D) The period between major technological disruptions has significantly shortened.

255. Based on the text, what did the second industrial wave contribute to a nation's power projection capabilities?
(A) The introduction of agrarian reforms and crop rotation.
(B) The development of information processing and data distribution.
(C) The implementation of mass production and the use of electricity.
(D) The establishment of the foundational link between industry and military strength.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

India's strategic programs in civil nuclear energy and space technology are cornerstones of its quest for self-reliance and national development, directly influencing its energy scenario and security posture. The civil nuclear program is envisioned as a critical component in addressing India's long-term energy deficit, aiming to provide a clean and sustainable power source to fuel its growing economy. This pursuit is intrinsically linked to the broader national energy scenario, which is characterized by a heavy dependence on fossil fuel imports and the challenge of balancing development with environmental sustainability.

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The nuclear program, therefore, represents a strategic choice to diversify the energy basket and enhance energy security. Concurrently, the Indian space program, managed by ISRO, has achieved remarkable success in developing indigenous capabilities for various applications, including communication, remote sensing, meteorology, and navigation. These space-based assets are not only vital for socio-economic development, such as resource management and disaster warning, but also have significant dual-use implications for national security, providing crucial intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities. The synergy between these two high-technology sectors underscores a cohesive national strategy to leverage advanced science and technology for both peaceful development and strategic autonomy.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the paragraph, what is the primary strategic objective of India's civil nuclear program?
(A) To develop nuclear weapons for national defense.
(B) To reduce dependence on fossil fuels and enhance energy security.
(C) To export nuclear technology to neighboring countries.
(D) To focus exclusively on scientific research in atomic physics.

257. The paragraph describes the relationship between India's space program and national security by highlighting its:
(A) sole focus on peaceful and civilian applications.
(B) complete separation from military-related activities.
(C) primary role in managing the national energy grid.
(D) significant dual-use implications for intelligence and surveillance.

258. What challenge in India's national energy scenario does the civil nuclear program aim to address?
(A) The heavy dependence on imported fossil fuels.
(B) The lack of skilled engineers in the power sector.
(C) The over-reliance on renewable energy sources like solar and wind.
(D) The declining demand for electricity in rural areas.

259. Which of the following best describes the synergy between India's nuclear and space programs as mentioned in the text?
(A) They are competing for the same pool of government funding and scientific talent.
(B) The space program is primarily designed to support the logistical needs of the nuclear program.
(C) They represent a unified national strategy to use advanced technology for development and autonomy.
(D) The nuclear program provides the power source for all of India's satellite launches.

260. Based on the source, which of the following is NOT mentioned as an application of the Indian space program?
(A) Facilitating interstellar exploration and colonization.
(B) Providing meteorological and disaster warning services.
(C) Aiding in resource management through remote sensing.
(D) Enhancing communication and navigation systems.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The relevance of science and technology (S&T) in national security has evolved from being a supportive element to a central determinant of power. This transformation is most vividly illustrated by the concept of the Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA), which is fundamentally driven by the impact of information technology. The RMA signifies a paradigm shift in warfare, where the integration of advanced sensors, information processing systems, and precision-guided munitions creates a network-centric approach to combat. This allows for dominant battlespace awareness, rapid and decisive operations, and a dramatic increase in the lethality and effectiveness of military forces. Consequently, the choice of weapon systems is no longer merely a matter of acquiring the

most powerful hardware but involves a complex calculation of how these systems integrate into a larger information-enabled network. A nation's ability to innovate, adapt, and effectively operationalize these new technologies becomes a critical measure of its military prowess. The impact of information technology extends beyond the battlefield, influencing intelligence gathering, command and control, logistics, and even the psychological dimensions of conflict. Thus, S&T is not just a force multiplier; it has become the very medium through which modern national security strategy is conceived and executed.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the central argument of the paragraph regarding the role of science and technology in national security?
(A) S&T has always been the most important factor in national security.
(B) S&T is primarily relevant for economic development, with minor security implications.
(C) The importance of S&T in security is declining with the rise of asymmetric warfare.
(D) S&T's role has shifted from a supporting function to a core determinant of power.

262. The Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA) is described as being fundamentally driven by:
(A) advancements in nuclear weapon technology.
(B) the impact of information technology.
(C) the proliferation of conventional arms.
(D) changes in international diplomatic norms.

263. According to the paragraph, how has the RMA changed the criteria for the choice of weapon systems?
(A) It prioritizes the quantity of weapons over their quality.
(B) It emphasizes the cost-effectiveness of each individual weapon.
(C) It focuses on the ability of systems to integrate into an information network.
(D) It has made the choice of weapon systems irrelevant to modern warfare.

264. Which of the following best defines the "network-centric approach" to combat as described in the context of RMA?
(A) A strategy that relies exclusively on cyber warfare to achieve military objectives.
(B) A military doctrine that prioritizes the defense of national communication networks.
(C) The use of social networks to recruit soldiers and gather intelligence from the public.
(D) The integration of sensors and weapon systems through information networks for superior awareness and coordination.

265. The paragraph suggests that the impact of information technology on national security is:
(A) comprehensive, affecting intelligence, command, and psychological warfare.
(B) limited exclusively to battlefield operations.
(C) primarily about improving the speed of logistical supply chains.
(D) a minor factor compared to the size of the armed forces.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The forces of economic liberalization and globalization have profoundly reshaped India's defence production landscape, introducing both opportunities and challenges. Historically, India's defence production was a state-dominated sector, with Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) and Ordnance Factories serving as the primary architects of the country's military-industrial base. This model prioritized self-reliance but often struggled with issues of efficiency, technological stagnation, and limited innovation. With the onset of economic liberalization, the sector has been gradually opened to private participation and foreign direct investment, aiming to inject dynamism, foster competition, and facilitate access to advanced technology. Globalization has further integrated India into the global defence market, creating pathways for co-development and co-production with foreign partners. However, this transition also presents challenges, including the risk of increased import dependency if the domestic industry cannot compete, and the complexities of aligning the profit-driven motives of private firms with the long-term strategic objectives of the state. The evolving role of DPSUs

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276. Which three groups form the core of the Military-Industrial Complex as described in the paragraph?
(A) The armed forces, the defence industry, and the political establishment.
(B) The media, the judiciary, and the public.
(C) International allies, foreign corporations, and non-governmental organizations.
(D) Research universities, technology startups, and intelligence agencies.

277. According to the paragraph, what is a primary motive for the defence industry's participation in the MIC?
(A) A commitment to promoting international peace and disarmament.
(B) The desire to convert military factories into civilian production facilities.
(C) The obligation to provide free military hardware to the armed forces.
(D) The pursuit of profit through continuous government contracts.

278. What is a potential negative consequence of a strong Military-Industrial Complex on a nation's foreign policy?
(A) It can lead to an over-reliance on international treaties and alliances.
(B) It can create a bias against diplomatic solutions in favor of militarized ones.
(C) It can result in a decrease in the overall defence budget.
(D) It can promote the equal distribution of resources between defence and development.

279. The text suggests that politicians might support the MIC for reasons including:
(A) a principled opposition to all forms of military spending.
(B) pressure from international disarmament movements.
(C) lobbying efforts and perceived economic benefits like job creation.
(D) the desire to reduce the influence of the armed forces.

280. The paragraph implies that a major challenge posed by the MIC to national security policy is that:
(A) it prioritizes strategic threats over economic and bureaucratic interests.
(B) it leads to the rapid development of exclusively defensive weapon systems.
(C) it ensures complete transparency and accountability in defence procurement.
(D) policy may be driven by vested interests rather than genuine security needs.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

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The international transfer of technology has become a critical and complex dimension of national security, particularly concerning dual-use and critical technologies. Dual-use technologies are defined as goods, software, and technologies that can be used for both benign civilian purposes and for military applications, including the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. For instance, advanced computers can be used for climate modeling or for simulating nuclear explosions, and certain chemicals can be used in fertilizers or as precursors for chemical weapons. Critical technologies are those considered essential for a nation to maintain its strategic and economic advantage. The impact of the transfer of such technologies on national security is profound. Uncontrolled transfers can arm potential adversaries, destabilize regional balances of power, and compromise a nation's technological edge. Conversely, restricting technology transfer can hinder economic growth, impede scientific collaboration, and may not be entirely effective due to the globalized nature of research and development. This duality creates a significant policy challenge: how to facilitate legitimate trade and scientific exchange while preventing the diversion of sensitive technologies to hostile states or non-state actors. This necessitates robust export control regimes, international cooperation, and a keen understanding of the technological landscape to mitigate risks.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the defining characteristic of "dual-use" technologies according to the paragraph?
(A) They have both civilian and potential military applications.
(B) They are exclusively used for military purposes by two different countries.
(C) They are technologies that are critically

five questions.

271. What is the core argument of the traditional 'defence and development' dichotomy?
(A) A strong defence is the only way to ensure economic development.
(B) Development projects should be funded primarily by the defence budget.
(C) Defence spending and development spending are mutually exclusive and create a trade-off.
(D) Defence and development are entirely unrelated concepts.

272. The paragraph offers a counter-argument to the traditional "guns versus butter" model by suggesting that:
(A) defence spending has no impact on the civilian economy.
(B) defence spending can stimulate technological spin-offs and industrial growth.
(C) all development funds should be diverted to the military for security.
(D) a weak defence posture encourages foreign investment and development.

273. How does the paragraph describe the relationship within the 'peace and development' dichotomy?
(A) The pursuit of peace always leads directly and unproblematically to development.
(B) Peace and development are opposing goals that cannot be pursued simultaneously.
(C) Development is only possible in post-conflict societies, never as a preventative measure.
(D) The pursuit of development can sometimes create conflict and threaten peace.

274. Based on the text, what is the overall conclusion regarding these dichotomies?
(A) They represent complex, interdependent relationships requiring balanced policy-making.
(B) They are absolute principles that dictate a zero-sum relationship between the concepts.
(C) They are outdated ideas with no relevance in the modern world.
(D) They prove that nations must always prioritize defence and peace over development.

275. The term "spin-off technologies" as used in the paragraph refers to:
(A) technologies that fail to meet military standards.
(B) technologies that are spun off and sold to other countries.
(C) civilian applications and innovations derived from military-funded research.
(D) outdated military technologies that are discarded.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of the Military-Industrial Complex (MIC) refers to the powerful and symbiotic relationship that can form between a nation's armed forces, its defence industry, and its political establishment. This tripartite nexus creates a powerful interest group dedicated to sustaining high levels of military spending and influencing national policy towards militarized solutions. The defence industry, driven by profit, seeks continuous government contracts for weapon systems and research. The military establishment, seeking to maintain its operational edge and institutional prominence, advocates for advanced and abundant weaponry. Politicians, in turn, may support this dynamic due to lobbying efforts, campaign contributions, or the perceived economic benefits (such as job creation in their constituencies) of defence contracts. The potential negative impact of a deeply entrenched MIC on national security is significant. It can lead to the procurement of expensive and sometimes unnecessary weapon systems, create a bias against diplomatic or peaceful resolutions to conflict, and potentially foster an environment where national security policy is driven more by vested economic and bureaucratic interests than by genuine strategic threats. Understanding the dynamics of the MIC is crucial for ensuring transparency, accountability, and strategic coherence in national defence planning and resource allocation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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in intelligence gathering and defensive measures. Therefore, the importance of technological advancement has only intensified as nations compete in a highly digitized global landscape.

8. (A) The development of the "Revolution in Military Affairs" (RMA).
The rapid evolution of microelectronics and computing at the end of the twentieth century fundamentally changed how wars are fought. This period saw a shift toward leveraging information dominance, where digital networks and precision-guided munitions replaced traditional reliance on mass and attrition. This conceptual change emphasized that technological superiority in sensing, processing, and sharing information could provide a strategic advantage that outweighs the sheer size of a conventional military force.

9. (C) A technology-driven transformation in military doctrines and organization.
This concept refers to a significant change in the nature of warfare brought about by the innovative application of new technologies. It is not just about acquiring better hardware; it involves fundamental shifts in how military forces are organized, trained, and deployed. By integrating advanced sensors, digital networks, and precision weapons, this transformation enables highly coordinated operations that achieve strategic objectives with greater speed, accuracy, and efficiency than traditional methods.

10. (C) A true but R is false.
A nation's choice of weapons is dictated by its perceived threats, strategic goals, and technological reach. However, the reasoning that a defensive posture requires long-range offensive ballistic missiles is incorrect. A purely defensive strategy typically prioritizes anti-access and area-denial systems, such as air defense batteries and coastal fortifications. While some offensive capabilities may exist for deterrence, the primary investment would focus on tools designed to repel an invasion rather than strike distant targets.

11. (D) To produce and develop equipment for the armed forces.
These government-owned entities are established to ensure self-reliance in the design and manufacturing of military hardware. They focus on producing a wide range of products, including aircraft, warships, missiles, and electronic systems tailored to the specific needs of the military. By maintaining domestic production capabilities, these organizations reduce dependency on foreign suppliers, protect sensitive technology, and ensure that the armed forces have a reliable source of equipment during conflicts.

12. (B) The allocation of resources to military versus social and economic needs.
This concept addresses the constant struggle governments face when distributing limited national funds. Policymakers must decide whether to invest in military preparedness to ensure security or to prioritize social welfare programs like health, education, and infrastructure development. The tension arises because every unit of currency spent on advanced weapon systems is a resource unavailable for civilian projects, highlighting the significant opportunity costs involved in maintaining a robust national defense.

13. (B) (b), (c) and (d)
Economic reforms opened the defense sector to private companies, fostering a more diverse and competitive manufacturing ecosystem. This shift aimed to improve industrial efficiency and encourage innovation through market competition. Additionally, liberalization facilitated international partnerships, allowing for joint ventures and smoother technology transfers from foreign entities. These changes moved the industry away from a strict state monopoly, creating opportunities for co-development and enhancing the overall technological base of the national defense infrastructure.

14. (D) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) : Aircraft manufacturing and maintenance
This organization serves as the cornerstone of the national aerospace sector, specializing in the design, fabrication, and repair of both fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft. It plays a vital role in ensuring air superiority by producing indigenous fighter jets and helicopters for the armed forces. Through its extensive infrastructure and technical expertise, the entity supports the entire lifecycle of aviation platforms, from initial research and development to long-term operational maintenance and modernization.

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outdated and have limited use.
(D) They can only be used for peaceful, developmental projects.

282. The paragraph provides an example of a dual-use application for advanced computers. What are the two uses mentioned?
(A) Playing video games and managing financial markets.
(B) Climate modeling and simulating nuclear explosions.
(C) Controlling factory automation and navigating commercial aircraft.
(D) Creating digital art and processing medical images.

283. What is identified as a major national security risk associated with the uncontrolled transfer of critical technologies?
(A) It can lead to a decrease in domestic scientific innovation.
(B) It can arm potential adversaries and destabilize regions.
(C) It can cause excessive economic dependence on the recipient country.
(D) It can result in the loss of cultural heritage.

284. According to the text, what is a potential negative consequence of severely restricting technology transfer?
(A) It can hinder economic growth and impede scientific collaboration.
(B) It can enhance a nation's technological edge over all adversaries.
(C) It guarantees the prevention of technology diversion to hostile actors.
(D) It simplifies foreign policy by eliminating the need for export controls.

285. The policy challenge presented by dual-use technologies involves balancing which two competing interests?
(A) Domestic production versus international marketing.
(B) Military secrecy versus public transparency.
(C) Legitimate trade and exchange versus preventing malign diversion.
(D) Rapid innovation versus long-term technological stability.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In the contemporary globalized world, national security is no longer an isolated, state-centric pursuit but is increasingly characterized by interdependence and the necessity of cooperation at regional and global levels. The transnational nature of modern threats, such as terrorism, cyber attacks, pandemics, and organized crime, means that no single nation can effectively address them in isolation. A security threat originating in one part of the world can rapidly cascade across borders, impacting the stability and well-being of others. This reality fosters a condition of interdependence, where the security of one nation is inextricably linked to the security of others. Consequently, cooperation has become an essential tool of statecraft. This cooperation manifests in various forms, including intelligence sharing to pre-empt terrorist attacks, joint military exercises to enhance interoperability, collaborative research and development on critical technologies, and the establishment of international norms and legal frameworks to govern cyberspace and arms control. While interdependence can create vulnerabilities, as nations become reliant on others for resources or security, it also builds a foundation for collective action and shared responsibility, moving the paradigm from competitive security to a more cooperative security model.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the central argument of the paragraph regarding modern national security?
(A) National security remains a purely state-centric and isolated endeavor.
(B) Nations must pursue security through competition rather than cooperation.
(C) Economic interdependence has eliminated all traditional security threats.
(D) Security is marked by interdependence, requiring regional and global cooperation.

287. The paragraph lists several examples of transnational threats. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in that list?
(A) Cyber attacks.
(B) Pandemics.
(C) Conventional interstate warfare.
(D) Terrorism.

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300. The text highlights a "delicate balancing act" for security agencies when countering social media threats. This refers to the challenge of:

(A) ensuring security without infringing on civil liberties like freedom of expression.

(B) balancing the budget between surveillance and other security needs.

(C) choosing between different social media platforms for monitoring.

(D) managing international and domestic threats simultaneously.

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(D) The sabotage of an adversary's critical infrastructure.

294. The paragraph advocates for a multi-layered approach to cyber security that includes which three components?
(A) Military action, economic sanctions, and diplomatic protests.
(B) Technology, laws and regulations, and global issue management.
(C) Public awareness, private investment, and government subsidies.
(D) Research, development, and deployment of cyber weapons.

295. What characteristic of the internet is mentioned as a key challenge for addressing cyber threats?
(A) Its high cost of access in developing countries.
(B) Its slow speed and limited bandwidth.
(C) Its anonymous and borderless nature.
(D) Its decentralized and highly regulated nature.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The proliferation of social media has introduced a new and complex vector of threats to national security. Platforms with global reach and the capacity for rapid, viral dissemination of information serve as powerful tools for actors seeking to undermine state stability. A primary concern is their use for propaganda and the spread of misinformation and rumour-mongering. Malicious actors can craft and amplify false narratives to sow social discord, erode trust in institutions, and polarize public opinion, effectively conducting information warfare with low entry barriers. Furthermore, social media has become a fertile ground for the indoctrination and recruitment of cadres by extremist and terrorist organizations. These groups exploit social networking sites to identify vulnerable individuals, expose them to radical ideologies, and guide them towards joining their cause. Beyond radicalization, these platforms are also used for mobilizing public opinion for protests, riots, or other forms of civil unrest, which can be orchestrated by domestic or foreign adversaries. The speed and scale of social media's impact present a significant challenge for security agencies, which must monitor and counter these threats without infringing on civil liberties and freedom of expression, creating a delicate balancing act in democratic societies.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the paragraph, what is a primary national security concern related to social media?
(A) The high subscription fees charged by social media platforms.
(B) The distraction of the population from productive economic activities.
(C) The storage of personal data by social media companies.
(D) The use of platforms for propaganda and misinformation.

297. How do extremist organizations utilize social media, as described in the text?
(A) For the indoctrination and recruitment of new cadres.
(B) To promote inter-faith dialogue and community harmony.
(C) To raise funds for legitimate charitable activities.
(D) To provide certified news and fact-checking services.

298. The paragraph states that social networking sites can be used to mobilize public opinion for what purpose?
(A) To encourage participation in national elections.
(B) To organize protests, riots, or civil unrest.
(C) To support government policies and initiatives.
(D) To crowdfund public infrastructure projects.

299. What key characteristics of social media make it a potent tool for malign actors?
(A) Its slow speed and limited local reach.
(B) Its global reach and rapid speed of dissemination.
(C) Its high cost and exclusivity.
(D) Its strict verification and content moderation policies.

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and Ordnance Factories in this new environment involves adapting to a more competitive landscape, forming strategic partnerships, and focusing on niche areas of expertise to remain relevant in a globalized defence economy.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What was a primary characteristic of India's defence production sector before economic liberalization?
(A) It was dominated by private corporations and foreign investors.
(B) It was primarily controlled by state-owned entities like DPSUs and Ordnance Factories.
(C) It was heavily reliant on importing finished weapon systems.
(D) It focused on producing consumer goods with military applications.

267. According to the paragraph, what is a potential risk associated with the globalization of India's defence sector?
(A) The complete withdrawal of foreign companies from the Indian market.
(B) A possible increase in import dependency if the domestic industry fails to compete.
(C) An over-reliance on the outdated technology of Ordnance Factories.
(D) A decline in the quality standards of defence equipment.

268. What was a key objective of opening the defence sector to private participation?
(A) To foster competition, dynamism, and access to advanced technology.
(B) To phase out the role of DPSUs and Ordnance Factories entirely.
(C) To increase the state's monopoly over defence technology.
(D) To limit India's integration into the global defence market.

269. The paragraph suggests that the historical model of defence production in India, while prioritizing self-reliance, often faced which problem?
(A) Excessive competition leading to market instability.
(B) Rapid but unsustainable technological growth.
(C) Technological stagnation and lack of innovation.
(D) A surplus of production that exceeded military demand.

270. In the context of liberalization, what is the suggested path for DPSUs and Ordnance Factories to remain relevant?
(A) To resist all forms of private and foreign partnerships.
(B) To revert to their original model of state-monopolized production.
(C) To focus solely on exporting their existing products without any changes.
(D) To adapt to competition and form strategic partnerships.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The relationship between national security and economic progress is often framed within the complex dichotomies of 'defence and development' and 'peace and development'. The traditional 'defence and development' dichotomy posits an inherent trade-off, suggesting that financial resources allocated to defence are diverted from crucial development sectors like education, health, and infrastructure. This "guns versus butter" argument implies that high military spending can impede a nation's socio-economic growth. However, a contrary perspective argues for a synergistic relationship, where a secure environment, guaranteed by a strong defence, is a prerequisite for sustained economic development. Furthermore, defence spending can spur technological innovation (spin-off technologies) and create industrial capacity that benefits the wider economy. The 'peace and development' dichotomy presents a similar dialectic. While peace is widely seen as essential for development, the pursuit of development itself, particularly when it leads to resource competition or inequality, can sometimes fuel conflict and undermine peace. Conversely, a lack of development can create conditions of instability and violence, thus hindering peace. Therefore, these are not simple, zero-sum dichotomies but complex, interdependent relationships where policies must be carefully balanced to achieve both national security and holistic societal progress.

Based on the above source, attempt the following

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1. (B) The Industrial Revolution
This historical phase marked a fundamental shift from manual labor to machine-driven manufacturing processes within a centralized factory system. In the context of warfare, it facilitated the mass production of standardized weapons, ammunition, and equipment. The introduction of steam power and railways during this era also revolutionized military logistics and mobilization, allowing nations to sustain larger armies over greater distances than ever before in history.

2. (A) The period characterized by the widespread use of computers, microelectronics, and the internet.
This transformation represents a paradigm shift where information becomes the primary resource, replacing the focus on physical goods. Driven by advancements in microprocessors and digital networking, it has redefined national security by enabling real-time surveillance, precision guidance, and rapid data sharing. This era emphasizes the importance of data-driven decision-making and the integration of interconnected systems to gain a strategic advantage over potential adversaries in modern conflicts.

3. (C) It enabled the mass production of standardized weaponry and equipment.
Technological advancements in manufacturing during this period allowed for the creation of uniform military hardware on a massive scale. This transition moved away from artisanal, custom-made weapons to interchangeable parts and assembly lines. Consequently, nations could equip vast standing armies with identical rifles, artillery, and gear, which greatly simplified training, maintenance, and logistics while significantly increasing the overall lethality and reach of modern military forces.

4. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While generating electricity is a primary objective, a civil nuclear program is not solely focused on domestic power. The technical expertise, infrastructure, and nuclear material cycles developed for civilian use inherently provide a foundation for strategic autonomy. These capabilities offer a nation significant technological depth and potential deterrent value, which are critical components of national security and long-term strategic planning in a complex international environment.

5. (B) (b) and (c)
High dependency on imported oil and gas creates strategic vulnerabilities, as supply disruptions or price fluctuations can cripple economic and military stability. Consequently, the transition toward renewable energy is a calculated effort to enhance energy security and reduce reliance on external suppliers. Diversifying energy sources ensures that a nation maintains operational readiness and economic resilience, shielding it from geopolitical pressures exerted through the control of fossil fuel resources.

6. (B) By providing capabilities for reconnaissance, surveillance, and secure communications.
Space-based assets are indispensable for modern national security, offering global coverage that terrestrial systems cannot match. Satellites provide critical intelligence through high-resolution imagery and electronic signals, enabling military commanders to monitor adversary movements and detect threats in real-time. Furthermore, space technology ensures secure, reliable communication channels for command and control, as well as highly accurate navigation data essential for the precision delivery of modern weapon systems.

7. (D) The role of science and technology in national security has diminished with the end of the Cold War.
Science and technology remain central to national security, as the nature of threats has evolved rather than disappeared. Modern conflicts are increasingly defined by cyber warfare, electronic signals, and autonomous systems, all of which require constant technological innovation. Superiority in these fields provides a decisive edge

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288. According to the text, how does interdependence affect national security?
(A) It eliminates all security vulnerabilities for participating nations.
(B) It links the security of one nation to the security of others.
(C) It makes international cooperation an optional and unnecessary policy.
(D) It ensures that all nations have identical security interests and capabilities.

289. The paragraph mentions "joint military exercises" as a form of cooperation intended to achieve what objective?
(A) To display military strength for intimidating rival powers.
(B) To test new weapons in a simulated combat environment.
(C) To reduce the overall military spending of participating countries.
(D) To enhance interoperability between the armed forces of different nations.

290. The text suggests that the modern security paradigm is shifting towards which model?
(A) A cooperative security model based on collective action and shared responsibility.
(B) A model of absolute national sovereignty and isolationism.
(C) A competitive security model where nations vie for dominance.
(D) A model where non-state actors are solely responsible for global security.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Cyber security has emerged as a paramount concern for national security due to the pervasive vulnerabilities of information technology and the internet. Modern societies are critically dependent on interconnected digital infrastructure for everything from finance and energy to governance and defence, making them susceptible to disruption. Vulnerabilities can be of different kinds, including technical flaws in software or hardware, human error such as falling for phishing scams, or systemic weaknesses in network architecture. These vulnerabilities can be exploited for cyber warfare, a broad term that includes espionage, sabotage of critical infrastructure, and propaganda campaigns. Cyber wars can be waged to destabilize a country's economy, disrupt military command and control, or influence public opinion through the dissemination of disinformation. Effectively addressing this threat requires a multi-layered approach to cyber security. This includes technological measures like firewalls and intrusion detection systems, the establishment of comprehensive laws and regulations to deter and punish cybercrime, and engagement in global forums to address cross-border issues in cyber security. The anonymous and borderless nature of the internet makes attribution difficult and international cooperation essential for creating a secure and resilient cyberspace.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the primary reason cited for the growing importance of cyber security in national security?
(A) The declining cost of personal computers and smartphones.
(B) The rise of social media influencers and online entertainment.
(C) The critical dependence of modern societies on digital infrastructure.
(D) The decrease in traditional forms of espionage.

292. According to the paragraph, what are the three different kinds of cyber security vulnerabilities mentioned?
(A) Technical flaws, human error, and systemic weaknesses.
(B) Political, economic, and social vulnerabilities.
(C) Foreign, domestic, and individual vulnerabilities.
(D) Hardware, firmware, and malware vulnerabilities.

293. Which of the following is described in the text as an activity falling under the term "cyber warfare"?
(A) The development of open-source software for public use.
(B) The conduct of academic research on computer networks.
(C) The promotion of digital literacy among citizens.

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15. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Modern defense production is deeply impacted by global economic integration, making the idea of complete sovereign isolation unrealistic. Globalization has fostered intricate supply chains where components for advanced weapons are sourced from multiple countries. It has also enabled international cooperation through co-production agreements and technology sharing. While nations strive for self-reliance, they increasingly operate within a global network where collaboration is essential to manage the rising costs and complexities of modern military technology.

16. (B) The allocation of national industrial, economic, and human resources for war.
During a major conflict, a nation must transition its entire economy to support the military effort. This process involves redirecting civilian factories to produce weapons, managing the distribution of raw materials, and organizing the workforce to meet the demands of a wartime environment. Effective mobilization ensures that the armed forces are sustained with a continuous flow of supplies, equipment, and personnel, effectively turning the nation's total industrial capacity into a strategic asset.

17. (B) It is solely focused on increasing the size of the active military.
Peacetime preparation is a multifaceted process that goes far beyond simply recruiting more soldiers. It involves long-term strategic planning, investing in research and development to maintain a technological edge, and building a robust industrial infrastructure capable of rapid expansion. Additionally, creating stockpiles of critical raw materials and spare parts is essential to ensure that the nation can withstand sudden crises without being immediately crippled by supply chain disruptions or resource shortages.

18. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Military history is categorized by technological leaps that changed the character of conflict. Ancient times relied on manual weapons like swords and spears. The industrial era introduced mass-produced rifles and heavy artillery, shifting warfare to a grander scale. The early information age brought computers and guided missiles, while the modern era is defined by network-centric systems and precision strikes. Each stage reflects the dominant technology available to society, illustrating a progression toward higher lethality and accuracy.

19. (C) Excessive military spending may divert funds from development, causing instability.
National security is not achieved solely through military strength; it also requires internal socio-economic stability. If a government allocates disproportionate resources to the defense sector, it may neglect essential services like education and healthcare. This imbalance can lead to social unrest, poverty, and economic stagnation, which ultimately undermine the very security the military is meant to protect. Therefore, sustainable security depends on a careful balance between defensive readiness and broad-based national development.

20. (D) An alliance between a nation's military, industry, and political figures.
This term describes a powerful, informal relationship where the interests of defense contractors, military leaders, and legislators become deeply intertwined. The industry seeks profit through government contracts, the military seeks advanced capabilities and funding, and politicians seek economic growth or security for their constituencies. While this alliance can drive technological innovation, it also raises concerns about undue influence over public policy, potentially encouraging high military spending and a preference for military solutions in foreign affairs.

21. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
The chronological impact of technology on warfare follows a progression from mechanical innovations to nuclear and then digital systems. Ancient innovations like the longbow changed tactical range. The industrial era's steam engines and railroads then revolutionized logistics and mobilization speed. The mid-twentieth century was defined by the strategic shift brought by the atomic bomb. Finally, the contemporary era is shaped by the internet and GPS, which enable the precision-guided and network-centric operations typical of modern military affairs.

22. (B) Fostering of public debate and transparency in defence procurement.

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the program fosters scientific growth and technological expertise. However, it does not involve the transfer or export of nuclear weapons to other nations, as India adheres to a policy of responsible nuclear conduct and international norms designed to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

62. (D) The opening up of the sector to private Indian companies.
The shift in economic policy significantly changed the landscape of defense manufacturing by allowing non-state actors to participate in the industry. Previously, defense production was an exclusive government monopoly. By encouraging private sector entry, the policy aimed to increase competition, drive technological innovation, and improve the overall efficiency of the domestic defense industrial base. This move also facilitated international collaborations and joint ventures, helping the nation achieve its goal of greater self-reliance in the design and production of advanced military equipment for the armed forces.

63. (A) Deliberately spreading false information to influence an enemy population.
In the digital realm, this involves the systematic dissemination of biased or deceptive content to manipulate public opinion and create internal strife within an adversary's territory. By exploiting social divisions and spreading fear or confusion, a state can weaken its opponent's social cohesion and undermine trust in their institutions without firing a single shot. This form of psychological warfare is highly effective in the age of social media, where inflammatory messages can spread rapidly, making it a powerful tool for achieving strategic objectives in modern hybrid conflicts.

64. (B) Software code can contain hidden flaws or 'backdoors' that allow for unauthorized access.
The complexity of modern software means that it often contains unintentional errors or intentional entry points that can be exploited by malicious actors. In a national security context, these vulnerabilities allow adversaries to penetrate secure networks, steal classified intelligence, or disrupt critical military and civilian infrastructure. Because these flaws are often hidden, they pose a persistent threat that requires constant monitoring and patching. Securing the integrity of the code is therefore essential for protecting a nation's strategic communication systems and maintaining overall operational security.

65. (B) (b) and (d)
This modern era is defined by the central role of information as a strategic and economic resource. Unlike previous revolutions that focused on physical power and mass production, the current transformation is driven by the widespread use of computers and the internet. It has created a world where the ability to process and transmit data rapidly is the primary source of power and innovation. This shift has redefined every aspect of society, from how businesses operate to how national security is maintained through digital networks and information dominance.

66. (A) To produce a wide range of arms, ammunition, and equipment for the armed forces.
These state-owned manufacturing units are essential for ensuring that the military has a steady and reliable supply of fundamental hardware. They specialize in fabricating everything from small arms and artillery to heavy ammunition and protective gear. By maintaining these domestic production facilities, the nation reduces its dependence on foreign imports for essential combat supplies. This capability is especially critical during wartime, as it ensures that the armed forces can be sustained through a continuous flow of high-quality equipment produced within the country's own industrial borders.

67. (C) Building a robust defence industrial base and investing in R&D.
Preparing for national security during times of peace requires a long-term strategic focus on capacity building rather than immediate combat actions. This involves dedicating resources to scientific research and technological innovation to ensure the military retains a technological edge over potential rivals. Additionally, fostering a strong domestic manufacturing sector allows the nation to produce its own equipment and creates the infrastructure needed for rapid expansion during a crisis. These proactive investments ensure that the country is not caught unprepared and can mobilize its full strength when needed.

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essential to prevent accidents and protect the public.

29. (C) Joint military exercises between neighboring countries.
Collaborative military training serves as a practical example of regional cooperation aimed at enhancing collective security. These exercises improve interoperability between different armed forces, allowing them to coordinate effectively during real-world crises or humanitarian disasters. By training together, nations build mutual trust, share best practices, and develop a common understanding of regional threats. This type of cooperation helps to stabilize the region and discourages unilateral aggression, fostering a more secure and predictable environment for all participating countries.

30. (D) Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA)
This concept highlights how the integration of advanced sensors and communication networks has fundamentally changed the nature of combat. Rather than relying on massive firepower alone, modern military operations use interconnected systems to achieve precision and information dominance. By linking data from various sources directly to decision-makers and weapons platforms, forces can strike with extreme accuracy while minimizing collateral damage. This shift toward network-centric warfare represents a major departure from traditional tactics, defining the contemporary approach to national security.

31. (C) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
Dual-use technologies are those that have significant applications in both the civilian and military sectors. Satellite navigation is used for consumer mapping and military targeting, while high-performance computers are used for scientific research and weapons modeling. Nuclear materials can provide carbon-free energy or be enriched for weapons, and advanced composites are found in both commercial aircraft and ballistic missiles. Because of these overlapping uses, the trade and transfer of such items are often strictly regulated by international security agreements.

32. (B) The prevailing global fashion trends.
Choosing a weapon system is a rigorous process based on strategic necessity, geography, and fiscal reality. Military planners consider the specific terrain of their borders, the technological capabilities of potential enemies, and the limitations of the national budget. These factors ensure that the equipment is effective and sustainable in a conflict environment. Conversely, superficial trends like global fashion have no impact on the functional or strategic requirements of national defense, which prioritize lethality, reliability, and technical superiority over aesthetic appeal.

33. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Economic reforms did not eliminate government-owned defense units; rather, they introduced a new model of participation. Liberalization allowed private companies to enter the defense manufacturing market, which was previously a state monopoly. The primary goal was to improve efficiency and spur innovation by fostering competition and encouraging collaboration between public and private entities. This multi-layered approach helps the nation develop a more robust industrial base, reducing reliance on imports and strengthening the overall domestic capability to produce advanced military hardware.

34. (A) To protect systems, networks, and data from unauthorized access or damage.
As critical infrastructure becomes increasingly digitized, defending these networks is essential for national stability. Cyber security measures are designed to prevent malicious actors from stealing sensitive state secrets, disrupting essential services like power and water, or damaging financial systems. These protections involve using firewalls, encryption, and constant monitoring to identify and block threats. Ensuring the integrity and availability of digital information is now a core requirement for national defense in an era where digital attacks can cause significant real-world harm.

35. (C) Weaknesses in configurations that can be exploited by an adversary.
Digital systems are often built with flaws in their code or setup that hackers can use to gain unauthorized access. In a national security context, these vulnerabilities could allow an enemy to penetrate secure military networks, steal intelligence, or even take control of critical

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The close relationship between military leaders and industrial contractors often operates with limited public oversight due to the sensitive nature of defense contracts. Critics argue that this lack of transparency can lead to policy decisions driven by profit rather than public interest. Instead of fostering open debate, the military-industrial complex is more commonly associated with lobbying for increased expenditures and maintaining high levels of military readiness, which can sometimes overshadow alternative diplomatic approaches to international security challenges.

23. (D) Technology that has both civilian and military applications.
Many modern innovations serve multiple sectors, making them difficult to categorize strictly. For example, satellite navigation is essential for commercial logistics but also for missile guidance. Similarly, advancements in nuclear energy can generate electricity or provide material for weapons. The existence of these dual-use capabilities creates complex challenges for national security and international trade, as nations must balance the benefits of sharing technology for economic development with the risk of contributing to military proliferation.

24. (A) (a), (b) and (c)
Transferring technology can significantly strengthen a nation's domestic industrial base and improve the compatibility of systems between allied forces. However, because these technologies are strategic assets, supplier nations usually impose strict export controls to prevent misuse or unauthorized reproduction. It is important to note that technology transfer rarely leads to immediate total independence; the recipient often remains reliant on the supplier for specialized components, software updates, and advanced maintenance for a significant period after the initial transfer.

25. (C) Because their possession can significantly alter the strategic balance of power.
Technologies that provide a decisive military or economic advantage are often guarded as national secrets. Whether it is advanced semiconductor manufacturing, stealth capability, or quantum computing, having exclusive access to these tools allows a nation to project power and deter adversaries more effectively. Consequently, the acquisition or denial of such technologies becomes a major point of tension in international relations, as nations compete to maintain their strategic edge and prevent rivals from gaining a technological advantage.

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26. (A) Manufacturing of goods to the processing and distribution of information.
This transition signifies a movement from an economy centered on physical mass and mechanical power to one based on data and digital connectivity. In the industrial era, national strength was measured by factory output and steel production. In the modern era, power is increasingly derived from the ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate information rapidly. This shift has changed warfare from a contest of sheer attrition and firepower into a competition for information dominance and network precision.

27. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Satellite technology is a cornerstone of modern defense, providing essential services that enhance military effectiveness. Through earth observation, nations can gather intelligence on adversary positions and movements without violating territorial sovereignty. Navigation satellites enable the high-precision guidance of missiles and unmanned vehicles, while communication satellites provide secure, long-range links for military command. Therefore, a robust space program is not just a scientific achievement but a vital strategic asset that directly supports national security objectives and operational readiness.

28. (B) The security of nuclear materials and facilities from theft or sabotage.
Protecting nuclear infrastructure is a paramount security concern due to the potentially catastrophic consequences of a breach. Radioactive materials must be strictly monitored to prevent them from being stolen by non-state actors for the creation of radiological dispersal devices. Additionally, nuclear power plants are critical infrastructure, and any act of sabotage could lead to environmental disasters or major power disruptions. Maintaining rigorous physical and digital security around these facilities is

Modern security challenges often cross national borders, making it impossible for any single country to address them in isolation. Issues like international terrorism, cyber warfare, and pandemics affect multiple nations simultaneously and require a coordinated response. By sharing intelligence, conducting joint operations, and establishing common legal frameworks, countries can combat these global threats more effectively. This cooperative approach recognizes that national safety is increasingly linked to global stability, encouraging nations to work together to ensure a secure environment for all.

43. (D) The fact that launch vehicle technology is similar to ballistic missile technology.
The rockets used to put satellites into orbit share many fundamental principles and components with long-range missiles designed to carry warheads. This dual-use nature means that advancements in a civilian space program can directly enhance a nation's military capability. Consequently, international observers often monitor space developments closely, as the technical expertise required for scientific exploration can be repurposed for strategic deterrence. This overlapping technology creates a persistent challenge in distinguishing between peaceful space ambitions and the development of sophisticated offensive military hardware.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The integration of high-speed computing and digital networks has fundamentally altered military strategy, leading to the contemporary revolution in military affairs. This shift prioritizes information dominance, where the ability to sense, process, and act on data faster than an opponent is the key to victory. By connecting sensors, command centers, and weapons platforms into a single network, military forces can achieve unprecedented levels of coordination and precision. This technological transformation is the defining characteristic of modern warfare, moving beyond traditional reliance on sheer numerical superiority.

45. (C) Issuing war bonds, increasing taxes, and reallocating the national budget.
Sustaining a major war requires immense financial resources that go beyond typical peacetime expenditures. Governments often turn to the public to raise funds through debt instruments like war bonds, which allow citizens to contribute to the defense effort. Additionally, tax rates may be increased and non-essential domestic spending is often curtailed or redirected to support the military and defense industries. These measures ensure that the nation has the liquid capital necessary to purchase equipment, pay personnel, and maintain the industrial output required for a prolonged conflict.

46. (D) Stealth technology for military aircraft.
Advanced capabilities that provide a significant strategic advantage, such as the ability to evade radar detection, are strictly controlled to prevent them from falling into the hands of adversaries. Exporting such technology is highly regulated because it could be used to compromise the security of the providing nation or its allies. These critical technologies are often developed through massive investment in research and development and are considered vital to maintaining military superiority. Strict oversight ensures that these strategic assets are shared only with trusted partners under rigorous security conditions.

47. (A) It is highly susceptible to cyber attacks and electronic warfare.
While digital networks provide a massive advantage in speed and coordination, they also create a centralized point of failure. An adversary can use electronic signals to jam communications or launch cyber attacks to disable command systems, effectively blinding a modern military. This reliance on a complex digital infrastructure means that if the network is compromised, the entire force loses its ability to coordinate and strike with precision. Protecting these connections from intrusion and interference is now as important as traditional physical defense on the battlefield.

48. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
India's strategic journey began with the creation of the Defence Research and Development Organisation in the late fifties to foster indigenous military technology. This was followed by the demonstration of peaceful nuclear capability in the mid-seventies and the subsequent launch of the first domestic satellite shortly after. Much later, the nation expanded its reach with

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that this alliance can create a persistent push for higher military spending and the use of force in foreign policy, often with limited public oversight. This dynamic can distort democratic decision-making by prioritizing the profits of the defense industry over alternative social programs or diplomatic solutions. Ensuring transparency and accountability in defense policy is therefore essential for maintaining the integrity of democratic governance.

75. (D) Linking sensors, decision-makers, and shooters in a seamless network.
Modern military strategy focuses on achieving superior coordination through digital connectivity rather than relying on sheer numerical strength. By integrating data from satellites, drones, and ground sensors, commanders gain a comprehensive, real-time view of the battlefield. This information is instantly shared with frontline units and decision-makers, allowing for rapid and precise strikes against targets. This network-centric approach emphasizes that the speed and accuracy of information flow are the most critical factors in achieving victory, representing a major shift in how national security is defended in the digital age.

76. (A) 4, 2, 3, 1
The history of warfare is marked by distinct technological eras, starting with ancient tools like bronze weapons and chariots used in organized combat. This was followed by the age of massed infantry and gunpowder firearms during the early modern period. The industrial era then introduced iron-clad warships and sophisticated artillery, leading to a massive increase in scale and power. Finally, the contemporary era is defined by the high-precision and networked systems of modern military affairs, illustrating a clear progression toward greater technical complexity and information dominance throughout history.

77. (C) Achieve self-reliance and reduce the import bill for defence equipment.
A major goal of national defense policy is to ensure that the country is not overly dependent on foreign nations for its security needs. By promoting domestic manufacturing through both public and private entities, the government seeks to develop a robust industrial base capable of designing and producing advanced military hardware. This move strengthens strategic autonomy, as it prevents external suppliers from using the threat of a cutoff as a political lever. Additionally, increasing indigenous production helps to conserve national resources by reducing the substantial costs associated with importing weapons.

78. (D) A flaw in a system's design or operation that could be exploited by an adversary.
Digital security risks often stem from weaknesses in software code, hardware architecture, or network configuration. These flaws can be used by malicious actors to bypass security measures, steal sensitive information, or disrupt critical services. Vulnerabilities can exist in any digital system, and they require constant vigilance to identify and patch before they are used in an attack. Protecting national infrastructure from these exploits is a critical part of modern defense, as even a small flaw in a secure network can lead to a major breach with significant real-world consequences.

79. (A) False information that is spread, regardless of the intent to mislead.
In the digital age, incorrect information can travel rapidly across social networks, even if the person sharing it does not realize it is wrong. This differs from disinformation, which is a deliberate attempt to deceive. Regardless of the intent, the spread of false stories can cause real-world harm by creating panic, influencing public opinion based on errors, or undermining trust in official sources. Managing the impact of such information is a significant challenge for national security, as the speed of the internet allows errors to cause social disruption before they can be corrected.

80. (B) It makes the economy vulnerable to supply disruptions and price shocks.
Relying heavily on foreign sources for oil and gas creates a significant strategic risk. Any geopolitical instability in the supplier nations or a disruption in global shipping routes can lead to severe energy shortages and economic instability. Furthermore, volatile global energy prices can place a massive strain on the national budget. Ensuring energy security is therefore a vital component of national defense, as a stable and affordable energy supply is essential for

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India's defense and technological landscape is managed by specialized institutions with distinct roles. Ordnance factories focus on manufacturing the fundamental arms and ammunition needed by the military. Research and development for new technologies are led by the DRDO, while the nation's space ambitions are driven by ISRO. Finally, the protection of vital digital networks falls under the purview of specialized cybersecurity agencies. Together, these entities form a comprehensive ecosystem that supports national security through industrial production, scientific innovation, space capabilities, and the defense of critical digital infrastructure.

56. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The term describes a mutually beneficial relationship between a nation's defense industry, military hierarchy, and political leaders. Far from promoting disarmament, this alliance often advocates for higher military spending and the continuous development of advanced weapons. The industry gains through contracts, the military receives better hardware and funding, and politicians benefit from economic activity and security. While this can enhance national defense, it also creates an incentive structure that may prioritize military preparation and weapons procurement over diplomatic efforts and alternative spending on social welfare programs.

57. (C) Because dependence on foreign energy can be used as a political lever.
A nation's energy security is deeply tied to its strategic autonomy. If a country relies heavily on a few foreign suppliers for oil or gas, those suppliers can use the threat of a cutoff to influence that nation's foreign or domestic policies. Furthermore, energy is essential for military operations and industrial production; any disruption can paralyze national defense and the economy. Therefore, ensuring a stable, diverse, and preferably domestic energy supply is a critical component of national security, protecting the country from external economic and political pressure.

58. (A) The advent of microprocessors and satellite communications.
The transformation in modern military strategy was primarily enabled by the digital technology of the late twentieth century. These innovations allowed for the creation of vast networks that could share data in real-time, providing commanders with unparalleled awareness of the battlefield. Satellite communication ensured that this information could be transmitted across the globe instantly, while microprocessors allowed for the precision guidance of weapons. Together, these technologies shifted the focus of warfare from the mass application of firepower to the precise and networked use of information.

59. (D) Investing in a new tank versus funding schools and hospitals.
Policymakers must constantly navigate the trade-off between ensuring physical security and promoting socio-economic development. Every unit of currency spent on sophisticated military hardware represents an opportunity cost, as those same funds could have been invested in public infrastructure, healthcare, or education. While a strong defense is necessary to protect the state, neglecting social services can lead to internal instability and long-term economic decline. Finding the optimal balance between these competing needs is a fundamental challenge for any government seeking to ensure comprehensive national security and prosperity.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Many contemporary security threats are transnational in nature, meaning they do not stop at national borders and cannot be solved by any one country alone. Cyber-attacks can be launched from across the globe, pandemics spread through international travel, and terrorist networks operate in multiple jurisdictions. To effectively counter these challenges, nations must engage in regional and global cooperation, sharing intelligence and coordinating their responses. This collective approach is necessary because the security of an individual nation is increasingly dependent on the stability and cooperation of the international community.

61. (C) Exporting nuclear weapons to allied countries.
India's civil nuclear program is strictly oriented toward peaceful applications, such as generating clean energy and supporting research in medicine and agriculture. Enhancing energy security by reducing dependence on fossil fuels is a major goal of this initiative. Furthermore,

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infrastructure remotely. Identifying and patching these weaknesses is a continuous struggle, as new vulnerabilities are discovered daily. Protecting against such exploits is vital for maintaining the confidentiality and operational readiness of the nation's strategic communication and command systems.

36. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Effective digital defense requires an understanding of different threats and protective tools. Phishing is a deceptive technique used to trick individuals into revealing sensitive data, while malware refers to harmful software intended to damage systems. Attacks that crash networks by overloading them with traffic are known as denial-of-service, whereas firewalls act as barriers to monitor and control network traffic. Recognizing these terms is essential for developing comprehensive strategies to protect a nation's critical digital infrastructure from diverse forms of cyber aggression.

37. (C) Conducting large-scale physical invasions with tanks and infantry.
Digital conflict is characterized by actions that take place within computer networks rather than on a physical battlefield. It involves sabotaging critical infrastructure, spreading disinformation to cause social unrest, and stealing military secrets through hacking. While these actions can support or precede a physical war, they are distinct from conventional military operations like tank battles or infantry invasions. Cyber warfare allows nations to project power and damage an adversary's economy and defense systems without the immediate need for a traditional, boots-on-the-ground military deployment.

38. (B) Enabling rapid, global dissemination of propaganda and misinformation.
Online platforms have become powerful tools for spreading false or biased information to influence public perception. Because social media allows messages to reach millions of people instantly, it can be used to incite social unrest, radicalize individuals, or undermine trust in government institutions. This speed and reach make it difficult for authorities to counter false narratives effectively. As a result, the weaponization of information on these platforms has emerged as a significant threat to internal stability and broader national security in the digital age.

39. (D) National security
The use of digital platforms to identify and enlist individuals into extremist organizations directly threatens a country's safety and stability. By reaching potential recruits through targeted messaging and private groups, these organizations can radicalize citizens and coordinate illegal activities away from traditional surveillance. This process allows groups to expand their reach and capabilities globally, turning social media into a significant tool for insurgency and terrorism. Countering these efforts is a major priority for intelligence and law enforcement agencies tasked with maintaining national order.

40. (A) The spread of false information to create panic, discord, or chaos.
Rapidly disseminating unverified stories on digital platforms can lead to immediate real-world consequences, such as communal violence or economic instability. When false information is shared widely, it can manipulate public emotion and cause widespread fear before the facts can be officially clarified. In a national security context, this tactic is often used by adversaries to destabilize a society from within by exploiting existing social tensions. Preventing and managing the fallout from such rumors is a critical challenge for maintaining domestic peace.

41. (B) (b) and (c)
Historically, technological shifts have steadily increased the destructive power and geographic range of military conflicts. The industrial era mass-produced lethal weapons, while the information revolution has focused on the speed and accuracy of command systems. While these tools improve precision and communication, they do not make geography irrelevant or eliminate the inherent uncertainty of war. Strategic planning still depends on physical terrain, and the "fog of war"—the confusion and unpredictability inherent in combat—remains a persistent challenge for military commanders despite advanced digital sensors.

42. (A) Shared threats like terrorism require collaborative transnational solutions.

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68. (D) Exporting advanced GPS which can be used for civil or missile guidance.
Many sophisticated technologies serve multiple purposes, making their regulation a complex security issue. For instance, high-precision positioning systems are vital for commercial aviation and consumer electronics, but they are equally critical for the accurate delivery of military missiles. When such technology is shared or exported, there is an inherent risk that it could be repurposed for military use by the recipient. Therefore, the transfer of these dual-use items is often subject to strict international controls and oversight to prevent them from contributing to the proliferation of advanced weaponry.

69. (B) Because digital assets are valuable and susceptible to various threats.
In the modern age, almost every aspect of national life—including finance, utilities, and defense—relies on interconnected digital systems. These networks are constantly targeted by hackers, state actors, and criminals looking to steal sensitive information or disrupt essential services. Protecting these digital assets is essential because a successful attack could cause significant economic damage or paralyze a nation's ability to defend itself. Therefore, cyber security is a fundamental requirement for maintaining the stability, confidentiality, and operational readiness of any country's critical national infrastructure.

70. (B) By enabling groups to quickly share info and rally support for a cause.
Digital platforms have fundamentally changed how people organize by allowing messages to spread instantly to a vast audience. This speed and reach enable groups to coordinate protests, raise awareness for specific issues, and influence political narratives with unprecedented efficiency. While this can be a tool for positive social change, it also allows for the rapid spread of inflammatory content and the coordination of disruptive activities. The ability to mobilize large numbers of people quickly makes social media a powerful influence on public opinion and a critical factor in national stability.

71. (A) (a), (b), and (c)
The negative impact of digital platforms on security is seen when they are used to spread false information that incites communal violence or when automated accounts are used to manipulate political discourse. Furthermore, extremist groups exploit these networks to plan attacks and coordinate illegal activities through encrypted channels. These actions undermine social cohesion, threaten public safety, and challenge the state's ability to maintain order. Countering the misuse of technology for radicalization and disinformation is now a core requirement for ensuring internal national stability and protecting the citizenry.

72. (A) National budget
This concept highlights the difficult choices governments must make when allocating limited financial resources. Because every country has a finite amount of money, spending heavily on advanced military hardware often means there is less available for essential social sectors like healthcare, education, and public infrastructure. This strategic dilemma represents the core of the trade-off between physical security and long-term socio-economic growth. Balancing these competing demands is essential for ensuring that a nation is protected from external threats without sacrificing the well-being and prosperity of its citizens.

73. (C) Enacting laws like the IT Act that define crimes and punishments.
Maintaining digital security requires not only technical tools but also a strong legal framework to deter and punish criminal behavior. Regulations provide the legal authority to investigate cyber crimes, prosecute attackers, and establish standards for data protection and network safety. These laws define what constitutes an illegal act in the digital sphere and provide a mechanism for holding individuals and organizations accountable. By creating a clear set of rules and consequences, such legislative measures complement technical defenses and help build a more secure and stable national digital environment.

74. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The close relationship between military leaders, defense contractors, and politicians can lead to a situation where the interests of these groups outweigh the broader public good. Critics argue

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complex interplanetary missions. This timeline reflects a steady progression from building basic research institutions to achieving sophisticated capabilities in nuclear technology and deep-space exploration, marking its growth as a major technological power.

49. (B) Disseminating biased information to influence opinion and promote an agenda.
In a national security context, this involves the systematic use of information to manipulate the perceptions and behavior of a target population. By using emotional appeals and selective facts, actors can weaken social cohesion, radicalize individuals, or undermine confidence in government leaders. In the digital age, this process is amplified by social media, which allows propaganda to spread rapidly and be targeted at specific groups. Recognizing and countering these psychological operations is a vital part of maintaining internal stability and defending against hybrid warfare tactics.

50. (A) (a), (c) and (d)
Effective digital security is a comprehensive effort that combines technical tools, international cooperation, and user awareness. Firewalls and encryption provide the first line of defense, but because cyber threats are often transnational, nations must work together to share information and catch attackers. Furthermore, since human error is a common entry point for hackers, educating individuals about digital hygiene is essential. It is also a continuous process, as software must be constantly updated to patch new vulnerabilities; no system remains secure forever without ongoing maintenance and vigilance.

51. (C) Allows misinformation to spread faster than it can be countered.
The viral nature of online platforms means that false or inflammatory content can reach millions of people before it can be fact-checked or officially corrected. This creates a significant challenge for national security agencies, as rumors can incite immediate social unrest or panic. By the time a verified correction is issued, the original misinformation may have already caused real-world harm. This speed advantage allows malicious actors to manipulate public perception and cause chaos, making the management of digital information a critical priority for maintaining domestic peace and order.

52. (D) Using platforms to build national unity and resilience during a crisis.
Social media can be a constructive tool for a government during national emergencies, such as natural disasters or security threats. By providing accurate, real-time information, authorities can guide public behavior, dispel harmful rumors, and foster a sense of collective purpose. Engaging with the public in this way helps to build trust and ensures that citizens are informed and prepared, which significantly enhances the nation's overall resilience. This positive mobilization helps maintain stability and allows for a more coordinated and effective response to complex national challenges.

53. (C) The lack of international consensus on norms of behavior in cyberspace.
Cyber security is complicated by the fact that there are no universally agreed-upon rules for how nations should act in digital environments. This lack of consensus leads to uncertainty regarding what constitutes a cyber-attack or an act of war, making it difficult to hold state actors accountable for malicious activities. Establishing international norms is essential for reducing conflict and ensuring a stable global digital landscape. Without such agreements, the internet remains a sphere of potential aggression where different national interests frequently clash without clear legal or diplomatic consequences.

54. (B) Forcing individuals to accept a set of extremist beliefs uncritically.
In the context of national security, this process involves using targeted digital content to gradually influence a person's worldview toward a specific ideology. By isolating individuals within echo chambers where they only hear one side of an argument, extremist groups can radicalize recruits and persuade them to support violent or illegal actions. This psychological manipulation exploits the algorithms of social media to deliver persuasive and often false narratives. Preventing such radicalization is a major challenge for security services tasked with protecting the public from internal threats and insurgency.

55. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

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maintaining both economic productivity and the operational readiness of the country's armed forces during a crisis.

81. (C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
National security involves several interconnected concepts, ranging from the political influence of defense contractors to the dual nature of modern technology. The shift toward networked warfare represents a major technological leap, while the struggle to balance military spending with social needs highlights the difficult trade-offs faced by policymakers. Understanding these relationships is essential for a comprehensive view of how nations maintain power and stability. Each concept illustrates a different dimension of security, showing that modern defense is as much about economic policy and technological regulation as it is about traditional military strategy.

82. (A) Causing public panic, social unrest, and communal clashes.
The rapid dissemination of unverified and inflammatory information on social media can act as a trigger for immediate real-world violence. In a diverse society, rumors can be used to exploit existing tensions and incite conflict between different groups before the facts can be officially clarified. This tactic is often used by malicious actors to destabilize a nation from within. Managing these digital threats is a critical part of maintaining internal peace, as the speed and reach of online networks can turn a single false story into a major national security crisis.

83. (C) A country's unilateral decision to increase its military budget by 20%.
Genuine cooperation involves nations working together through treaties, alliances, and joint operations to address shared security challenges. Examples include intelligence sharing between partners and collaborative efforts to secure maritime routes from piracy. These actions recognize that many modern threats are global in scale and require collective solutions. In contrast, a nation making major changes to its defense policy or budget without consulting others is a unilateral act. While such decisions are part of national sovereignty, they do not reflect the principles of interdependence or mutual cooperation in international security.

84. (D) The choice of weapon systems.
Deciding on a specific military platform, such as a fighter jet, is a strategic choice based on a nation's defense doctrine, geographic needs, and fiscal constraints. Planners must ensure that the selected equipment is capable of meeting current threats while remaining sustainable over its operational life. This process involves evaluating technical specifications, total costs, and the level of domestic industrial support available. Such decisions are fundamental to building an effective military force, as the right choice of hardware ensures that the armed forces can protect the nation's interests and maintain a credible deterrent.

85. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The technological advances of the nineteenth century completely transformed how armies operated by drastically increasing the speed of movement. Before this era, logistical capacity was limited by animal power and human endurance. The introduction of railways allowed for the rapid transport of massive numbers of troops and heavy equipment over long distances. Similarly, steam-powered ships ensured more reliable maritime supply lines. These innovations enabled nations to conduct large-scale, sustained military operations far from their borders, fundamentally changing the strategic reach and organizational complexity of modern national defense and warfare.

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86. (B) Architectural weaknesses that can be exploited for espionage or disruption.
The fundamental design of the internet prioritized openness and connectivity, which often left it vulnerable to malicious interference. These architectural flaws can be used by state actors or hackers to gain unauthorized access to secure government networks, steal classified intelligence, or sabotage essential services like power grids. Because the internet is so deeply integrated into every aspect of modern society, these vulnerabilities pose a major threat to national stability. Defending against such exploits requires a constant, high-level effort to identify and patch weaknesses in both software and infrastructure.

87. (D) Attacks on critical infrastructure (e.g., power, finance) through digital means.

Digital warfare allows a nation to damage its adversary without resorting to traditional physical combat. By targeting vital systems like the electrical grid, financial networks, or telecommunications through hacking and sabotage, an attacker can cripple a country's economy and its ability to function. These actions are often characterized by deniability, as it can be difficult to trace the exact source of a cyber-attack. This form of aggression has become a major concern for national security, as digital disruption can cause widespread chaos and significantly weaken a nation's defense capabilities.

88. (A) Defence Production in India.
These government-owned organizations form the backbone of the national efforts to manufacture military equipment domestically. Their primary purpose is to design, develop, and produce the arms, ammunition, and vehicles needed by the armed forces. By maintaining these domestic industrial capabilities, the nation reduces its dependence on foreign suppliers and enhances its strategic autonomy. This focus on indigenous manufacturing is a key pillar of national security, ensuring that the country can maintain a reliable supply of hardware while fostering technological growth and self-reliance within its own borders.

89. (C) (b) and (d)
The transformation in military strategy is primarily driven by advancements in digital technology, which allow for a new approach to combat. It is not simply about buying newer equipment; it involves fundamental changes in how forces are structured and how they fight. By integrating sensors and networks to achieve information dominance, modern militaries can conduct precision operations that were previously impossible. This conceptual shift emphasizes that the effective use of information and highly coordinated systems is more important than sheer numbers, representing a significant evolution in the doctrine of national defense.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Digital platforms are designed to maximize engagement, often using algorithms that reinforce existing beliefs and create echo chambers. This architecture allows malicious actors to deliver targeted and highly persuasive messages to specific groups, facilitating radicalization and the spread of propaganda. Because messages can reach a global audience instantly, they can be used to incite social unrest or undermine national unity with unprecedented efficiency. Managing the security impact of these platforms is a major challenge for modern states, as the speed and scale of information flow can directly affect domestic stability.

91. (D) Creating the capacity to rapidly mobilize national resources during a crisis.
Ensuring national security during peace involves long-term planning to build a foundation that can be expanded if a conflict arises. This means investing in a strong industrial base, fostering technological innovation, and creating stockpiles of essential materials. The goal is to ensure that the nation has the organizational and logistical framework ready to shift into a wartime footing whenever necessary. This proactive approach allows a country to respond quickly to sudden threats without being crippled by initial resource shortages or a lack of manufacturing capability, effectively deterring aggression through preparedness.

92. (B) The possibility that technology could be used against the supplier nation.
When advanced technology is transferred to another country, there is an inherent risk that the recipient could eventually become a rival. If the technology is used to enhance the recipient's military capability, it could be turned against the original developer in a future conflict. This "boomerang effect" is a major reason why nations impose strict controls on the export of sensitive or dual-use items. Balancing the economic benefits of technology trade with the long-term risk to national security is a persistent challenge for governments in a highly competitive global technological environment.

93. (C) Reduce strategic vulnerability from reliance on foreign suppliers.
Relying on other countries for essential military hardware creates a significant risk, as suppliers can withhold equipment or spare parts during a crisis to influence a nation's policies. By building a domestic manufacturing capability, a country ensures it has a reliable source of defense equipment tailored to its own needs.

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This independence strengthens strategic autonomy and prevents external powers from using technology as a political lever. Indigenous production also fosters internal technological growth and provides the military with hardware that is secure from foreign interference or hidden vulnerabilities.

94. (D) The balance between military preparedness and socio-economic progress.
This concept addresses the strategic dilemma governments face when distributing national wealth. Leaders must decide how much to invest in the armed forces to ensure security from external threats and how much to dedicate to domestic development like education and healthcare. Neglecting defense can leave a nation vulnerable to aggression, while overspending on the military can drain the economy and lead to internal social unrest. Finding the sustainable middle ground is essential for ensuring that a nation is safe, prosperous, and internally stable in the long term.

95. (B) (a), (b), and (c)
Malicious actors use digital platforms to claim responsibility for violence, spread divisive political messages, and encourage extremist behavior. These actions directly threaten national security by creating fear, undermining democratic processes, and radicalizing individuals. Unlike normal social interactions, these activities are calculated attempts to destabilize society from within. Security agencies must monitor and counter these digital efforts to maintain public order and prevent the coordination of illegal activities. Managing the impact of such information warfare is now a central part of protecting the state and its citizens in the internet age.

96. (B) Centrality of data and knowledge as resources.
The modern transformation shift focuses on information as the most valuable asset, rather than physical raw materials or mechanical energy. In the industrial era, strength was measured by factories and steel; today, power is derived from the ability to process, analyze, and transmit data. This change has redefined every sector, including national security, where information dominance and digital connectivity are now more critical than sheer physical mass. The ability to use knowledge effectively allows for greater innovation, precision, and coordination, marking a fundamental shift in how societies and militaries operate.

97. (B) The need for a multilateral treaty on the rules for state-sponsored cyber attacks.
Because digital attacks can be launched from anywhere and cross international borders instantly, they cannot be addressed by any single nation alone. There is currently a lack of global agreement on what constitutes an act of war in the digital realm or how nations should be held accountable. Establishing international norms and treaties is essential for preventing global instability and ensuring a secure internet. This cooperative effort recognizes that in a highly connected world, the security of one nation's digital networks is deeply linked to the rules and behavior of the international community.

98. (A) Extremist groups identifying and enlisting new members online.
Digital platforms allow insurgent and terrorist organizations to reach a global audience, making it easier for them to find and radicalize potential supporters. Through targeted messaging and private groups, these organizations can guide individuals toward their ideology and eventually recruit them for illegal activities. This process bypasses traditional surveillance and allows for the rapid expansion of extremist networks across national borders. Countering this digital recruitment is a major priority for national security agencies, as it directly contributes to the growth of internal threats and international terrorism in the digital age.

99. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While many space missions are conducted for scientific and civilian purposes, the technology developed is almost always dual-use. Satellite systems are essential for everyday navigation and communication, but they are equally critical for military surveillance, missile targeting, and secure command links. A nation's space program provides the armed forces with vital strategic assets that enhance situational awareness and operational effectiveness. Therefore, space capabilities are a key component of modern national security, and any advancement in civilian space technology inherently strengthens

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Certain advanced technologies provide a decisive advantage that can significantly alter the balance of power between nations. These include fields like artificial intelligence, semiconductor manufacturing, and advanced materials. Possessing these capabilities allows a country to project military strength more effectively and compete successfully in the global market. Because these technologies are so vital to both security and prosperity, they are often guarded as national secrets and are subject to strict export controls. Maintaining a lead in these critical areas is a major priority for any nation seeking to ensure long-term stability and influence.

113. (B) The exponential growth in the generation and processing of data.
The defining characteristic of the modern era is the central role of information as a fundamental resource for society. Unlike previous revolutions that focused on physical power and manufacturing, the current transformation is driven by the ability to collect, analyze, and transmit vast amounts of data instantly. This shift has changed every aspect of life, from how economies function to how national security is maintained. In this new paradigm, power is increasingly derived from the ability to achieve information dominance, making the digital landscape a primary theater for both innovation and strategic competition.

114. (A) Promoting defence production in India.
The government focuses on achieving self-reliance by developing and manufacturing advanced military hardware within its own borders. By using state-run research organizations and industrial units to build aircraft, tanks, and ships, the nation reduces its dependence on foreign suppliers. This policy of indigenous production is essential for maintaining strategic autonomy and ensuring that the armed forces have a reliable source of equipment during conflicts. Fostering a domestic defense industrial base not only enhances national security but also stimulates technological growth and creates high-skilled jobs in the manufacturing and engineering sectors.

115. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
This concept addresses the complex trade-off that governments must make when distributing national funds. Because resources are finite, every unit of currency spent on sophisticated military equipment is one that cannot be invested in social sectors like education, healthcare, or public infrastructure. While defense is necessary for state security, social development is vital for internal stability and long-term economic growth. Finding the right balance between these competing needs is a primary strategic challenge for policymakers, as both physical safety and socio-economic well-being are essential for comprehensive national security.

116. (D) A regularly updated firewall rule set.
Digital security risks arise from weaknesses in systems, such as unpatched software, weak passwords, or employees who are easily tricked by deceptive emails. These flaws provide malicious actors with an entry point to steal information or disrupt networks. In contrast, a firewall is a protective tool designed to monitor and control incoming and outgoing traffic based on security rules. When it is regularly updated, it acts as a robust barrier against threats rather than a vulnerability. Maintaining strong technical defenses like firewalls is essential for protecting national digital infrastructure and preventing unauthorized access to sensitive strategic data.

117. (C) Gradually exposing potential recruits to an extremist ideology.
In the context of security, this process involves using targeted messaging on digital platforms to influence an individual's worldview toward radical beliefs. By consistently presenting biased or inflammatory content, extremist groups can slowly change a person's perspective and persuade them to support violent or illegal actions. This psychological manipulation often happens in private groups where alternative viewpoints are excluded. Preventing this kind of radicalization is a major priority for national security agencies, as it allows extremist networks to expand their reach and coordinate internal threats through the weaponization of social media and other digital tools.

118. (B) Message can be disseminated worldwide in minutes from anywhere.
The instantaneous nature of modern communication means that information—whether true or false—can reach a global

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to counter disinformation and protect internal stability in the digital age.

106. (A) Increased speed, range, precision, and information intensity.
The long-term trend in military technology is a movement toward achieving strategic goals more accurately and from greater distances. In the industrial era, mass and attrition were the primary factors, but the information revolution has shifted the focus to the rapid collection and processing of data. Modern weapon systems are more lethal and precise, allowing for targeted strikes that minimize collateral damage. This evolution emphasizes that the ability to sense the environment and coordinate actions in real-time is now the most decisive factor in determining the outcome of modern national security operations.

107. (D) The potential for weaponization of nuclear materials and technology.
Nuclear technology is inherently dual-use, as the same expertise and infrastructure used to generate electricity can also be applied to create weapons. Enriched fuel and the technical processes involved in the nuclear cycle are critical components of both energy production and atomic armaments. This overlapping capability creates a persistent security concern for the international community. Consequently, nations pursuing nuclear programs are often subject to intense scrutiny and international monitoring to ensure that their activities remain strictly peaceful and do not contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

108. (B) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)
This state-led institution is the primary body responsible for scientific innovation within the national defense sector. It focuses on designing and developing advanced military systems, including missiles, armored vehicles, and electronic warfare tools. By fostering indigenous research, the organization helps the country reduce its reliance on foreign technology and enhances its strategic autonomy. Its work ensures that the armed forces have access to high-quality, domestic hardware tailored to the nation's specific security requirements, making it a critical pillar of the country's overall technological and defensive infrastructure.

109. (A) (a), (b) and (c)
Historically, the national defense industry was a government-run monopoly, but economic reforms in the nineties introduced measures to allow for private sector participation. This shift was intended to improve efficiency, foster innovation, and build a more robust domestic industrial base. The core objective of these policies is to achieve greater self-reliance and reduce the massive costs associated with importing military hardware. While the nation has made significant strides in manufacturing and even some exports, the primary focus remains on securing indigenous capabilities to ensure national safety and long-term strategic independence.

110. (D) Using social media to create division and distrust in an adversary country.
Modern digital conflict often focuses on psychological operations rather than just technical sabotage. By spreading disinformation and exploiting social tensions through online platforms, a state can weaken its opponent's internal stability and undermine public trust in government institutions. This form of information warfare is highly effective because it can reach millions of people instantly and is difficult to counter. Achieving strategic goals through the manipulation of a rival population's perceptions allows a nation to project power and cause significant disruption without resorting to traditional, large-scale physical combat.

111. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In a prolonged conflict, victory often depends on a nation's ability to sustain its forces through industrial output. Modern warfare consumes enormous amounts of equipment and ammunition, which must be continuously replaced to maintain combat effectiveness. The capacity to convert civilian factories—such as shifting from car manufacturing to tank production—allows a state to leverage its entire economic strength for defense. This industrial mobilization ensures that the military is not crippled by losses on the battlefield, making the country's manufacturing base a vital strategic asset in any long-term national security struggle.

112. (B) Essential for maintaining military and economic competitiveness.

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threaten the state. Malicious actors can use social media to spread inflammatory messages and coordinate large numbers of people to commit acts of sabotage or disruption. This ability to mobilize a crowd quickly poses a major challenge for law enforcement and national security agencies. Preventing such activities requires monitoring for signs of radicalization and disinformation, as the speed and reach of online networks can turn digital communication into a direct threat to physical national security.

125. (C) A is true but R is false.
India's space program is a major strategic asset that significantly enhances national security through its capabilities in reconnaissance, communication, and navigation. These services are essential for modern military operations and overall situational awareness. However, the organization responsible for these programs is a civilian agency focused on scientific exploration and space technology rather than a military body dedicated to manufacturing weapons. While its technology is dual-use and supports the armed forces, its primary mission is the peaceful exploration of space and the development of technological solutions for the nation's socio-economic and strategic needs.

126. (D) The broad survey of technological changes.
Reviewing the history of innovation reveals a fundamental movement away from a world dominated by physical mass and mechanical power toward one centered on digital connectivity and data processing. In the industrial era, national strength was measured by factory output and energy consumption. In the current paradigm, power is increasingly derived from the ability to collect, analyze, and transmit information rapidly across networks. This shift has redefined every aspect of national security, turning the digital landscape into a primary arena for strategic competition and changing the character of conflict from attrition to precision and information dominance.

127. (A) A greater emphasis on information dominance and precision strikes.
The contemporary transformation in warfare focuses on leveraging digital technology to achieve highly accurate and coordinated results. Rather than relying on massive, destructive firepower, modern militaries use interconnected systems to identify and hit targets with extreme precision, which minimizes collateral damage and increases operational efficiency. This shift emphasizes that the ability to control and use information more effectively than an opponent is the most decisive factor on the battlefield. This move toward network-centric operations represents a significant departure from traditional strategies and defines the modern approach to national defense in a highly digitized world.

128. (B) That a choice or trade-off often has to be made between the two.
Governments frequently face a strategic dilemma when allocating limited national wealth between competing priorities. Because financial resources are finite, increasing the budget for sophisticated military hardware often comes at the expense of social and economic development projects, such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure. This relationship is described as a dichotomy because it forces policymakers to weigh the immediate needs of national defense against the long-term requirements for socio-economic prosperity. Finding the sustainable balance between these two essential goals is a fundamental challenge for any nation seeking to ensure comprehensive security and a high quality of life.

129. (B) (a), (b), and (c)
The domestic defense industry in India is built around government-owned units that specialize in manufacturing a wide range of essential military hardware. These organizations are responsible for fabricating everything from fundamental ammunition and artillery to complex vehicles like main battle tanks and military uniforms. By maintaining these manufacturing capabilities within the country, the nation ensures a reliable supply of gear for the armed forces while reducing dependency on foreign suppliers. This focus on indigenous production of combat equipment is a key part of national security, helping the state maintain its operational readiness and strategic autonomy.

130. (A) Increased production of luxury items and services.
During a total war, a nation must focus all its industrial and economic strength on the military effort. This process involves government

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audience with unprecedented speed. This poses a significant national security risk, as rumors or inflammatory content can incite social unrest or panic across borders before authorities can react. Malicious actors exploit this reach to spread propaganda and coordinate disruptive activities with ease. Because digital information travels faster than traditional media, managing its impact is a critical challenge for states trying to maintain order and protect their citizens from the negative effects of rapid, globalized misinformation and disinformation campaigns.

119. (D) Peacetime is about building capacity, while war is about immediate application.
Mobilizing for national security is a continuous process that changes according to the strategic environment. During periods of peace, the focus is on long-term preparation, such as investing in research and development and building a domestic industrial base. This ensures the country has the foundation needed to face future threats. When a conflict breaks out, the focus shifts to immediate action, where these established resources and manufacturing capabilities are rapidly redirected to support the military and sustain the war effort. Both phases are essential for ensuring a nation is both deterrent in peace and effective in combat.

120. (A) (a), (b), and (c)
Technological revolutions are defined by the core innovations that change how societies and militaries operate. The industrial era was driven by the mechanical power of the steam engine, while the subsequent information revolution was built on the processing power of the microprocessor. These advancements led to a major transformation in military affairs, characterized by the move toward network-centric operations and precision strikes. These correctly matched pairs illustrate the clear link between scientific progress and the evolution of national security strategies, showing how each era's dominant technology has redefined the character and scale of modern warfare.

121. (C) Create an environment favoring militarism over diplomacy.
A dominant relationship between military leaders and defense industries can create structural pressure to prioritize armed strength as the primary tool of foreign policy. Critics argue that this can lead to a state of perpetual military preparedness, where high levels of spending on weapons are maintained even in the absence of clear threats. This environment may make it more difficult for a nation to pursue diplomatic or peaceful solutions, as the powerful industrial and political interests involved benefit from continued military investment. Ensuring that policy is driven by national interest rather than industrial profit is essential for a balanced security strategy.

122. (A) Advanced carbon fiber used in bicycles or uranium enrichment rotors.
Many high-tech materials serve both everyday commercial purposes and sensitive military applications. For example, carbon fiber is prized in the sporting goods and aerospace industries for its strength and lightweight, but it is also essential for manufacturing the high-speed rotors used in nuclear enrichment. Because these materials have significant potential for weaponization, their international transfer is strictly monitored. Nations must manage the trade of such dual-use items carefully to ensure that they are used for peaceful civilian projects and do not contribute to the development of advanced weaponry or the proliferation of nuclear capabilities.

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123. (D) Because attackers route attacks through multiple countries, making attribution difficult.
Digital threats are inherently global and do not respect national borders, making it easy for malicious actors to hide their origins by bouncing signals through servers in different jurisdictions. This makes it extremely difficult for any single nation to identify or stop an attacker alone. International cooperation is therefore essential for sharing intelligence, tracking threats across networks, and coordinating a response. By working together through treaties and information-sharing agreements, countries can create a more transparent and secure digital landscape, making it harder for cybercriminals and state-sponsored actors to operate with anonymity and escape legal consequences.

124. (B) Inciting a mob to attack a critical government installation.
While digital platforms can be used for positive social coordination, they also allow for the rapid organization of violent or illegal activities that

136. (A) The potential to disrupt a nation's economy with deniability.
Digital warfare is a growing threat because it allows state and non-state actors to cause significant real-world harm without the high costs or clear accountability of a physical invasion. By targeting a nation's financial systems, power grids, or telecommunications, an attacker can cripple the economy and create widespread chaos while remaining hidden behind a veil of digital anonymity. This ability to strike from a distance with little risk of immediate retaliation makes cyber attacks a powerful tool for strategic disruption, turning the digital landscape into a primary arena for modern national security competition and aggression.

137. (C) The Information Technology Act, 2000
Maintaining national digital security requires a strong legal foundation to define and punish criminal activity. This specific legislation provides the framework for regulating digital commerce, defining cyber offenses, and establishing penalties for hackers and other malicious actors. It gives law enforcement the authority to investigate and prosecute those who compromise secure systems or engage in digital fraud. By creating a clear set of rules and consequences for behavior in the digital sphere, such regulations complement technical measures like firewalls and encryption, helping to build a more secure and predictable digital environment for the entire nation.

138. (A) Spreading false info to make people adopt a harmful belief system.
This process involves the systematic use of misinformation to manipulate public perception and radicalize individuals. By repeatedly sharing false or biased stories, malicious actors can gradually influence how people think, leading them to accept extremist ideologies without question. In a national security context, this tactic is used to undermine social cohesion, create fear, and even incite violence. Digital platforms facilitate this by allowing inflammatory content to spread rapidly through echo chambers. Countering such efforts is essential for protecting the public from manipulation and ensuring that the nation remains internally stable and unified against disinformation.

139. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
National security involves a wide range of interconnected concepts, from manufacturing military hardware to protecting digital networks. Government-run factories are essential for defense production, while the revolution in military affairs has shifted combat toward networked systems. The control of dual-use technology is vital for preventing the proliferation of advanced weaponry, and identifying cyber vulnerabilities, such as unpatched software, is critical for defending national infrastructure. Understanding these relationships is essential for a comprehensive view of how modern states maintain power, ensure strategic autonomy, and protect their interests against a diverse array of physical and digital threats in the contemporary era.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Many advanced technologies and materials used in peaceful industries are inherently dual-use, meaning they can be repurposed for military projects. For example, the chemicals used in fertilizer or medicine can also be used to create deadly weapons. This makes international arms control extremely difficult, as nations must allow for legitimate economic development while preventing the misuse of these tools. International regimes are established to monitor and regulate the trade of these items, as the spread of dual-use capabilities can significantly alter the strategic balance and contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

141. (C) Real-time data sharing and precision guidance.
The transformation of modern warfare was made possible by the digital breakthroughs of the late twentieth century. These innovations allowed for the creation of vast communication networks that could transmit enormous amounts of data instantly. Commanders can now use this information to gain a complete view of the battlefield, while precision sensors allow weapons to hit targets with extreme accuracy. This shift from reliance on sheer mass and firepower to the use of information as a decisive strategic resource is the defining feature of the revolution in military affairs, fundamentally changing how national security is defended.

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intervention to prioritize the production of weapons, vehicles, and supplies while limiting the manufacture of non-essential consumer goods. Resources like steel, fuel, and labor are strictly managed, and rationing may be introduced to ensure that the military's needs are met first. This total redirection of resources ensures that the country can sustain a prolonged conflict, turning the entire economy into a functional part of the national defense strategy and leaving no room for luxury expenditures.

131. (C) The defence industry, senior military leaders, and key politicians.
This term describes a powerful and often informal alliance where the interests of these three groups become deeply intertwined. Private defense contractors seek profitable government contracts, military leaders desire advanced capabilities and higher budgets, and politicians look to secure jobs and economic activity for their regions. While this relationship can drive technical innovation, it also creates an incentive structure that favors high levels of military spending and may prioritize weapons procurement over alternative diplomatic solutions. Maintaining transparency and public oversight is essential to ensure that national security policy is driven by public interest rather than the interests of this powerful triangle.

132. (D) (a), (b), and (c)
Nations can acquire advanced technical knowledge through several channels, ranging from formal agreements to informal observation. Licensed production allows a country to build foreign equipment domestically, while joint ventures involve co-developing new systems with international partners. Both methods help build a local industrial base. Additionally, reverse engineering involves deconstructing existing equipment to understand its design and function. Together, these processes allow a nation to improve its own technological capabilities, reduce its dependence on imports, and eventually develop its own indigenous solutions for national security, though each method carries different legal and strategic implications.

133. (C) Advanced semiconductor manufacturing capabilities.
Some technologies are so vital to modern society and military power that possessing them provides a massive strategic advantage. Semiconductors are the building blocks of all modern electronics, from consumer smartphones to the guidance systems of advanced missiles and the command centers of national defense networks. Because they are essential for both economic competitiveness and military superiority, they are considered critical technologies. Maintaining a secure and advanced capability in this field is a major priority for nations, as it ensures they have the foundational tools necessary for innovation, defense, and strategic influence in a digitized global environment.

134. (B) A bloc of nations conducting joint disaster relief exercises.
When nations work together on shared challenges, they demonstrate the principles of regional interdependence and cooperation. Joint training for emergency response improves the ability of different national organizations to coordinate effectively during real-world crises, such as earthquakes or floods. This collaborative approach builds mutual trust, shares best practices, and creates a more stable and predictable environment. By recognizing that many security and humanitarian issues cross borders, nations can use cooperation to enhance their collective resilience, ensuring a more effective response to threats that affect the entire region rather than just a single country.

135. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Protecting a nation from digital threats is a complex task that cannot be handled by government agencies alone. Because the majority of digital infrastructure is owned and operated by private companies, and because individual users are often the entry point for attacks, a collaborative approach is necessary. Effective cyber security requires the participation of academia for research, the private sector for technical innovation, and the public for practicing good digital hygiene. This multi-stakeholder model ensures that all parts of the digital ecosystem are actively engaged in defending the country's critical information infrastructure from diverse and evolving threats.

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a country's broader strategic and military potential.

100. (D) Acquire unwarranted influence and push for perpetual war for profit.
The close relationship between military leaders, defense contractors, and politicians can create a situation where the interests of the arms industry drive national policy. Critics warn that this alliance can lead to a persistent push for higher military spending and an increased likelihood of conflict, as the industry benefits financially from war and military readiness. This dynamic may overshadow diplomatic solutions and divert resources away from social programs. Ensuring public oversight and maintaining a clear separation between private profit and national security policy is essential for protecting democratic governance and ensuring peaceful outcomes.

101. (A) 4, 2, 3, 1
The history of conflict has evolved through distinct technological phases, starting with early organized warfare using metal weapons. The industrial era then introduced mass production and mechanical power, drastically changing the scale of combat. Later, the information revolution shifted the focus to digital data and connectivity as primary strategic resources. This led directly to the contemporary revolution in military affairs, which emphasizes networked operations and precision strikes. Each stage represents a leap in technical complexity, reflecting the dominant scientific and industrial capabilities of society at that point in history.

102. (B) The use of encryption to protect data in transit.
Maintaining digital security involves using specific technical tools to safeguard information as it moves across networks. Encryption ensures that even if data is intercepted, it remains unreadable to unauthorized parties, protecting the confidentiality of sensitive national communications. This technical measure is a cornerstone of cyber defense, as it provides a robust barrier against espionage and information theft. Unlike laws or public campaigns, which focus on behavior and policy, encryption is a direct technological application designed to maintain the integrity and security of the nation's critical digital infrastructure and strategic secrets.

103. (D) Technology for civilian use can be repurposed for military applications.
Many modern innovations, such as high-performance computers or satellite navigation, serve both everyday commercial needs and strategic military goals. This dual nature creates a security risk, as technology exported for peaceful research can be used to design advanced weapons or guide missiles. Because it is difficult to distinguish between civilian and military use, the trade of these items is strictly regulated. Nations must balance the economic benefits of sharing technology with the need to prevent it from contributing to the military capabilities of potential rivals or contributing to global weapon proliferation.

104. (A) The security of one nation is linked to the actions and conditions of other nations.
In a globalized world, traditional national borders no longer offer complete protection from many modern threats. Issues like international terrorism, cyber warfare, and pandemics spread rapidly across countries, making it impossible for any state to achieve total security in isolation. This reality forces nations to work together through alliances and treaties, as the stability of one country increasingly depends on the stability and cooperation of its neighbors and the wider international community. National safety is now a collective concern, requiring shared information and coordinated responses to ensure a secure global environment.

105. (C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Social media has a multifaceted impact on security, ranging from the spread of inflammatory rumors to the recruitment of individuals into extremist groups. Malicious actors use these platforms to disseminate propaganda, while large groups can coordinate to influence political narratives and public opinion. These activities can lead to real-world consequences like social unrest or radicalization. Managing these challenges requires a comprehensive understanding of how digital architecture can be weaponized. By identifying these different impacts, security services can develop more targeted strategies

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142. (D) A powerful army and air force.
A nation's choice of weapon systems is heavily dictated by its geography and the specific threats it faces. A country without direct access to the sea has little need for naval platforms like aircraft carriers or submarines. Instead, its primary security focus will be on defending its land borders and maintaining control of its airspace. Therefore, such a nation will prioritize investments in ground forces, such as tanks and infantry, and in air power to provide surveillance and strike capabilities. This strategic alignment ensures that national resources are used efficiently to address the most relevant and immediate security challenges.

143. (A) It created a pathway for private sector entry and efficiency.
The shift toward a more open economy significantly changed how defense equipment is manufactured. By ending the absolute government monopoly and allowing private companies to participate, the policy encouraged competition and technical innovation. This move was intended to build a more diverse and capable domestic industrial base, reducing the need for expensive imports and improving the overall quality of hardware. Globalization also facilitated international partnerships and joint ventures, helping the nation achieve greater self-reliance in the production of advanced military systems. This evolution has made the defense industry more efficient and better integrated into the global technological landscape.

144. (B) Both A and C are facets of the dichotomy.
This concept highlights the difficult strategic choices governments must make when distributing finite national wealth. It explores the tension between spending on military preparedness to ensure peace and allocating funds for socio-economic development like schools and hospitals. While a strong defense is necessary to protect the state, excessive military expenditure can divert resources away from social programs, potentially leading to long-term economic decline and internal instability. Therefore, the dichotomy suggests that lasting security and development are deeply linked, requiring a careful balance to ensure the nation is both safe from external threats and internally prosperous.

145. (B) The speed with which a nation can redirect assets to the effort.
During a major crisis or conflict, the ability to rapidly transition the national economy to support the defense effort is a critical factor in success. This involves redirecting industrial manufacturing, managing the supply of raw materials, and organizing human resources to meet immediate military needs. The more quickly a nation can mobilize its total strength, the more effectively it can respond to a threat and sustain its operations. Speed in mobilization ensures that the armed forces are not left without essential equipment or supplies, making a nation's logistical and industrial flexibility a vital strategic asset during national emergencies.

146. (A) The symbiotic relationship between contractors and the military.
This term describes a powerful, informal alliance where the interests of defense industries, military leaders, and politicians become deeply intertwined. Private companies seek profit through government contracts, while the military seeks the most advanced technology and continued funding. This relationship can drive significant scientific and industrial innovation, but it also raises concerns about undue influence over public policy. Critics argue that this dynamic can lead to a state of perpetual military preparedness and a preference for military solutions in foreign affairs, as the powerful groups involved have a vested interest in maintaining high levels of defense spending.

147. (C) Preventing technology from being used for unintended purposes.
Managing the movement of advanced technical knowledge is a major security challenge because many innovations are dual-use. Technology shared for peaceful, civilian purposes can often be repurposed to enhance military capabilities or develop weapons. Ensuring that the recipient uses the technology only for its agreed-upon purpose requires strict monitoring and international cooperation. If critical technology falls into the wrong hands or is misused, it could alter the strategic balance of power or contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

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This persistent risk makes the regulation of technology transfer a central part of national and international security policy.

148. (D) The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).
This international agreement is a prime example of how nations work together at a global level to enhance collective security. By establishing rules to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the treaty aims to reduce the risk of atomic conflict. Such cooperative efforts recognize that the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction cannot be managed by any single nation alone. Through shared commitments and international monitoring, countries can build mutual trust and create a more stable and secure global environment, demonstrating that collaboration is essential for managing the world's most dangerous strategic challenges.

149. (C) Dependence of modern infrastructure on digital systems.
Almost every vital service in a modern society—from power grids and water supply to banking and defense—is now controlled by interconnected digital networks. This deep integration makes the nation highly efficient but also creates significant vulnerabilities. If these networks are attacked or disrupted, the entire country can be paralyzed, leading to economic chaos and a loss of defensive capability. Therefore, cyber security is not just a technical issue; it is a fundamental requirement for national stability. Protecting these digital systems from malicious actors is essential for ensuring the continued functioning and safety of the state and its citizens.

150. (A) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
Digital security risks come from a variety of sources, including flaws in software code, a lack of strong encryption, and the human element. Software bugs and outdated systems can be exploited by hackers to gain unauthorized access, while weak encryption allows intercepted data to be easily read. Additionally, social engineering tricks users into giving away their credentials, bypassing technical defenses. Identifying all these different vulnerabilities is essential for a comprehensive defense strategy. Protecting national infrastructure requires a constant effort to patch flaws, secure data, and educate users to ensure that the country's critical information remains confidential, integral, and available to those who need it.

151. (D) Cyber war and propaganda.
Malicious actors use digital platforms to systematically spread false information intended to cause real-world damage and social chaos. By creating panic about a banking collapse, an adversary can cripple a nation's financial stability without firing a single shot. This form of information warfare exploits the speed and reach of social media to manipulate public perception and weaken the target from within. Such actions are far beyond normal public debate; they are calculated strategic attacks designed to undermine national security by exploiting digital vulnerabilities and psychological triggers to cause widespread disruption and economic harm to the target country.

152. (A) Both rapid dissemination of info and the spread of rumours.
The speed and global reach of digital platforms offer both significant benefits and major risks for national security. Governments can use these tools to provide instant, accurate information during emergencies, helping to guide and protect the public. However, the same architecture allows false or inflammatory content to go viral just as quickly, potentially inciting social unrest or panic before it can be corrected. Because information travels faster than it can be verified, managing these platforms requires a careful balance. They are powerful tools for building national resilience but also serve as potent channels for disinformation and social destabilization.

153. (C) Cadre recruitment.
Digital networks provide extremist and terrorist organizations with a powerful tool to reach and enlist new supporters globally. By using targeted messaging and private groups, these organizations can identify vulnerable individuals, radicalize them, and eventually recruit them into their ranks. This process bypasses traditional geographical barriers and allows organizations to expand their reach with minimal physical presence. Countering this digital enlistment is a major priority for national security agencies, as it directly contributes to the growth of internal threats and international terrorism. Protecting

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the citizenry from such online manipulation is a central part of maintaining long-term domestic stability and public safety.

154. (A) The railway system.
The technological breakthrough of the nineteenth century fundamentally changed military logistics by drastically increasing the speed and scale of movement. Before this innovation, armies were limited by the pace of horses and human endurance. The introduction of mass-scale transport allowed nations to move vast numbers of troops and massive quantities of heavy equipment over long distances in a fraction of the time. This capability enabled the sustainment of large-scale military operations far from home and revolutionized the strategic planning of national defense. It allowed for rapid mobilization and reinforced the importance of industrial capacity in determining a nation's overall military strength.

155. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While generating clean energy is a primary goal, a civil nuclear program is also deeply connected to a nation's strategic interests. The advanced technical expertise, materials, and infrastructure developed for civilian purposes provide a foundation that significantly enhances national security. Such a program offers a country strategic depth and demonstrates a high level of technological sophistication, which can serve as a potent deterrent against potential adversaries. Therefore, civil nuclear capabilities are not just for power generation; they are vital strategic assets that contribute to a nation's long-term autonomy and its standing in the international security landscape.

156. (B) Network-centric warfare
The contemporary transformation in military affairs is defined by the integration of advanced sensors, digital communication, and precision-guided weapons into a unified system. This approach emphasizes that achieving information dominance—the ability to see and act on data faster than an opponent—is the key to modern victory. By linking every unit on the battlefield into a seamless digital network, military forces can achieve unprecedented coordination and strike with extreme accuracy. This shift away from traditional reliance on sheer mass and attrition represents the defining characteristic of modern warfare, where technical connectivity and information flow are the most critical strategic assets for national defense.

157. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
India's national security infrastructure is supported by specialized organizations with distinct industrial and scientific roles. One entity focuses on the design and manufacture of military aircraft, while another specializes in the advanced electronics and sensors used in modern defense systems. Fundamental research and the development of new military technologies are led by a primary scientific organization. Meanwhile, a system of specialized factories produces the essential arms and ammunition needed by the armed forces. Together, these entities form a comprehensive domestic ecosystem that fosters self-reliance, technological innovation, and industrial strength, ensuring the country can produce its own advanced hardware to protect its national interests.

158. (D) The value of the next-best alternative that is foregone.
This economic principle is central to the dilemma of national spending. Every unit of currency allocated to the military represents a choice not to invest that money in another area. For example, the massive funds required to build a new aircraft carrier could have been used to fund thousands of primary schools or improve the national healthcare system. This foregone benefit is the opportunity cost of defense spending. Policymakers must weigh the need for physical security against the long-term socio-economic benefits of other investments, as both are essential for the comprehensive well-being and stability of a modern nation.

159. (A) The use of national industrial and human capital for the war effort.
During a total conflict, a state must redirect its entire economic and social strength to support the military and sustain the nation. This process involves shifting civilian factories to produce weapons and vehicles, managing the supply of critical raw materials, and organizing the workforce to meet wartime demands. Mobilization ensures that the armed forces have a continuous and reliable flow of equipment,

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scientific progress is essential for maintaining a credible defense in the digital age. Constant investment in research and development is required to stay ahead of rivals and protect national interests, as technical sophistication now often determines the outcome of strategic competition and the effectiveness of modern national security strategies in a highly competitive global environment.

182. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The integration of digital networks and high-speed computing has fundamentally changed the nature of warfare. This contemporary transformation prioritizes information dominance, where the ability to sense, process, and act on data faster than an opponent is the key to victory. By connecting sensors, command centers, and weapons platforms into a single, seamless network, military forces can achieve unprecedented coordination and precision strikes. This technological leap moves beyond traditional reliance on sheer numbers and firepower, representing a major evolution in national security strategy. In this new paradigm, the effective use of digital information and technical connectivity is the most decisive factor in protecting national interests and ensuring military success.

183. (D) A shift from a state-monopoly to a model allowing private participation.
The transition toward a more open economy significantly changed the landscape of military manufacturing. By ending the government's absolute control and encouraging private sector entry, the policy aimed to increase competition, drive technical innovation, and improve the overall efficiency of the domestic industrial base. This move also facilitated international collaborations and joint ventures, helping the nation achieve greater self-reliance in the production of advanced weapons systems. This evolution has made the defense industry more diverse and better integrated into the global technological market. By involving both public and private entities, the country can build a more robust and capable infrastructure to design and manufacture the hardware necessary for its national defense.

184. (A) Recognition of the need for institutional frameworks for cyber threats.
As digital threats become more frequent and sophisticated, nations must create specialized agencies to coordinate their defenses. Establishing high-level coordinators and response teams signifies that cybersecurity is now a top national priority. These organizations are responsible for setting policies, responding to incidents, and protecting critical infrastructure from sabotage and espionage. By creating a structured and centralized approach, the government can more effectively manage the risks posed by cyber-attacks and information warfare. This institutional development is essential for maintaining national stability and ensuring that the country's digital networks, which control everything from finance to defense, remain secure against a wide range of evolving domestic and international threats.

185. (C) An act of information warfare and an infringement of sovereignty.
The use of digital platforms to systematically manipulate public opinion in another country is a direct attack on its internal stability and democratic processes. By spreading disinformation and exploiting social divisions, a state can influence the outcome of elections and undermine trust in government institutions from afar. These calculated efforts are a form of hybrid warfare that achieves strategic goals without the need for physical combat. Because these actions interfere with a nation's right to determine its own political future, they are considered a serious violation of sovereignty. Protecting the integrity of the information environment is now a primary requirement for ensuring national security and defending against foreign interference in the digital age.

186. (A) The Information Revolution
The breakthrough in digital technology and telecommunications has fundamentally changed how military forces operate. Unlike previous eras that focused on physical mass and mechanical power, this modern transformation emphasizes the role of data and connectivity as the primary strategic resources. It has led to network-centric operations where information dominance is the key to achieving victory. By integrating

networks has shifted the focus from physical manufacturing to the processing and distribution of information as the primary strategic resource. This shift has redefined every aspect of life, from how economies function to how national security is maintained through networked systems and information dominance. Unlike previous revolutions that focused on physical mass and energy, this modern era is defined by the ability to manage data rapidly, marking a fundamental change in the foundation of national and global power.

166. (B) Strategic and national security policy.
Maintaining a diverse range of delivery systems for deterrence is a fundamental part of a nation's defense strategy. By having the capability to launch from land, air, and sea, a country ensures that its deterrent remains credible and protected against a first strike. This strategic posture is designed to prevent conflict by showing that any aggression would face a devastating response. Such a policy is not just about the technology itself; it is a calculated part of national security doctrine intended to ensure the survival of the state and maintain stability in a complex and competitive international environment. It reflects a nation's commitment to long-term strategic autonomy and defense.

167. (D) The development of stealth aircraft and cyber-warfare capabilities.
Technological innovation is a primary driver of modern military power, providing nations with tools to gain a decisive advantage. Scientific breakthroughs lead to the creation of advanced systems, such as planes that can evade radar or the ability to sabotage an adversary's digital infrastructure. These capabilities directly enhance a country's ability to gather intelligence, project power, and defend its territory. In the contemporary world, national security is increasingly defined by superiority in science and technology. Constant innovation is therefore essential for maintaining a credible defense and staying ahead of potential rivals in an era where technical sophistication often determines the outcome of strategic competition and conflict.

168. (A) Maritime interests, coastline length, and strategic choke points.
A nation's choice of naval equipment is strictly dictated by its geographic reality and strategic goals. Countries with long coastlines or vital interests in maritime trade must prioritize vessels that can protect their territorial waters and ensure the safe passage of goods. They also consider the need to control key waterways that are essential for global shipping. This strategic alignment ensures that national resources are used to build a navy capable of addressing the most relevant threats. The selection of ships and systems is thus a calculated decision based on the specific physical and geopolitical environment in which the country must defend its sovereign interests.

169. (C) Creating global supply chains, making nations interdependent.
Modern defense production is deeply integrated into the world economy, making the idea of complete industrial isolation unrealistic. Components for advanced weapons are often sourced from multiple countries, creating complex networks of manufacturing and supply. This interdependence means that a disruption in one part of the world can affect the military readiness of another. While nations strive for self-reliance, they must also manage these global relationships to ensure a steady supply of technology and materials. This economic integration has redefined defense planning, forcing states to consider international cooperation and supply chain security as vital components of their overall national security and industrial strategies in the modern era.

170. (A) The trade-off a government faces between defence and development.
Governments must constantly navigate the strategic dilemma of how to allocate finite national wealth between competing needs. Because financial resources are limited, spending more on military preparedness often means there is less available for essential social projects like healthcare, education, and public infrastructure. This relationship is described as a dichotomy because it forces policymakers to weigh the immediate requirements of national security against the long-term goals for socio-economic prosperity. Finding the right balance is a fundamental challenge for any nation, as both a strong defense and a prosperous society

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supplies, and personnel needed for prolonged combat. This comprehensive effort turns the nation's total industrial and human capacity into a vital strategic asset, ensuring that the country can maintain its defense even during the most severe national crises.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Many advanced technologies used in modern industries are dual-use, meaning they can be repurposed for military projects. International control regimes are established to monitor the trade of these items and prevent them from falling into the wrong hands. By regulating the export of advanced materials and technologies, these agreements aim to prevent the spread of sophisticated military capabilities that could destabilize regions or contribute to the development of weapons of mass destruction. These regimes recognize that in a globalized world, managing the flow of sensitive technology is essential for maintaining international security and preventing the proliferation of dangerous military hardware among potential rivals.

161. (B) Interdependence and cooperation at global levels.
Modern security challenges often cross national borders and cannot be solved by any one country alone. A global crisis, such as a pandemic, demonstrates how much nations depend on each other for essential supplies and economic stability. These situations highlight the need for international cooperation, sharing information, and coordinating responses to ensure collective safety. This collaborative approach recognizes that in a highly connected world, the security and well-being of one nation are deeply linked to the stability and cooperation of others. Building strong international partnerships is therefore essential for managing transnational threats and ensuring a more secure and resilient global environment for all.

162. (A) Different kinds of cyber security vulnerabilities or attacks.
Digital systems are targeted by various malicious techniques designed to steal information or disrupt services. Some methods use deception to trick users into giving away sensitive data, while others involve harmful software that can damage systems or hold data for ransom. These threats exploit flaws in technology or human behavior to bypass defenses. Recognizing and defending against these various types of aggression is a core requirement for protecting a nation's critical digital infrastructure. Comprehensive cybersecurity strategies must address these diverse risks to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of sensitive national information and essential services in the digital age.

163. (C) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
Protecting a nation from digital threats requires a multifaceted strategy that combines technology, law, and human awareness. Technical tools like firewalls provide the first line of defense, but they must be supported by strong legal frameworks to punish attackers. Furthermore, because human error is a common entry point for hackers, educating the public on digital hygiene is essential. Finally, since digital threats are often global, international cooperation is necessary to share information and coordinate a response. Together, these elements form a comprehensive and effective national cybersecurity system, ensuring that all parts of the digital environment are defended against diverse and evolving threats.

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164. (D) The "share" function, which allows info to spread exponentially.
Digital platforms are designed to facilitate the rapid movement of information, but this same architecture can be weaponized. When a user shares a post, it reaches their network, who can then share it with their own, leading to a viral spread in minutes. This allows unverified rumors and inflammatory content to reach millions of people before they can be corrected. This exponential reach makes managing misinformation a major national security challenge, as a single false story can incite widespread panic or social unrest before official sources can provide the facts. The architecture of the platform itself thus becomes a tool for rapid social disruption.

165. (C) The microprocessor and telecommunications.
The current transformation of society is driven by digital breakthroughs rather than mechanical power or the factory system. The development of high-speed computing and global communication

address them in isolation. Issues like international terrorism, cyber-attacks, and pandemics spread rapidly through interconnected networks and global travel. To effectively counter these threats, nations must work together to share intelligence, coordinate law enforcement efforts, and establish common legal standards. This cooperative approach recognizes that in a highly globalized world, the safety of an individual nation is deeply linked to the stability and cooperation of its neighbors and the wider international community. Building strong global partnerships is therefore essential for ensuring collective security and resilience.

177. (B) Critical information infrastructure.
In the digital age, a nation's stability and safety depend on the continuous functioning of vital networks that control finance, utilities, and transportation. These interconnected systems are the backbone of modern society and national defense. An attack that sabotages these networks can paralyze the country, causing widespread economic damage and a loss of government control without a single physical shot being fired. Protecting these essential digital assets from cyber-attacks and electronic warfare is a primary requirement for modern national security. Ensuring the resilience and integrity of this infrastructure is vital for maintaining the state's ability to function and protect its citizens in an era where digital disruption can have catastrophic real-world consequences.

178. (A) Misinformation is unintentional; disinformation is deliberate deceit.
Both terms involve the spread of false information, but they are distinguished by the motive of the actor. Incorrect details shared by someone who believes them to be true is misinformation, which often happens viral on social media due to human error. In contrast, disinformation is the systematic and intentional use of lies or biased content to manipulate public perception and achieve a strategic goal. In a national security context, disinformation is a tool of information warfare used to undermine trust, exploit social divisions, and create chaos. Recognizing the difference is essential for developing strategies to counter these digital threats and protect the public from both accidental errors and calculated psychological operations.

179. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Government-owned industrial units are the cornerstone of a nation's efforts to achieve self-reliance in military hardware. These organizations specialize in the indigenous production of advanced platforms, including fighter aircraft, naval electronics, and missile systems. By manufacturing these critical assets domestically, the country reduces its dependence on foreign suppliers and prevents external powers from using technology as a political lever. This capability ensures that the armed forces have a reliable source of equipment tailored to the nation's specific needs, which is essential for maintaining strategic autonomy and national security. These entities are not for general humanitarian aid but are dedicated to building a strong and independent defense industrial base for the state.

180. (D) It may lead to policy decisions being driven by profit motives instead of national interest.
The close relationship between military leaders, defense industries, and politicians can create an environment where the financial goals of contractors drive security decisions. Critics warn that this alliance can lead to a persistent push for higher military spending and the development of expensive weapons systems, even when diplomatic solutions might be more effective. Because the groups involved benefit from continued military investment, there is an incentive to maintain a state of high preparedness or conflict. Ensuring transparency and public oversight is therefore essential for protecting democratic governance and making sure that national defense policy is based on the genuine safety and interests of the citizenry rather than private corporate profit.

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181. (C) Science and Technology in National Security.
Technological innovation is a primary driver of modern military power, providing nations with specialized tools to gain a strategic advantage. Advances in satellite imagery, digital surveillance, and unmanned vehicles directly enhance a country's ability to gather intelligence, monitor threats, and project force with minimal risk to personnel. These capabilities illustrate how

are essential for comprehensive security and the overall well-being of the state's citizens in the long run.

171. (D) The mobilization of industrial resources during war.
During a total conflict, a nation must leverage its entire economic strength to support the military effort. This involves redirecting civilian manufacturing units to produce the hardware needed for combat, such as shifting from consumer vehicles to military trucks and tanks. This process of industrial conversion ensures that the armed forces have a continuous and reliable supply of equipment needed to sustain operations and replace losses on the battlefield. Such mobilization turns the country's total industrial capacity into a vital strategic asset, demonstrating that a nation's overall economic and manufacturing flexibility is a critical component of its ability to defend itself during a severe national security crisis.

172. (B) Advanced nuclear enrichment centrifuge technology.
Some advanced technologies serve critical roles in both civilian industry and military projects, making their regulation a major security challenge. For instance, the high-speed centrifuges used to enrich fuel for nuclear power plants are the same machines required to produce material for atomic weapons. Because this technology is essential for both clean energy and weapons of mass destruction, it is considered a critical dual-use capability. The international transfer of such equipment is therefore strictly monitored and controlled. Nations must balance the benefits of peaceful technological cooperation with the significant risk that such tools could be repurposed to alter the strategic balance of power or contribute to global weapon proliferation.

173. (B) 2, 3, 1, 4
Digital radicalization often follows a specific progression, starting with initial exposure to extremist propaganda on public platforms. Over time, individuals are targeted with more persuasive content designed to influence their worldview, leading to indoctrination within echo chambers where alternative perspectives are excluded. Once an individual accepts these beliefs, they may be recruited into more private groups to plan and coordinate activities. Finally, this process culminates in mobilization for violent or illegal acts. Understanding this logical sequence is essential for security services tasked with identifying early signs of radicalization and developing effective strategies to prevent digital platforms from being used to incite real-world harm and social destabilization.

174. (D) It erodes trust and can be weaponized by adversaries.
The spread of false or misleading information on digital platforms can significantly undermine national stability. By creating confusion and fear, misinformation erodes public confidence in government institutions and experts, making it harder to coordinate responses to crises. Malicious actors and foreign adversaries exploit this by systematically using false narratives to exploit social divisions and create internal strife. In a highly connected world, the weaponization of information can cause real-world harm, such as social unrest or economic panic, before the facts can be clarified. Protecting the integrity of information is therefore a central requirement for maintaining internal peace, social cohesion, and the overall security of the state.

175. (A) (a), (b), and (c)
The digital breakthrough has fundamentally changed warfare by shifting the focus to data and connectivity. This has led to network-centric operations where information is the most valuable resource for achieving a strategic advantage. However, this deep reliance on technology also creates new vulnerabilities, as adversaries can use cyber-attacks to disrupt command and control systems or steal sensitive intelligence. While these tools improve precision and speed, they do not simplify war or eliminate its inherent uncertainty. Modern national security requires managing both the massive advantages of digital connectivity and the significant risks posed by electronic warfare and information sabotage in an increasingly complex and interconnected global landscape.

176. (B) Recognition that threats like terrorism are transnational.
Many contemporary security challenges are global in scale and do not stop at national borders, making it impossible for any one country to

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sensors and communication systems, forces can coordinate actions with extreme precision and speed. This shift has redefined every aspect of society and national security, turning the ability to process and act on information rapidly into the most decisive factor in determining power and success in the contemporary global landscape.

187. (D) Civil Nuclear Program.
Protecting nuclear power plants from sabotage or the theft of radioactive materials is a paramount security concern. Because the technology and fuel used for energy generation can also be applied to create weapons, these facilities must be strictly guarded. A breach in security could lead to catastrophic environmental damage or the creation of radiological dispersal devices by non-state actors. Maintaining rigorous physical and digital security around these plants is essential to prevent accidents and protect the public. Ensuring the safety of the nuclear cycle is thus a critical component of national security policy, as it allows a nation to enjoy the benefits of clean energy while minimizing the risks associated with nuclear technology.

188. (B) Promoting social inequality and internal divisions.
The primary goal of technological advancement in a security context is to enhance the state's ability to defend itself and its citizens. Technology improves intelligence gathering, helps develop precise and effective weapons, and strengthens the protection of vital infrastructure like power grids and networks. These tools are intended to build national resilience and ensure stability. In contrast, actions that create social discord or inequality undermine the very cohesion that national security is meant to protect. While technology can be misused by malicious actors to cause division, its intended and positive role in a national security framework is to provide a decisive edge in maintaining order, safety, and strategic autonomy against external and internal threats.

189. (C) The integration of sensor, command, and engagement systems.
The contemporary transformation in warfare is defined by how military forces use digital technology to coordinate their actions. Rather than relying on massive firepower alone, modern strategy focuses on achieving information dominance through interconnected networks. By linking sensors that detect threats to command centers that make decisions and then to weapons that engage the target, forces can act with unprecedented speed and accuracy. This system-of-systems approach emphasizes that the technical connectivity between different units is the most important factor on the battlefield. This shift toward network-centric operations represents a fundamental evolution in military doctrine and defines the modern approach to national defense and strategic competition in the digital age.

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190. (D) The personal preferences of celebrities.
Deciding on which military platforms to acquire is a rigorous and strategic process based on national security needs and practical constraints. Planners evaluate a nation's defense doctrine, the specific threats it faces, and the geographical terrain of potential conflict zones. They also consider the available budget and the capabilities of the domestic industrial base to ensure the equipment can be maintained over time. These factors ensure that the choice of hardware is effective and sustainable for protecting the state's interests. Superficial factors like personal popularity or the opinions of public figures outside the defense establishment have no role in these critical decisions, which prioritize technical superiority and strategic necessity.

191. (A) Economic Liberalization and Globalization.
The transition toward a more open national economy significantly changed how defense equipment is manufactured. By ending the total government monopoly and allowing private sector participation, the policy aimed to increase competition, drive technological innovation, and improve the overall efficiency of the domestic industrial base. This move also facilitated international collaborations and joint ventures, helping the nation achieve greater self-reliance in the production of advanced military platforms. This evolution has made the defense industry more diverse and better integrated into the global technological market. By involving both public and private entities, the country can build a more robust and capable infrastructure to design

and manufacture the hardware necessary for its national defense.

192. (A) (a), (b), and (d)
The strategic dilemma of national spending involves complex trade-offs between military readiness and social growth. While funds spent on defense could have been used for schools and hospitals, some argue that military investment can stimulate technological innovation and create jobs that benefit the entire economy. These "spin-off" effects suggest that the relationship is not always negative. However, the appropriate balance between these competing needs is a political choice that varies based on a nation's specific threats and developmental goals. Finding a sustainable middle ground is essential for ensuring that a country is both safe from external threats and internally prosperous, making this one of the most fundamental challenges for modern policymakers and strategic planners.

193. (B) The mobilization of resources.
During a national crisis or conflict, a state must leverage its total economic and social strength to support the defense effort. This process involves redirecting civilian assets, such as using commercial airlines for military transport, to meet immediate operational needs. Mobilization ensures that the country can rapidly expand its capabilities and sustain its forces when faced with a threat. By managing and organizing its existing industrial and logistical infrastructure, a nation can respond more effectively to emergencies. This flexible use of national resources turns the entire economy into a functional part of the security strategy, demonstrating that a country's overall capacity to redirect its assets is a critical component of its ability to defend itself in a crisis.

194. (A) A policy bias towards military solutions over diplomatic ones.
A dominant relationship between defense contractors, military leaders, and politicians can create an incentive structure that prioritizes armed strength as the primary tool for solving international problems. Because the groups within this complex benefit financially and politically from higher military spending and weapons procurement, there may be a persistent push for high readiness and a greater likelihood of choosing military intervention over diplomatic negotiations. This dynamic can distort national priorities and lead to an over-reliance on force, potentially overshadowing more peaceful or cost-effective ways to manage security challenges. Ensuring transparency and public oversight is essential to prevent these private and bureaucratic interests from overshadowing the broader national interest and the goal of global stability.

195. (C) Dual-use technologies.
Some advanced technologies serve both everyday commercial purposes and sensitive military goals, making their regulation a major security concern. For instance, high-performance computers are used for scientific research and business, but they are equally critical for the complex calculations required to design advanced weapons. Because these tools have significant potential for military application, their international transfer is strictly monitored and controlled. Nations must manage the trade of such items carefully to ensure that they are used for peaceful civilian projects and do not contribute to the development of sophisticated military hardware by potential rivals. This persistent challenge is a central part of national and international security efforts to prevent the proliferation of dangerous military capabilities.

196. (D) Interdependence and Cooperation at the Global level.
Digital threats are inherently transnational and do not respect national borders, making it impossible for any one country to solve cyber security issues alone. When nations work together to share intelligence about attack signatures and emerging threats, they demonstrate the importance of global cooperation in a highly connected world. By collaborating through information-sharing agreements and common standards, countries can build a more secure digital landscape and respond more effectively to malicious actors who operate across multiple jurisdictions. This cooperative approach recognizes that in the digital age, the security of one nation's networks is deeply linked to the stability and cooperation of the international community, making collective action essential for protecting critical national infrastructure and information.

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197. (C) Implementing strong encryption for storage and transmission.
Maintaining national digital security involves using specific technical tools to safeguard information against unauthorized access. Encryption is a fundamental technological application that ensures that even if data is intercepted or stolen, it remains unreadable to parties without the correct key. This provides a robust barrier against espionage and data theft, protecting the confidentiality of sensitive strategic communications and national records. Unlike laws or training programs, which focus on behavior and policy, encryption is a direct technical defense designed to maintain the integrity and security of the nation's critical digital infrastructure. Implementing strong cryptographic standards is therefore a core requirement for ensuring the state's digital networks remain secure in an era of constant and evolving cyber threats.

198. (B) Social Media.
Digital platforms allow information to spread to a vast audience with unprecedented speed, but this same architecture can be weaponized to cause real-world harm. When false or inflammatory content goes viral, it can incite social unrest or communal violence before it can be officially corrected. This rapid dissemination of unverified stories makes managing the information environment a major national security challenge. Malicious actors exploit these networks to manipulate public perception and destabilize society from within. Countering the negative impact of rapid disinformation and rumors is now a central priority for security services tasked with protecting the state and its citizens from the consequences of social media-driven radicalization and unrest in a highly connected world.

199. (D) Cadre recruitment.
Digital networks provide extremist and terrorist organizations with a powerful tool to reach and enlist new supporters globally. By using targeted messaging on popular apps, these organizations can identify vulnerable individuals, radacalize them, and eventually persuade them to join their ranks for illegal activities. This process bypasses traditional geographical barriers and allows organizations to expand their reach with minimal physical presence. Countering this digital enlistment is a major priority for national security agencies, as it directly contributes to the growth of internal threats and international terrorism. Protecting the citizenry from such online manipulation is a central part of maintaining long-term domestic stability and public safety, ensuring that digital tools are not used to build networks for violence.

200. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The breakthrough in manufacturing during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries fundamentally changed how society was organized. Rather than relying on decentralized, artisanal workshops, the era saw the rise of the factory system, where production was centralized and mechanized. This led to mass production, allowing goods to be made on an unprecedented scale, and drove urbanization as people moved to cities for work. These changes completely transformed warfare as well, facilitating the mass production of standardized weapons and gear. This industrial transition moved beyond the limits of manual labor, marking a fundamental shift in both economic activity and the character of national power and military logistics, which defined the strategic landscape for over a century.

201. (C) ISR and secure communication capabilities.
Space-based assets are vital for modern national security, offering global coverage that terrestrial systems cannot match. Satellites provide critical capabilities for reconnaissance and surveillance, allowing military commanders to monitor adversary movements and detect threats from a distance. Furthermore, space technology ensures reliable and secure communication channels for command and control, even in remote locations. These systems also provide high-precision navigation data essential for the accurate delivery of modern weapon systems. Having a domestic space program ensures that a nation has autonomous access to these strategic services, which are fundamental for maintaining situational awareness, operational readiness, and the overall security of the state in a highly technological and competitive global environment.

202. (D) Both A and R are false.

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environments like space, they demonstrate the importance of global cooperation. These agreements aim to prevent conflict and ensure that space remains a peaceful arena for exploration and scientific research. Such cooperative efforts recognize that the weaponization of space would threaten the safety and digital infrastructure of all nations. By building mutual trust and establishing common standards, countries can reduce the risk of strategic competition in new domains. This collaborative approach is essential for managing global challenges that affect the entire international community. Ensuring a secure and stable environment in space is therefore a collective responsibility, demonstrating that in a highly connected world, national security is increasingly dependent on the cooperation and shared commitments of all states.

222. (D) Digital platforms used to spread biased info to influence attitudes.
In the digital age, malicious actors systematically use misinformation and biased content to manipulate public perception and achieve strategic goals. This form of psychological warfare exploits the speed and reach of online networks to reach a vast audience and deliver targeted messages. By creating confusion and undermining trust in institutions, such efforts can weaken social cohesion and destabilize a nation from within. In a national security context, this is a tool of information warfare used to influence the emotions and behavior of a target population without the need for physical combat. Recognizing and countering these digital psychological operations is now a central priority for security services tasked with protecting the public from manipulation and ensuring that the nation remains internally stable and unified against disinformation and external interference.

223. (A) Differing views on sovereignty, surveillance, and information flow.
Establishing global rules for digital security is a massive challenge because nations have fundamentally different ideas about how the internet should be governed. Some prioritize open information flow and privacy, while others focus on strict state control and the ability to monitor their citizens for national stability. These conflicting views make it difficult to reach a consensus on what constitutes a cyber-attack or how nations should be held accountable for malicious activities in the digital realm. Without common norms and treaties, the internet remains a primary theater for strategic competition and aggression. Resolving these deep-seated political and philosophical differences is essential for creating a stable and secure global digital environment, as the lack of agreement allows malicious actors to operate with impunity across international borders.

224. (B) The reinforcement of biases and acceleration of radicalization.
Digital platforms use algorithms designed to show users content that matches their existing interests, which often leads to the creation of echo chambers. In these closed digital environments, individuals are only exposed to one side of an issue, which can reinforce their existing biases and make them more susceptible to extremist messaging. This process can rapidly accelerate radicalization, as individuals are pushed toward more intense and sometimes violent beliefs without being exposed to alternative viewpoints. In a national security context, these filter bubbles are a major concern, as they can be exploited by malicious actors to incite social unrest and recruit supporters for illegal activities. Countering the negative impact of these algorithms is now a central priority for protecting social cohesion and preventing internal threats in a highly networked society.

225. (B) It involves using online platforms to identify and enlist individuals.
Digital networks provide extremist and terrorist organizations with a powerful tool to reach and enlist new supporters globally. By using targeted messaging on social media and private groups, these organizations can identify vulnerable individuals, radacalize them, and eventually recruit them into their ranks for illegal activities. This process bypasses traditional geographical barriers and allows organizations to expand their reach with minimal physical presence. Countering this digital enlistment is a major priority for national security agencies, as it directly contributes to the growth of internal threats and international terrorism. Protecting the citizenry from such online manipulation is a

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207. (A) Lobby for a state of perpetual military preparedness or conflict.
A dominant relationship between military leaders, defense industries, and politicians can create an environment where the interests of these groups drive national security policy. Critics warn that this alliance can lead to a persistent push for higher military spending and an increased likelihood of choosing military intervention over diplomatic negotiations. Because the groups involved benefit financially and politically from weapons procurement and high readiness, they may lobby for policies that maintain a state of continuous military investment. This dynamic can distort national priorities and lead to an over-reliance on force, potentially overshadowing more peaceful ways to manage security challenges. Ensuring transparency and public oversight is essential to prevent these private interests from overshadowing the broader national interest.

208. (B) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
Many advanced technical tools and materials serve both everyday commercial needs and sensitive military goals, making their regulation a major security challenge. For instance, high-performance computers are used for scientific research, but they are also critical for the complex calculations needed to design advanced weapons. Similarly, nuclear materials can generate clean energy or be enriched for weapons, and advanced composites are found in both commercial planes and missiles. Because these items have significant potential for military application, their international transfer is strictly monitored. Nations must manage the trade of such dual-use technologies carefully to ensure that they are used for peaceful civilian projects and do not contribute to the development of sophisticated military hardware or the proliferation of dangerous strategic capabilities.

209. (B) Interdependence and cooperation at the global level.
Many contemporary security threats, such as international terrorism, are global in scale and do not stop at national borders, making it impossible for any one country to address them alone. Establishing joint working groups between different nations demonstrates a collaborative approach to shared challenges. By sharing intelligence, coordinating law enforcement operations, and building mutual trust, countries can combat transnational threats more effectively. This cooperation recognizes that in a highly connected world, the safety of an individual nation is deeply linked to the stability and cooperation of its neighbors and the wider international community. Building strong global and regional partnerships is therefore essential for ensuring collective security and resilience against threats that affect the safety of multiple nations simultaneously.

210. (A) It is a permanent requirement to protect national assets from digital threats.
Almost every vital service in modern society—from utilities and finance to national defense—is now controlled by interconnected digital networks. This deep integration makes the nation highly efficient but also creates significant vulnerabilities that are constantly targeted by hackers and state actors. Cybersecurity is not a temporary trend or a concern only for the military; it is a fundamental and permanent requirement for national stability. Protecting these digital assets from sabotage and espionage is essential for ensuring that critical infrastructure remains functional and that sensitive strategic information is kept confidential. As technology continues to evolve, the need for robust digital defenses will only intensify, making cybersecurity a core pillar of a modern nation's overall security strategy and public safety efforts.

211. (C) Laws that criminalize denial-of-service attacks.
Maintaining national digital security requires a strong legal foundation to define and punish criminal activity. While technical tools like firewalls and encryption provide the first line of defense, they must be supported by regulations that give law enforcement the authority to investigate and prosecute malicious actors. These laws define what constitutes an illegal act in the digital sphere and provide a mechanism for holding individuals and organizations accountable. By creating a clear set of rules and consequences for behavior online, such legislative measures complement technical defenses and help build a more secure and predictable digital environment. Such regulations are essential

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political lever. This independence strengthens strategic autonomy and ensures that the armed forces have a reliable source of equipment during conflicts. Indigenous production also helps to conserve national resources by reducing the substantial costs associated with importing weapons. Fostering a domestic defense industrial base not only enhances national security but also stimulates technological growth and creates high-skilled jobs in the manufacturing sector, ensuring that the country can maintain a credible defense while fostering its own scientific and industrial capabilities.

240. (B) International arms control and non-proliferation regimes.
Managing the movement of advanced technical knowledge is a major security challenge because many innovations are dual-use, serving both civilian industry and military projects. For instance, the technical processes used in peaceful chemical or nuclear industries can also be applied to create weapons. This creates a strategic dilemma for international organizations, which must allow for legitimate economic development while preventing the misuse of these tools. Ensuring that shared technology is used only for peaceful purposes requires strict monitoring and cooperation. If critical technology is repurposed, it could alter the strategic balance of power or contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This persistent risk makes the regulation of dual-use technology a central part of national and international efforts to maintain global stability and prevent the spread of dangerous military hardware and capabilities.

241. (B) Cyber wars.
Digital conflict involves the use of malicious techniques to sabotage an adversary's networks and essential services. One common tactic is to flood a target's servers with massive amounts of traffic, making them unavailable to legitimate users. This can cripple a nation's financial systems, telecommunications, or government websites, creating widespread disruption and economic harm without the need for traditional physical combat. These attacks are a major concern for national security because they can be launched from a distance with a high degree of anonymity. Protecting critical information infrastructure from such disruption is a primary requirement for maintaining national stability. This form of digital aggression turns the internet into a primary arena for strategic competition, where achieving information dominance and ensuring the availability of essential networks are key factors for modern national defense and strategic influence.

242. (A) Influencing public opinion and potentially undermining democratic processes.
Digital platforms provide powerful tools for reaching a vast audience, but these same capabilities can be weaponized by state and non-state actors to manipulate public perception. By using targeted advertising and detailed profiling, malicious actors can deliver persuasive messages intended to exploit social divisions and influence political outcomes. This form of information warfare can undermine public trust in government institutions and democratic processes. In a national security context, these efforts are a serious threat because they destabilize a nation from within without the need for physical combat. Protecting the integrity of the information environment and defending against such digital interference are now central priorities for security services. Managing the impact of these platforms is essential for ensuring social cohesion, national unity, and the overall stability of the state in a highly connected and networked global environment.

243. (C) More precise, faster-paced, and more information-intensive.
The long-term trend in military technology is a movement toward achieving strategic goals more accurately and with greater speed. In the industrial era, mass and attrition were the primary factors, but the breakthrough in digital technology has shifted the focus to the rapid collection and processing of information. Modern military operations use interconnected systems to identify and hit targets with extreme precision, which minimizes collateral damage and increases operational efficiency. This evolution emphasizes that the ability to sense the environment and coordinate actions in real-time is now the most decisive factor in determining victory. This trend toward information dominance and network-centric operations defines the modern approach to

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the defense industry more diverse and better integrated into the global technological market. By involving both public and private entities, the country can build a more capable infrastructure to design and manufacture the hardware necessary for its national defense. This shift illustrates how economic reforms have directly shaped the nation's strategic autonomy and its overall capability in defense production.

217. (D) A is false but R is true.
The relationship between military spending and national development is complex and not a simple zero-sum game. While funds allocated to the military represent an opportunity cost for social programs, a strong defense is also a necessary foundation for the stability required for economic growth. Furthermore, investment in advanced military research and development can lead to positive "spin-off" effects, where technologies created for the armed forces—like GPS or certain medical breakthroughs—provide significant benefits to the civilian economy. Therefore, the relationship between these two areas is interconnected rather than strictly opposing. Finding a sustainable balance is a primary challenge for policymakers, as both a credible defense and a prosperous society are essential for comprehensive national security and long-term stability in a competitive and often uncertain international environment.

218. (A) Mobilization of resources for potential conflict.
Preparing for national security during times of peace requires a long-term strategic focus on capacity building rather than immediate combat actions. Creating stockpiles of critical raw materials, such as rare earth elements and specialized metals, is an essential part of this preparation. This ensures that the nation's defense industries can continue to produce essential equipment and maintain operations even if global supply chains are disrupted during a crisis. By securing these vital resources in advance, the country reduces its strategic vulnerability and enhances its overall resilience. Such proactive measures are a core part of a comprehensive national security strategy, ensuring that the country is not caught unprepared and has the foundational materials necessary to mobilize its full industrial strength whenever a significant threat to national safety arises.

219. (D) The Military-Industrial Complex.
This term describes the powerful and deeply intertwined relationship between defense contractors, military leadership, and politicians. The industry seeks profit through government contracts, the military desires advanced technical capabilities and continued funding, and politicians look to secure jobs and economic growth for their constituencies. Critics warn that this alliance can create a structural push for higher military spending and an increased likelihood of choosing military intervention over diplomatic negotiations, as the groups involved have a vested interest in maintaining a state of continuous military investment. Ensuring transparency and public oversight is essential to prevent these private and bureaucratic interests from overshadowing the broader national interest. Maintaining a balance between these powerful forces is a persistent challenge for ensuring that national security policy remains focused on the genuine safety of the state.

220. (B) Dual-use technology.
Managing the movement of advanced technical knowledge is a major security challenge because many innovations have both civilian and military applications. For instance, the technical expertise and materials required for peaceful nuclear power generation are the same foundations needed for atomic weapons. This creates a strategic dilemma, as nations must allow for legitimate technological cooperation while preventing the misuse of these tools. Ensuring that the recipient country uses the technology only for its agreed-upon peaceful purpose requires strict monitoring and international cooperation. If critical technology is repurposed, it could alter the strategic balance of power or contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This persistent risk makes the regulation of technology transfer a central part of national and international security efforts to prevent the misuse of shared technical knowledge.

221. (C) Interdependence and cooperation at the global level.
When nations work together through treaties to establish rules for the responsible use of shared

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A nation's choice of weapon systems is deeply connected to its foreign policy and strategic objectives. These decisions are never purely technical; they are based on how a country wants to project power and defend its interests globally. For example, the acquisition of long-range bombers or an aircraft carrier is a clear statement of a nation's desire to project force far from its own borders. Such investments are shaped by threat perceptions, diplomatic goals, and the role the country seeks to play in international affairs. Therefore, weapon procurement is a fundamental part of a state's broader security strategy, reflecting its commitment to protecting its interests and maintaining its standing in the complex and competitive landscape of global politics.

203. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
National security involves a wide range of interconnected entities and concepts, from manufacturing military hardware to managing digital threats. Specialized government units are essential for domestic defense production, while social media platforms act as the primary channels for modern information flow. Cybersecurity threats, such as ransomware, can cripple critical infrastructure, and dual-use technologies like satellite navigation serve both civilian and military purposes. Understanding these relationships is essential for a comprehensive view of how modern states maintain power and protect their interests. Each element illustrates a different dimension of security, showing that modern defense requires a coordinated effort across industrial, digital, and technological sectors to ensure national stability, strategic autonomy, and the overall safety of the citizenry.

204. (B) Manipulate perceptions to achieve a strategic objective.
In the context of national security, this involves the systematic use of information to influence the emotions, beliefs, and behavior of a target population. By using selective facts or biased narratives, actors can weaken social cohesion, undermine trust in government leaders, or radicalize individuals. In the digital age, digital platforms allow such messages to be targeted at specific groups and spread rapidly. This psychological operation is a key tool in information warfare, designed to achieve strategic goals without the need for large-scale physical combat. Recognizing and countering such efforts is essential for protecting the public from manipulation and ensuring that the nation remains internally stable and unified against disinformation and external interference.

205. (C) Actors can operate from jurisdictions beyond national laws.
The borderless nature of the digital world makes it extremely difficult for any single country to regulate the internet effectively. Malicious actors, including hackers and state-sponsored groups, can launch attacks from servers located in countries with weak cyber laws, allowing them to evade local law enforcement. This ability to operate with anonymity and cross international borders instantly makes it difficult to identify, catch, and punish those who compromise secure networks or spread disinformation. Establishing national security in the digital sphere therefore requires not just domestic regulations, but also international cooperation and common norms. Without such global agreements, the internet remains a primary arena for strategic aggression where national laws often reach their functional limits.

206. (D) Degree of state control and urgency, which is far higher in war.
Mobilizing for national security is a continuous process that changes according to the strategic environment. During periods of peace, the focus is on long-term capacity building, such as investing in research and development and maintaining an industrial base through voluntary cooperation. When a conflict breaks out, the process becomes much more urgent and involves significantly higher levels of government intervention. This can include rationing resources, redirecting entire industries to military production, and exercising direct control over national assets to meet the immediate demands of the war effort. The transition from peace to war is thus marked by a drastic shift toward centralized state control, as the survival of the nation becomes the primary objective above all other economic and social considerations.

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central part of maintaining long-term domestic stability and public safety, ensuring that digital tools are not weaponized to build networks for violence and social destabilization in the digital age.

226. (A) The Industrial Revolution
The breakthrough in manufacturing and mechanical power during the nineteenth century fundamentally changed the nature of maritime warfare. This period saw a shift from traditional wooden ships powered by wind to iron-clad vessels driven by steam engines. These new warships were much more durable, could move independently of weather conditions, and carried much heavier artillery. This transition significantly increased the strategic reach and power of naval forces, allowing nations to project their strength more effectively across the globe. This industrial evolution redefined naval logistics and combat, marking a fundamental leap in technical complexity and mechanical power. The ability to manufacture and maintain these advanced vessels became a major factor in determining a nation's overall military strength and its standing as a major global power during this influential era of history.

227. (C) Civil nuclear doctrine and security posture.
A nation's commitment to not being the first to use nuclear weapons in a conflict is a fundamental part of its strategic and defensive doctrine. This policy is intended to prevent nuclear escalation and demonstrate a responsible approach to maintaining stability in a competitive international environment. It shows that the country's nuclear capabilities are strictly for deterrence and self-defense, helping to reduce tensions and build mutual trust with other nations. Such a posture is a calculated part of national security policy, designed to ensure the survival of the state while minimizing the risk of catastrophic atomic conflict. Maintaining a clear and consistent doctrine regarding the use of these powerful weapons is essential for ensuring long-term national safety and contributing to a more predictable and secure global strategic landscape for all.

228. (D) The continued relevance of science and technology in national security.
Technological innovation remains a primary driver of modern military power, constantly providing nations with new tools to gain a strategic advantage. The development of artificial intelligence and its use in autonomous systems directly enhance a country's ability to gather intelligence, process information, and strike targets with unprecedented speed and precision. These capabilities illustrate how scientific progress is essential for maintaining a credible defense in the contemporary world. Constant investment in research and development is required to stay ahead of potential rivals and protect national interests. In the digital age, technical sophistication often determines the outcome of strategic competition, making the mastery of advanced technologies a central pillar of any modern nation's overall national security strategy and its ability to ensure long-term stability and influence in a competitive world.

229. (A) The choice of weapon systems
Deciding on which military platforms to acquire is a rigorous and strategic process based on national security needs and practical constraints. Planners evaluate a nation's defense doctrine, the specific threats it faces, and the geographical terrain of potential conflict zones to ensure the equipment is functional in real-world environments. They also consider the available budget and the capabilities of the domestic industrial base to ensure the hardware can be maintained. These critical inputs are essential for building an effective and sustainable military force. By carefully aligning weapon procurement with strategic goals and environmental realities, a nation can ensure that its resources are used to provide the most credible defense and the most effective deterrent against its most relevant and immediate security challenges.

230. (B) Civilian benefits from investment in military R&D (e.g., GPS).
Investment in advanced military research and development can lead to significant benefits that go far beyond the defense sector. Technologies originally created to solve military problems often find widespread applications in the civilian world, improving everyday life and driving economic growth. For example, satellite navigation and the foundations of the internet

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were developed for the armed forces but are now essential parts of modern global infrastructure. These "spin-off" effects suggest that military spending is not just an opportunity cost; it can also be a catalyst for technological innovation that benefits the entire society. Recognizing these wider impacts is essential for a balanced view of the relationship between defense and national development, showing that strategic investments can contribute to both physical safety and long-term socio-economic prosperity.

231. (D) The mobilization of resources during war.
During a total national crisis or conflict, a state must have the legal authority to leverage its entire economic and human strength to support the defense effort. This process involves redirecting civilian assets, such as private factories, to produce the hardware needed for combat, and organizing the workforce through measures like conscription. These proactive laws ensure that the country can rapidly expand its capabilities and sustain its forces when faced with a severe threat. Mobilization allows a nation to respond more effectively to emergencies by managing and organizing its total industrial and human infrastructure. Such flexibility turns the entire nation into a functional part of the security strategy, demonstrating that a country's ability to quickly redirect its assets is a critical component of its survival and national safety in a crisis.

232. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A powerful relationship between defense industries, military leaders, and politicians can create an environment where the interests of these groups drive national security policy. Critics warn that this alliance can lead to a persistent push for high levels of military spending, as the groups involved benefit financially and politically from weapons procurement and military readiness. Because these organizations and the districts they represent depend on defense contracts, there is a strong incentive to maintain a state of high preparedness, making it difficult for the country to reduce its military budget even in the absence of clear threats. Ensuring transparency and public oversight is essential to prevent these private and bureaucratic interests from overshadowing the broader national interest and the goal of achieving a more balanced and efficient national security strategy.

233. (C) Transfer of conventional arms and dual-use technologies.
Many advanced technical tools used in peaceful industries are inherently dual-use, meaning they can be repurposed to create sophisticated military hardware or weapons. International control regimes are established to monitor and regulate the trade of these items to prevent them from contributing to the development of advanced weaponry by potential rivals or contributing to global proliferation. By setting common standards for the export of sensitive technology and conventional arms, these agreements aim to maintain regional and international stability. Such cooperation recognizes that in a globalized world, managing the flow of sensitive technology is essential for national security. These regimes help ensure that technological trade supports legitimate economic development without compromising the safety and strategic balance of the international community, making them a central part of global efforts to prevent conflict and arms proliferation.

234. (A) National security through a cyber attack on critical infrastructure.
In the digital age, a nation's stability and safety depend on the continuous functioning of vital networks that control finance, utilities, and healthcare. These interconnected systems are the backbone of modern society. An attack that sabotages these networks can create widespread chaos and cause significant real-world harm, especially during a crisis like a pandemic. Protecting these essential digital assets from cyber-attacks is a primary requirement for modern national security. Ensuring the resilience and integrity of this infrastructure is vital for maintaining the state's ability to protect its citizens and provide essential services. This form of aggression shows how digital disruption can be used as a strategic tool to weaken a nation and undermine public safety, turning the digital landscape into a primary arena for strategic competition and national defense.

235. (D) The instantaneous dissemination of propaganda and disinformation.

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Digital platforms allow information to spread to a global audience with unprecedented speed, but this same architecture can be weaponized to cause real-world harm. Malicious actors exploit this reach to systematically spread false or biased stories intended to manipulate public perception and destabilize society from within. Because inflammatory content can go viral in minutes, it can incite social unrest or panic before official sources can provide the facts. This speed advantage makes the management of the digital information environment a major national security challenge. Countering the negative impact of rapid disinformation and rumors is now a central priority for security services tasked with protecting the state and its citizens from the consequences of information warfare and social radicalization in a highly connected world, where digital tools are used to influence public opinion rapidly.

236. (B) Making networks both critical assets and critical vulnerabilities.
The breakthrough in digital technology has fundamentally changed warfare by shifting the focus to connectivity and data. This has led to network-centric operations where information is the most valuable resource for achieving a strategic advantage. However, this deep reliance on technology also creates significant vulnerabilities, as adversaries can use cyber-attacks to disrupt command and control systems or sabotage essential national infrastructure. While these tools improve precision and speed, they also create a new arena for conflict where a successful digital attack can cripple a nation's defense without a single physical shot being fired. Modern national security requires managing both the massive advantages of digital connectivity and the significant risks posed by electronic warfare and information sabotage in an increasingly complex and interconnected global landscape, where networks are both powerful strategic tools and potential points of catastrophic failure.

237. (C) Heavy dependence on imports for crude oil and gas needs.
A nation's security is deeply tied to its ability to maintain a stable and reliable energy supply. Energy is essential for almost every aspect of national life, including industrial manufacturing and the operation of the military's hardware and command systems. If a country relies heavily on foreign sources for oil and gas, any geopolitical conflict or disruption in global supply lines can paralyze the nation, significantly weakening its ability to defend itself. Therefore, ensuring energy security through diversifying sources and building domestic capacity is a critical requirement for national stability. Protecting energy infrastructure and ensuring access to essential fuels is a fundamental part of a country's overall defense strategy, as national readiness depends on a continuous and secure energy flow. This strategic vulnerability highlights why energy policy is a central component of comprehensive national security.

238. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
This concept highlights how the innovative application of new digital technologies can fundamentally change the nature of warfare. It is not just a political phrase; it describes a radical shift in how military forces are organized, trained, and deployed. By integrating advanced sensors, digital networks, and precision weapons, this transformation enables a different approach to combat, such as network-centric operations where information dominance is the key factor for victory. These changes allow for greater coordination and strike accuracy, providing a strategic advantage that moves beyond traditional reliance on sheer numerical superiority. This evolution emphasizes that technological breakthroughs, when combined with new ideas and organizational structures, redefine the character of modern conflict. Understanding this transformation is essential for a comprehensive view of how modern national security and military strategy have evolved to prioritize information and connectivity.

239. (A) The country's strategic autonomy and reduce its import bill.
A major goal of national defense policy is to achieve self-reliance by designing and manufacturing advanced military hardware within the country's own borders. By building its own aircraft, tanks, and ships, the nation reduces its dependence on foreign suppliers and prevents external powers from using technology as a

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for deterring cyber-attacks and ensuring that the nation's critical information infrastructure remains protected by both technological barriers and the rule of law.

212. (D) Mobilizing public opinion in a disruptive manner.
Digital platforms allow information to spread to a vast audience with unprecedented speed, but this same architecture can be weaponized to cause real-world harm. Malicious actors use automated accounts to amplify inflammatory content and hashtags, creating the appearance of widespread public support for disruptive activities. This can incite social unrest or communal violence before the facts can be officially clarified. The ability to coordinate and influence large numbers of people quickly makes social media a powerful tool for manipulating public perception. Countering the negative impact of such digital mobilization is now a central priority for security services tasked with protecting the state and its citizens from the consequences of information warfare and social destabilization in a highly connected and networked digital world.

213. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
These two revolutions represent fundamentally different shifts in how society functions and how national power is projected. The industrial era focused on the mechanization of physical labor and the mass production of goods through factory systems. In contrast, the modern transformation is built on the automation and augmentation of information processing through computers and the internet. This current revolution has redefined strategic resources, moving from physical mass and energy to data and digital connectivity. This shift has changed every aspect of national security, turning the digital landscape into a primary arena for strategic competition. Understanding these differences is essential for a comprehensive view of how technology has evolved to prioritize information dominance and precision as the most decisive factors in modern national security and global influence.

214. (B) Disruption in supply can cripple military readiness.
A nation's security is deeply tied to its ability to maintain a stable and reliable energy supply. Energy is essential for almost every aspect of national life, including industrial manufacturing and the operation of the military's vehicles, aircraft, and command systems. If the supply of oil or gas is disrupted, whether through geopolitical conflict or infrastructure failure, the entire country can be paralyzed, significantly weakening its ability to defend itself. Therefore, ensuring energy security through diversifying sources and building domestic capacity is a critical requirement for national stability. Protecting energy infrastructure and ensuring access to essential fuels is a fundamental part of a country's overall defense strategy, as national readiness depends on a continuous and secure energy flow during any crisis.

215. (D) Technology can lead to fundamental changes in doctrine and outcomes.
This concept highlights how the innovative application of new technologies can fundamentally change the nature of warfare. It is not just about having better hardware; it involves a radical shift in how military forces are organized, trained, and deployed. By integrating advanced sensors, digital networks, and precision weapons, this transformation enables a different approach to combat, such as network-centric operations. These changes allow for greater speed, accuracy, and coordination, which can lead to a strategic advantage that outweighs sheer numerical superiority. This evolution emphasizes that technological breakthroughs, when combined with new ideas and organizational structures, can redefine the character of modern conflict and determine the overall effectiveness of a nation's strategic and national security capabilities in the digital age.

216. (A) The impact of economic liberalization and globalization.
The transition toward a more open economy significantly changed the landscape of military manufacturing. By ending the government's absolute control and allowing international investment, the policy aimed to increase competition, drive technological innovation, and build a more robust domestic industrial base. This move was intended to achieve greater self-reliance by attracting advanced technology and creating opportunities for joint ventures with foreign companies. This evolution has made

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national security, where technical sophistication and the rapid flow of data are the most critical strategic assets for protecting a nation's interests in a competitive and highly digitized world.

244. (D) Domestic defence production base.
The government established specialized industrial and research units to ensure that the nation could achieve self-reliance in military hardware. These organizations form the backbone of the country's efforts to manufacture essential equipment, from small arms and ammunition to aircraft and naval systems. By building these capabilities domestically, the nation reduces its dependence on foreign suppliers and enhances its strategic autonomy. This focus on indigenous manufacturing is a key pillar of national security, ensuring that the armed forces have a reliable source of equipment tailored to the country's specific needs. Fostering a domestic industrial base not only provides the hardware necessary for defense but also stimulates technological growth and creates high-skilled jobs, ensuring that the nation can maintain its safety and its own scientific capabilities while reducing the economic and strategic costs of importing weapons.

245. (C) Long-term preparedness, R&D, and building industrial capacity.
Mobilizing for national security is a continuous process that changes according to the strategic environment. During periods of peace, the focus is on building a foundation that can be expanded if a crisis arises. This involves long-term planning, such as investing in scientific research and technical innovation to ensure the military retains a technological edge. It also involves creating a robust domestic industrial base and stockpiling essential materials to ensure resilience. Unlike the urgent and direct control seen during wartime, peacetime mobilization is about capacity building and preparation. These proactive investments ensure that the country is not caught off guard and has the organizational and logistical framework necessary to shift to a wartime footing quickly, effectively deterring aggression by being constantly prepared to mobilize its full national strength if a threat arises.

246. (B) Establishing international norms for what constitutes an act of war in cyberspace.
Digital threats are inherently transnational and do not respect national borders, making it impossible for any one country to solve cybersecurity issues alone. There is currently a lack of global agreement on how nations should behave in the digital realm or what constitutes a legitimate target for a cyber-attack. This lack of consensus creates uncertainty and makes it difficult to hold state actors accountable for malicious activities. Establishing international norms and treaties is essential for preventing global instability and ensuring a more secure internet. This cooperative effort recognizes that in a highly connected world, the security of one nation's digital networks is deeply linked to the rules and cooperation of the international community. Building a common legal framework and mutual understanding is essential for managing the world's most dangerous digital strategic challenges and ensuring global stability.

247. (D) The weaponization of social media for information warfare.
Digital platforms are powerful tools for reaching a vast audience, but they can be systematically used by foreign intelligence services to manipulate public perception in a target country. By spreading disinformation and exploiting social divisions, an adversary can weaken a nation's internal stability and undermine trust in its government from afar. This form of psychological operations is a calculated attempt to achieve strategic goals without physical combat. These actions infringe upon a nation's sovereignty and can lead to real-world consequences like social unrest or political instability. Protecting the integrity of the information environment is now a primary requirement for national security. Defending against such digital interference is essential for ensuring social cohesion and protecting democratic processes from being undermined by foreign actors using the speed and reach of online networks to create chaos.

248. (A) The Defence and Development Dichotomy.
Governments frequently face a strategic dilemma when allocating finite national wealth between competing needs. Because financial resources are limited, spending more on sophisticated

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military hardware, such as an aircraft carrier, often means there is less available for essential social projects like building thousands of primary schools or improving healthcare. This relationship is described as a dichotomy because it forces policymakers to weigh the immediate requirements of national security against the long-term goals for socio-economic prosperity. Finding the right balance between these competing demands is a fundamental challenge for any nation. Both a strong defense and a prosperous, educated society are essential for comprehensive national security and long-term stability. This dilemma highlights that every strategic decision involves an opportunity cost, as resources dedicated to one essential area are no longer available for another vital national priority.

249. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
National security involves a wide range of interconnected concepts and challenges, from managing dual-use technologies and national nuclear programs to the difficult trade-offs between military spending and social development. The impact of digital propaganda on public opinion illustrates the modern challenge of information warfare, while the development of advanced military hardware often involves a complex relationship between the defense industry and government policy. Understanding these relationships is essential for a comprehensive view of how modern states maintain power and protect their interests. Each concept represents a different dimension of security, showing that modern defense requires a coordinated effort across political, technological, and economic sectors. By balancing these competing needs and managing emerging digital and technical threats, a nation can ensure its strategic autonomy, internal stability, and long-term safety in a highly competitive and complex international environment.

250. (A) A small but technologically advanced force can defeat a larger military.
This concept highlights how the innovative application of digital technology can fundamentally change the outcome of a conflict. By integrating advanced sensors, high-speed networks, and precision weapons, a military can achieve a level of coordination and accuracy that provides a significant strategic advantage. This allows a force to overcome sheer numerical superiority through information dominance—the ability to see and act on data faster than the opponent. This transformation emphasizes that the quality and connectivity of technical systems are more decisive than the total number of soldiers or traditional hardware. Such an evolution in military strategy enables a smaller, more specialized force to project power and protect national security more effectively. This shift marks a fundamental departure from traditional warfare based on mass and attrition, defining the modern approach to defense and strategic competition in the digital age.

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251. (B) The Industrial Revolution augmented physical and manufacturing power, whereas the Information Revolution prioritizes the control of information.
The Industrial Revolution fundamentally shifted society from agrarian models to manufacturing systems by augmenting physical power through mechanization. In contrast, the Information Revolution prioritizes the control and processing of data as the primary resource. This shift redefines state power by making information technology central to modern economic, governance, and warfare architectures globally.

252. (A) The steam engine and mechanization.
The initial phase of the Industrial Revolution was marked by the transition to manufacturing-based systems. Key innovations such as the steam engine and widespread mechanization drove this transformation. These advancements established a critical link between a nation's industrial capacity and its military strength, enabling the shift from traditional agrarian economies to industrial powerhouses during the late eighteenth century.

253. (C) It has created new domains of competition and conflict centered on data.
The Information Revolution has fundamentally altered the landscape of national security by prioritizing data as a critical strategic resource. This shift has created entirely new domains for competition and conflict centered on information control. Consequently, the architecture of national security has been redefined, demanding

that state and non-state actors adapt to the rapid processing and distribution of information.

254. (D) The period between major technological disruptions has significantly shortened.
The phrase refers to the accelerating pace of technological advancement, which significantly shortens the duration between major disruptions. This rapid transformation demands constant adaptation from both state and non-state actors. Because the speed and scope of these changes are so intense, the time available for strategic response and institutional adjustment is considerably reduced compared to previous historical eras.

255. (C) The implementation of mass production and the use of electricity.
During the second industrial wave, nations significantly amplified their power projection capabilities through advancements in mass production and electricity. The introduction of the internal combustion engine further enhanced mobility and industrial output. These technological developments allowed states to expand their manufacturing capacity, providing the logistical and energetic foundation necessary to project and maintain influence on a much larger scale.

256. (B) To reduce dependence on fossil fuels and enhance energy security.
India aims to address its long-term energy deficit through the civil nuclear program by providing a clean and sustainable power source. This initiative is a strategic effort to diversify the national energy basket and reduce heavy reliance on fossil fuel imports. Enhancing energy security is vital for fueling the country's growing economy while balancing developmental and environmental needs.

257. (D) significant dual-use implications for intelligence and surveillance.
India's space assets, managed by ISRO, possess significant dual-use implications that bridge socio-economic development and national security. Beyond weather monitoring and resource management, these systems provide critical intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities. This integration demonstrates a cohesive national strategy where advanced space technology supports both peaceful domestic progress and the strategic autonomy required for effective defense.

258. (A) The heavy dependence on imported fossil fuels.
The civil nuclear program is designed to mitigate India's heavy dependence on imported fossil fuels, which currently characterizes its energy landscape. By developing indigenous nuclear capabilities, the nation seeks to enhance its energy security and ensure a stable power supply. This strategic choice addresses the vulnerability of relying on volatile global markets for essential resources needed for economic growth.

259. (C) They represent a unified national strategy to use advanced technology for development and autonomy.
The synergy between the nuclear and space sectors reflects a unified national strategy to utilize high-technology for both development and strategic autonomy. Both programs are cornerstones of India's quest for self-reliance. By leveraging advanced science, the state aims to address energy needs and security challenges simultaneously, ensuring that technological progress translates into long-term national growth and sovereignty.

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260. (A) Facilitating interstellar exploration and colonization.
While the Indian space program covers communication, meteorology, and navigation, it does not currently focus on interstellar exploration or colonization. The primary objectives remain centered on socio-economic development, resource management, and national security through intelligence and surveillance. Strategic efforts are directed toward terrestrial applications and planetary science rather than establishing human colonies in distant star systems beyond our solar system.

261. (D) S&T's role has shifted from a supporting function to a core determinant of power.
Science and technology have transitioned from being merely supportive elements to becoming the central determinants of national power. This evolution is driven by the Revolution in Military Affairs, which makes technology the very medium of security strategy. Modern military

Cyber warfare encompasses a range of hostile activities, including the sabotage of an adversary's critical infrastructure and the conduct of espionage. It can also involve propaganda campaigns designed to influence public opinion or destabilize an economy. These operations utilize digital means to achieve strategic objectives, such as disrupting military command and control or eroding trust in government institutions through the spread of disinformation.

294. (B) Technology, laws and regulations, and global issue management.
A comprehensive approach to cyber security involves three main components: technological measures like firewalls, the establishment of laws and regulations to punish cybercrime, and engagement in global forums to manage cross-border issues. This multi-layered strategy ensures that technical defenses are supported by a legal framework and international cooperation, which is essential given the anonymous and borderless nature of digital threats.

295. (C) Its anonymous and borderless nature.
The anonymous and borderless nature of the internet presents a significant challenge because it makes the attribution of cyber attacks extremely difficult. Actors can launch strikes from anywhere in the world while hiding their identities. This difficulty in identifying the perpetrator necessitates international cooperation and the creation of resilient cyberspace norms to effectively deter and respond to the pervasive threat of cyber warfare.

296. (D) The use of platforms for propaganda and misinformation.
A primary national security concern is the use of social media platforms for the rapid dissemination of propaganda and misinformation. Malicious actors can craft false narratives to sow social discord, erode public trust in state institutions, and polarize opinion. Because these platforms have a global reach and low entry barriers, they have become powerful tools for conducting large-scale information warfare.

297. (A) For the indoctrination and recruitment of new cadres.
Extremist and terrorist organizations exploit social media for the indoctrination and recruitment of new members. By using networking sites to identify and target vulnerable individuals, these groups expose them to radical ideologies and guide them toward joining their cause. These platforms provide a fertile ground for extremist groups to expand their influence and mobilize support for violent or destabilizing activities.

298. (B) To organize protests, riots, or civil unrest.
Social media platforms can be used to mobilize public opinion for organizing protests, riots, or other forms of civil unrest. These activities can be orchestrated by both domestic and foreign adversaries to destabilize a country. The speed and scale at which information spreads on these networks allow for rapid coordination, posing a significant challenge for security agencies tasked with maintaining public order.

299. (B) Its global reach and rapid speed of dissemination.
The global reach and rapid speed of dissemination are the key characteristics that make social media a potent tool for malign actors. Information can go viral almost instantaneously, reaching millions of people across borders without significant costs. These features allow false narratives and radical content to spread much faster than traditional media, complicating the efforts of security agencies to counter disinformation effectively.

300. (A) ensuring security without infringing on civil liberties like freedom of expression.
Security agencies face a delicate balancing act in monitoring social media threats while protecting civil liberties, such as freedom of expression. In democratic societies, countering misinformation and radicalization must be done without infringing on the fundamental rights of citizens. This challenge requires careful policy implementation to ensure national security is maintained without undermining the very democratic values that the state seeks to protect.

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with rapid global advancements in sophisticated weaponry and modern manufacturing techniques.

270. (D) To adapt to competition and form strategic partnerships.
To remain relevant in a globalized economy, state-owned entities must adapt to a more competitive landscape by forming strategic partnerships with private and foreign firms. Focusing on niche areas of expertise and improving operational efficiency are also essential. This evolution allows these traditional organizations to leverage their existing infrastructure while benefiting from the innovation and dynamism of the private sector.

271. (C) Defence spending and development spending are mutually exclusive and create a trade-off.
The traditional 'defence and development' dichotomy suggests an inherent trade-off between military spending and social welfare. This "guns versus butter" perspective posits that resources allocated to the armed forces are necessarily diverted from essential sectors like health and education. Therefore, high levels of defense expenditure are viewed as a potential hindrance to a nation's overall socio-economic growth and prosperity.

272. (B) defence spending can stimulate technological spin-offs and industrial growth.
A counter-perspective to the "guns versus butter" model suggests that defense spending can actually stimulate economic development through technological spin-offs and the creation of industrial capacity. Additionally, a strong defense ensures a secure environment, which is a fundamental prerequisite for sustained economic growth. Innovations originally funded for military purposes often find civilian applications, providing broader benefits to the entire national economy.

273. (D) The pursuit of development can sometimes create conflict and threaten peace.
The relationship between peace and development is complex and interdependent. While peace is generally required for growth, the pursuit of development can sometimes lead to resource competition or inequality, which may fuel conflict and undermine stability. Conversely, a lack of developmental progress can create conditions of violence, illustrating that these two goals must be managed carefully to avoid negative outcomes.

274. (A) They represent a complex, interdependent relationships requiring balanced policy-making.
The various dichotomies regarding defense, peace, and development represent complex, interdependent relationships rather than simple zero-sum choices. Policies must be carefully balanced to achieve both national security and holistic societal progress. Success depends on recognizing how a secure environment supports growth and how equitable development can foster lasting peace, requiring a nuanced approach to national resource allocation and strategic planning.

275. (C) civilian applications and innovations derived from military-funded research.
The term spin-off technologies refers to civilian applications and innovations that originate from research and development initially funded for military purposes. These advancements often migrate to the broader economy, providing technological benefits in sectors like communications, materials science, or medicine. Such transfers demonstrate how defense investments can contribute to general scientific progress and enhance industrial capacity beyond the immediate needs of the military.

276. (A) The armed forces, the defence industry, and the political establishment.
The Military-Industrial Complex consists of a symbiotic relationship between the armed forces, the defense industry, and the political establishment. This tripartite nexus creates a powerful interest group that influences national policy. Each group has specific motivations, such as maintaining institutional prominence, seeking profit through contracts, or gaining political support, which collectively drive a focus on militarized solutions and sustained defense spending.

277. (D) The pursuit of profit through continuous government contracts.
The defense industry's primary motive within the Military-Industrial Complex is the pursuit of profit through continuous government contracts for weapon systems and research. Because these firms operate on commercial principles, they

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seek steady streams of revenue from the state. This financial drive encourages them to lobby for advanced military projects and maintain a close relationship with both military officials and political leaders.

278. (B) It can create a bias against diplomatic solutions in favor of militarized ones.
A strong Military-Industrial Complex can create a systemic bias against diplomatic solutions, favoring militarized responses to international conflicts instead. Because the nexus benefits from high defense spending and weapon production, it may influence policy toward confrontation rather than peaceful resolution. This dynamic can prioritize the interests of the defense industry and military establishment over genuine strategic needs for national security.

279. (C) lobbying efforts and perceived economic benefits like job creation.
Politicians often support the Military-Industrial Complex due to lobbying efforts and the perceived economic benefits for their constituencies, such as job creation. Campaign contributions from defense firms also play a role in shaping their policy positions. By advocating for defense contracts, politicians can demonstrate their commitment to local industry and national strength, aligning their political survival with the interests of the MIC.

280. (D) policy may be driven by vested interests rather than genuine security needs.
A major challenge posed by the Military-Industrial Complex is that national security policy may be driven by vested economic and bureaucratic interests rather than genuine strategic threats. This can lead to the procurement of unnecessary or overly expensive weapon systems. Ensuring transparency and strategic coherence becomes difficult when powerful interest groups prioritize institutional prominence and profit over the actual security requirements of the nation.

281. (A) They have both civilian and potential military applications.
Dual-use technologies are characterized by their capability to be used for both benign civilian purposes and military applications. This includes software, hardware, and chemicals that can support legitimate economic development or contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Because of this versatile nature, these technologies present a significant challenge for international trade regulations and national security export control regimes.

282. (B) Climate modeling and simulating nuclear explosions.
Advanced computers serve as a prime example of dual-use technology because they can be utilized for peaceful scientific research, such as climate modeling, or for sensitive military tasks like simulating nuclear explosions. This duality means that the same processing power required for environmental protection can also be used to enhance weapon capabilities, necessitating careful monitoring of their international transfer and end-use.

283. (B) It can arm potential adversaries and destabilize regions.
The uncontrolled transfer of critical technologies poses a severe risk as it can arm potential adversaries and destabilize regional balances of power. Such transfers may also compromise a nation's technological edge, which is essential for maintaining strategic and economic advantages. Consequently, the loss of control over sensitive innovations can lead to increased security vulnerabilities and shift the global distribution of military capabilities.

284. (A) It can hinder economic growth and impede scientific collaboration.
Severely restricting the transfer of technology can hinder a nation's economic growth and impede international scientific collaboration. Because modern research and development are globalized, excessive controls may isolate domestic industries and slow down innovation. Policy makers must therefore balance the need for security with the requirement for open exchange to ensure that scientific progress and economic vitality are not compromised.

285. (C) Legitimate trade and exchange versus preventing malign diversion.
The primary policy challenge regarding dual-use technologies is facilitating legitimate international trade and scientific exchange while preventing the diversion of sensitive materials to hostile actors. This requires a delicate balance

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between encouraging economic cooperation and maintaining robust security controls. Effective management involves international cooperation and strong export regimes to ensure that technological advancements benefit society without increasing global proliferation risks or regional instability.

286. (D) Security is marked by interdependence, requiring regional and global cooperation.
Modern national security is characterized by deep interdependence, meaning that the security of one nation is inextricably linked to others. Transnational threats like cyber attacks and pandemics cannot be solved by states acting in isolation. Therefore, regional and global cooperation have become essential tools of statecraft, shifting the paradigm from purely competitive models to a more cooperative and shared responsibility framework.

287. (C) Conventional interstate warfare.
While the text identifies terrorism, pandemics, cyber attacks, and organized crime as modern transnational threats, it does not explicitly list conventional interstate warfare in that specific category. Transnational threats are characterized by their ability to cascade rapidly across borders, bypassing traditional state-centric defenses. These challenges necessitate a cooperative approach because no single nation can address such globalized vulnerabilities through isolated action.

288. (B) It links the security of one nation to the security of others.
Interdependence links the security of one nation directly to the stability and well-being of others. In a globalized world, a threat originating in one region can quickly impact distant countries. This reality makes international cooperation a necessity rather than an option. While it creates vulnerabilities, it also establishes a foundation for collective action, requiring nations to share responsibility for maintaining global and regional security.

289. (D) To enhance interoperability between the armed forces of different nations.
Joint military exercises are a form of international cooperation intended to enhance interoperability between the armed forces of different nations. By training together, militaries improve their ability to coordinate operations and share technical standards. This coordination is crucial for responding to common security challenges and ensuring that diverse forces can work effectively as a unified group during multinational missions or regional crises.

290. (A) A cooperative security model based on collective action and shared responsibility.
The contemporary security paradigm is shifting toward a cooperative model based on collective action and shared responsibility. This transition reflects the understanding that modern threats are transnational and cannot be managed by single states alone. By moving away from purely competitive security, nations aim to build a resilient cyberspace, establish arms control norms, and engage in collaborative research to address global vulnerabilities together.

291. (C) The critical dependence of modern societies on digital infrastructure.
Cyber security has become paramount because modern societies are critically dependent on interconnected digital infrastructure for essential functions like finance, energy, and governance. This pervasive reliance makes nations highly susceptible to disruption from cyber attacks. As digital systems become more integrated into the architecture of daily life and national defense, protecting these networks becomes a core requirement for ensuring overall national security.

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292. (A) Technical flaws, human error, and systemic weaknesses.
Cyber security vulnerabilities include technical flaws in hardware or software, human errors like falling for phishing scams, and systemic weaknesses in network architecture. These various points of failure can be exploited by adversaries to conduct espionage or sabotage. Effectively defending digital infrastructure requires addressing all these types of vulnerabilities through technological measures, user education, and improved design of interconnected systems for national safety.

293. (D) The sabotage of an adversary's critical infrastructure.

prowess is now measured by a nation's ability to innovate and operationalize these advancements within complex, information-enabled networks of combat.

262. (B) the impact of information technology.
The Revolution in Military Affairs is fundamentally propelled by the pervasive impact of information technology. This transformation integrates advanced sensors and processing systems to create a network-centric approach to warfare. By prioritizing data and digital connectivity, the RMA enhances lethality and battlefield awareness, marking a paradigm shift away from traditional reliance on purely mechanical or numerical military superiority.

263. (C) It focuses on the ability of systems to integrate into an information network.
Modern weapon selection is no longer based solely on the physical power of individual hardware but on its ability to integrate into larger information-enabled networks. This complex calculation ensures that systems contribute to dominant battlespace awareness and coordinated operations. Effectiveness is measured by how well a weapon functions within a connected environment, facilitating rapid and decisive military actions.

264. (D) The integration of sensors and weapon systems through information networks for superior awareness and coordination.
A network-centric approach involves the seamless integration of sensors, information processing systems, and precision-guided munitions through digital networks. This connectivity provides superior battlefield awareness and allows for highly coordinated, lethal operations. By linking various military assets, forces can achieve greater effectiveness and rapid response times, moving beyond isolated units to a unified, information-driven combat environment for modern defense.

265. (A) comprehensive, affecting intelligence, command, and psychological warfare.
Information technology exerts a comprehensive influence on national security, extending far beyond the immediate battlefield. It shapes intelligence gathering, command and control structures, and logistical operations while also affecting the psychological dimensions of conflict. This pervasive role makes it the primary medium through which modern strategies are conceived, executed, and maintained to ensure a nation's overall strategic edge.

266. (B) It was primarily controlled by state-owned entities like DPSUs and Ordnance Factories.
Before economic liberalization, India's defense production was a state-dominated sector primarily managed by Defence Public Sector Undertakings and Ordnance Factories. This model focused on achieving self-reliance through government-owned entities. While it established a foundational military-industrial base, it often faced challenges related to limited innovation and technological stagnation due to the absence of competition and private sector involvement.

267. (B) A possible increase in import dependency if the domestic industry fails to compete.
Globalization in the defense sector carries the risk of increased dependency on imports if domestic industries cannot compete effectively on a global stage. While it offers access to advanced technology, the transition requires local firms to innovate rapidly. Failure to match the efficiency and technological standards of international partners could undermine the goal of self-reliance and weaken the national industrial base.

268. (A) To foster competition, dynamism, and access to advanced technology.
Opening the defense sector to private companies is intended to inject dynamism, foster healthy competition, and provide better access to advanced technologies. By moving away from a state monopoly, the government aims to stimulate innovation and improve the efficiency of production. This policy change facilitates strategic partnerships and integrates the domestic industry into the broader global defense market.

269. (C) Technological stagnation and lack of innovation.
India's historical model of defense production, which relied heavily on state-owned enterprises, frequently encountered technological stagnation and a lack of innovation. Although the system prioritized national self-reliance, the absence of market competition and private sector dynamism often led to inefficiencies. Consequently, the military-industrial base struggled to keep pace

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